



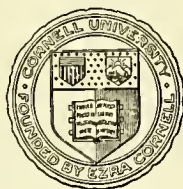
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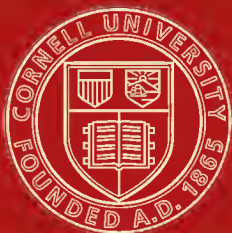
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THE
WATCHMAN.

Nº I.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,

Bristol :

And sold by the Bookfellers and Newscarriers in Town and Country.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH ;

AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE !

AMONG the calamities which eventually have produced the most important blessings, we may particularize the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The number of learned Greeks, whom this event drove into the West, in conjunction with the recent discovery of printing, kindled the love of knowledge in Europe, and supplied opportunities for the attainment of it. Princes emulated each other in the patronage of men of ability, and endeavoured to excite a spirit of literature among their subjects, by every encouragement which their rude policy suggested, or the genius of the age would permit. The first scanty twilight of knowledge was sufficient to shew what horrors had resulted from ignorance; and no experience had yet taught them that general illumination is incompatible with undelegated power. This incipient diffusion of truth was aided by the Lutheran schism, which roused the Clergy of Europe from their long doze of sensuality, and by the keen goading of religious controversy forced each party into literary exertion. And after the Reformation it was fortunate for the interests of Britain, that the Puritans, her first partizans for civil and religious freedom, were greatly inferior to their antagonists in acquired knowledge. The govern-
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ment would otherwise have been alarmed, while yet alarm could have led to prevention; and the triple-giant (Despotism, Aristocracy, and Priesthood) might have strangled the infant Hercules, whom this dark tri-unity unconsciously benefited human nature by nursing and protecting. The mistake was discovered too late; but the struggle was violent, nor has it been discontinued. From the reign of Elizabeth to the present hour, the propagation of civil and religious wisdom has never been altogether free from danger; and the diffusion of general information has been impeded by accumulated taxes on paper, by stamp duties, and by every mode, direct and indirect, of preventing knowledge from coming within the circle of a poor man's expences. In the debate concerning an additional duty on newspapers, Mr. Pitt asserted that they were fit objects of taxation, as being *mere luxuries*. A *mere luxury* for the proprietors to be informed concerning the measures of the directors! a *mere luxury* for the principals to know what their agents are doing. But the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. The poor man's curiosity remains unabated with respect to events in which, above all others, he is most deeply interested; and, as by the enormous expence he is precluded from having a weekly newspaper at his home, he flies to the Ale-house for the perusal. There he contracts habits of drunkenness and sloth; and the depravity of his mind is urged as an argument against the melioration of his condition: the dreadful nature of the *effects* the only plausible argument for the continuance of the *causes*! The revenue too is increased; and as the Publican depends for his license on the pleasure of the Justice of Peace, who depends for his commission on the pleasure of the Minister, the ministerial prints exclusively are forced upon him: and the poor man is not only prevented from hearing the truth, but inflamed to a kind of political suicide by the false statements and calumnies with which the creativeness of ministerial genius is accustomed to adorn its weekly or diurnal productions.

At the alehouse likewise he meets the Exciseman; and hears his *impartial* investives against reformers, with scarcely less deference, than when he listens to the equally *impartial* Orator of the Pulpit, who teaches him hatred in the name of the God of Love. Indeed (to use the expressive language of Arthur Young) "The abuses
that

that are rooted in all the old governments of Europe, give such numbers of men such a direct interest in supporting, cherishing, and defending abuses, that advocates for Tyranny are found in every country, and almost in every company. What a mass of people in all parts of England are some way or other interested in the present representation of the people, in tythes, charters, monopolies, and taxation! and not merely in the things themselves, but in all the abuses attending them."—What a mass indeed! so large, as to form an establishment of political schoolmasters, and realize a national education! If we except honesty, sobriety, brotherly-kindness, and the art of reading and writing, what may not the poor man learn, who is employed, perhaps, by a Corporator, whose landlord is a Justice of the Peace, who swallows all the Priest teaches in the pulpit, and all the Exciseman pours forth in the alehouse!

Such are the impediments to the diffusion of Knowledge. The means by which Providence seems to be counteracting these impediments are—First and principally, the progress of the Methodists, and other disciples of Calvinism. It has been a common remark, that implicit faith in mysteries prepares the mind for implicit obedience to tyranny. But this is plausible rather than just. Facts are against it. The most thorough-paced Republicans in the days of Charles the First were religious Enthusiasts: and in the present day, a large majority among our sectaries are fervent in their zeal against political abuses. The truth seems to be, that Superstition is unfavorable to civil Freedom then only, when it teaches sensuality, as among Atheists and Pagans, and Mussulmen; or when it is in alliance with power and avarice, as in the religious establishments of Europe. In all other cases, to forego, even in solitude, the high pleasures which the human mind receives from the free exertion of its faculties, through the dread of an invisible spectator or the hope of a future reward, implies so great a conquest over the tyranny of the present impulse, and so large a power of self-government, that whoever is conscious of it, will be grateful for the existence of an external government only as it protects him from the attacks of others; which when that government omits to do, or when by promoting ignorance and depravity it produces the contrary effects, he is prepared to declare hostilities against it, and by the warmth of his feelings and the gregariousness of his nature is enabled to prosecute them

more effectually, than a myriad of detached metaphysical systematizers. Besides, the very act of dissenting from established opinions must generate habits precursive to the love of freedom. Man begins to be free when he begins to examine. To this we may add, that men can hardly apply themselves with such perseverant zeal to the instruction and comforting of the Poor, without feeling affection for them; and these feelings of love must necessarily lead to a blameless indignation against the authors of their complicated miseries. Nor should we forget, that however absurd their enthusiasm may be, yet if Methodism produce sobriety and domestic habits among the lower classes, it makes them susceptible of liberty; and this very enthusiasm does perhaps supersede the use of spirituous liquors, and bring on the same pleasing tumult of the brain without injuring the health or exhausting the wages. And although by the power of prejudice these Sectaries may deduce from the Gospel doctrines which it does not contain, yet it is impossible that they should peruse the New Testament so frequently and with such attention, without perceiving and remembering the precepts which it does contain. Yes! they shudder with pious horror at the idea of defending by famine, and fire, and blood, that Religion which teaches its followers—"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: *for by so doing thou shalt melt him into repentance.*"

Secondly—The institution of large manufactories; in many of which it is the custom for a newspaper to be regularly read, and sometimes larger publications. Which party they adopt, is of little comparative consequence! Men always serve the cause of freedom by *thinking*, even though their first reflections may lead them to oppose it. And on account of these men, whose passions are frequently inflamed by drunkenness, the friends of rational and progressive Liberty may review with diminished indignation two recent acts of Parliament, which, though breaches of the Constitution, and under pretence of protecting the *head* of the State, evidently passed to prevent our cutting off an enormous wen that grows upon it (I mean the system of secret influence) yet will not have been useless if they should render the language of political publications more cool and guarded, or even confine us for a while to the teaching of first principles, or the diffusion of that general knowledge which should be the basis or substratum of politics.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, The number of Book-Societies established in almost every town and city of the kingdom; and, Fourthly, the increasing experience of the dreadful effects of War and Corruption.

I shall be happy if my exertions should ever form one link, however small, in this chain of causes.

It is usual, at the commencement of works resembling the present, to make some preliminary professions, which may serve as promissory notes to the public. In compliance with this custom, I declare my intention of relating facts simply and nakedly, without epithets or comments; and if at any time the opposition and ministerial prints differ from each other in their detail of events, faithfully to state such difference. It would be absurd to promise an equal neutrality in the political Essays. My bias, however, is in favor of principles, not men: and though I may be classed with a party, I scorn to be of a faction. I trust, however, that I shall write what I believe to be the Truth in the spirit of meekness. It remains for me to speak concerning my proposed attempt to analyze important and interesting publications—a task which may seem to have been rendered unnecessary by the existing Reviews. But, in the first place, I shall never review more than one work in each number, and none but works of apparent merit, whether such as teach true principles with energy, or recommend false principles by the decorations of genius. I shall not carry with me, to the perusal of unexpected excellence the ill-humour or disgust occasioned by having previously toiled thro' pages of frippery or dullness. Secondly, although the existing Reviews are conducted with considerable ability, yet they appear to me valuable from their wide diffusion of general knowledge, rather than as the fair appreciators of literary merit. I may safely aver (and I believe I am not singular in the complaint) that I never purchased a book entirely on the credit of the reviews, in which I did not find myself disappointed. How, indeed, should it be otherwise? So many and so varying are the writers employed by the proprietary Booksellers, that it is hardly possible for an author, whose literary acquaintance is even moderately large, to publish a work which shall not be flattered in some one of the reviews by a personal friend, or calumniated by an enemy. As the last assertion ought not to be made without accompanying proofs, out of many instances in my memory, I select the review of Combe's Horace, in the British Critic, by Dr. Parr. Far from the

haunts of literary men, and personally acquainted with very few of them, if I execute my criticisms with less ability, I will however pledge myself to perform the duty, which I have undertaken, without compliment and without resentment. This, then, is my plan—to contribute my small but assiduous labors to the cause of Piety and Justice,

That all may know the truth; and that the truth may make us free!

If any condescend to favor this work by their communications, they will be pleased to direct them (post paid) to S. T. Coleridge, Bristol.

REVIEW OF THE MOTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE FOR A PEACE WITH FRANCE.

December 14, 1792.

MR. FOX, at the conclusion of an eloquent and argumentative speech, moved the following amendment to the Address: "Trusting that your Majesty will employ every species of negotiation to prevent the calamities of War, that may be deemed consistent with the honor and dignity of the French Nation."

MR. BURKE replied in a train of frenzied eloquence; and was followed by Mr. Dundas, who assigned as a motive for entering into a war with France, the probability, that the French Republic meditated an attack on Holland. The Amendment was negatived without a division.

December 15, 1792.

MR. FOX moved, that the House would address his Majesty, and entreat that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to send a Minister to France, in order to negotiate with the present existing Government of that country, relative to their dispute with Holland. He was answered by Lord Sheffield, who averred the impossibility of negotiating with a gang of robbers and cut-throats, with a murderous and savage banditti; and by Mr. Jenkinson, who observed, that as we had sent no Minister before France avowed her offensive intentions with respect to the Scheldt, we could not send one now, lest it should look like fear. Neither can we treat with France, because she is without a Constitution; nor could we treat, when she should have a Constitution. For if the French Government were improperly constituted, it would be unworthy of us to treat with them; and if it were well constituted, we ought to en-
gage

gage in a war with her, because then there would be reason to dread her power.* The motion was negatived without a division.

February 1, 1793.

In the debate on his Majesty's Message, communicating certain papers received from M. Chauvelin, and recommending a further augmentation of the forces by sea and land,—Lord Stanhope, after having read extracts from a letter which he had received from Condorcet, and which disavowed any intention on the part of the French Government to interfere in the government of England, moved an Amendment to the Address, “humbly entreat, ing his Majesty to take such measures as might preserve the continuance of the Peace.” He was seconded by Lord Lauderdale.—They were answered by Lord Loughborough, who stated the *Atheism* and *Ambition* of the French, as motives for the War against them. The Amendment was negatived without a division.

February 12, 1793.

In the debate on his Majesty's Message respecting the War with France, instead of the Address proposed by Lord Grenville, Lord Stanhope moved that the following be substituted: “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty, that, by directing the French Ambassador to leave this kingdom, his Majesty's Ministers have (independently of repeated provocations) produced a rupture between this kingdom and France, in as much as by the second article of the Treaty of Navigation, &c. made in the year 1786, between Great-Britain and France, it is expressly declared, that the sending away from either nation the Ambassador of the other nation, shall be deemed a rupture between the two countries.—And humbly to represent to his Majesty, that, before this House can encourage his Majesty to concur in measures for carrying on a War against France, this House humbly requests to be informed of the objects which his Majesty proposes to obtain thereby.” Negatived.

February

* Admirable reasoning! Suppose that some Family were agitated by internal quarrels, and that a neighbouring Family were heard to declare, “We must of necessity endeavour to destroy that Family: for it is impossible to live on a friendly footing with them, while they commit such excesses among themselves; and if they should make it up, and act well and wisely for the future, it will still be highly prudent for us to persevere in our first resolution, lest they should undersell us in the market, and grow richer than we!!”

February 18, 1793.

MR. FOX moved the following Resolutions:—"That none of the Causes assigned for making war on France are tenable, either in point, 1. of Policy; or 2. of Justice. 3. That the Measures of his Majesty's Ministers, in the late negotiation between them and the French Government, were such as tend to exasperate, not remedy. 4. That the security of Europe, and the rights of independent nations, which have been stated as grounds of War against France, have never appeared to influence his Majesty's Ministers in the case of Poland. 5. That it is the Duty of his Majesty's Ministers, in the present crisis, to advise his Majesty against entering into engagements which may prevent Great-Britain from making separate Peace." Negatived by a majority of 226—Those who voted in favor of the Resolutions being only 44.

February 21, 1793.

MR. GREY made a number of connected motions, in which he reviewed in a masterly manner the causes, pretexts, and probable events of the War; and concluded with the following:—"We therefore, his Majesty's faithful Commons, humbly implore his Majesty to listen no longer to the Councils which have forced us into this unhappy war; but to embrace the earliest occasion which his wisdom may discover, of restoring to his People the blessings of Peace."

June 17, 1793.

MR. FOX moved, "That his Majesty be earnestly and solemnly requested to employ the earliest means for procuring an honorable Peace." He was answered by Mr. Pitt, the force of whose argument was, that *there existed in France no one with whom Great-Britain could safely treat.* For the motion, 47—Against, 187.

January 21, 1794.

In the debate on the Address to his Majesty, on the Speech from the Throne, the Earl of Guildford moved an amendment to the following effect:—"That the House hoped, his Majesty would seize the earliest opportunity to conclude a peace: and humbly requested that the form of Government established in France may not be considered as any impediment."—Opposed by the Duke of Portland, who "considered the War to be merely grounded on one principle—the preservation of the

the CHRISTIAN RELIGION:" and by Earl Spencer, who "conceived the vigorous prosecution of the War with France the only means of *preserving the British Constitution.*" The Amendment was negatived by a majority of 85 out of 109.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Fox proposed an amendment to the address of the same nature with the Earl of Guildford's. Opposed by Mr. Pitt, who "*stated as motives for continuing the war, the necessity of security against future injuries from the French Government, and indemnity for the past; and thought the restoration of Monarchy the most probable means of procuring both.*"

January 23, 1794.

EARL STANHOPE moved that an Address be presented to his Majesty for the discontinuance of hostilities and the acknowledgement of the French Republic.—Negatived without a division.

February 17, 1794.

THE MARQUIS of LANSDOWN made a series of motions, addressing his Majesty for Peace.—Negatived by 90 out of 106.

May 30, 1794.

The Duke of Bedford moved a number of resolutions, condemning the conduct of the Ministry, with a view to the establishment of a Peace with France.—Opposed (among others) by Lord Abingdon in these remarkable words: "*The best road to Peace, my Lords! is WAR: and WAR carried on in the same manner in which we are taught to worship our CREATOR, namely, with all our souls, and with all our minds, and with all our hearts, and with all our strength.*"—The Resolutions negatived.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved 14 resolutions of the same import with the Duke of Bedford.—Negatived—the minority being 55.

January 26, 1795.

MR. GREY concluded an animated train of argument with moving, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the existence of the present Government of France ought not to be considered as precluding at this time a Negotiation for Peace." Opposed by Mr. Pitt, on the grounds, that Security was not attainable from the present Governors of France; and that the ruined state of
French

French Resources afforded us ample encouragement to proceed. Negatived—the Minority 86.

January 27, 1795.

The DUKE of BEDFORD made the same motion in the House of Lords.—Opposed by Lord Grenville, on the grounds, that it was impossible to treat with men who had changed the worship of God into Idolatry of personified Abstractions (*Freedom, &c.*) and who appeared to have declined even to tolerate the Christian Religion.—Negatived—the Minority 15.

February 6, 1795.

MR. GREY moved, that “this House is of opinion that the French Government is competent to entertain and conclude a negociation for Peace with Great-Britain.” Supported by Mr. Wilberforce. Negatived—the Minority 60.

February 12, 1795.

The DUKE of BEDFORD made the same motion in the House of Lords. Minority 12. A protest against the war, signed Bedford, Guildford, Lauderdale, Buckingham.

May 17, 1795.

MR. WILBERFORCE made a similar motion. Opposed by Mr. Pitt, who deemed it “*premature, though he looked forward to negociation at no remote period.*”

June 5, 1795.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE moved an Address to his Majesty for a speedy negociation with France. Minority 8.

December 8, 1795.

MR. PITT brought up a Message from the King, acquainting the House, “that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session of France, had led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his Majesty to meet any disposition for negociation on the part of the Enemy.”

February 15, 1796.

MR. GREY introduced a motion for Peace, seeing the hope created by his Majesty’s Message had been disappointed. Answered by Mr. Pitt, “that measures had been taken; and were now actually in train, which must lead at no remote period to a negociation. Whether it would go farther, and lead to Peace, he could
not

not pretend to state: that must depend on the state of the enemies' affairs, whether they were sufficiently distressed and exhausted to induce them to submit to terms very different from any which their Language and Professions for some time had pointed out."

Thus we have given a rapid review of the motions for Peace; regretting that in the fourth year of this bloody contest, we are exactly where we should have been at the beginning of any other war. Yet must not these motions be considered as having been altogether ineffectual: they have beyond all doubt removed the prejudices of many, and have inspired notions and feelings which will not die with the subject that caused them.

Still survives

Th' imperishable seed, soon to become
That Tree, beneath whose vast and mighty shade
The Sons of Men shall pitch their tents in peace,
And in the unity of Truth preserve
The bond of Peace. For by the Eye of God
Hath VIRTUE sworn, that never one good Deed
Was worked in vain!

What the language and professions of the French Legislature are, how little they consider themselves as distressed and exhausted, and how high the views which they entertain, our readers will be enabled to judge by the following extracts from a debate on the junction of the Netherlands, which we do not recollect to have seen translated in any of our English prints. The idea of giving up the Netherlands to the Emperor was repelled unanimously and with scorn: some proposed to establish them as an independent Republic: but the third opinion prevailed by a vast majority.

MERLIN, the Reporter, says, that the partizans of Austria have done every thing to render the French name odious in Belgium, and that they have been ill used by some agents of the Convention; "but the mass of the people remains nevertheless attached to the cause of liberty; and their hearts not less turned towards France: just as in France itself, the patriots harrassed by a decemviral tyranny, in the name of a Republic which did not yet exist, remained nevertheless faithful to the principles of a Republican. N. B. All the other speakers, who have been in Belgium, make the body of the people attached to France. Merlin's chief reasons for the junction, are, to strip the House of
Austria

Austria of a possession which supported its ambition, and enabled it incessantly to trouble the repose of Europe;—to enlarge the means of defence of France against governments which will remain her secret enemies; after laying down their arms; to incline the balance of commerce in favour of France; to deprive the English of several branches of that commerce which they carry on with so much advantage.

ROBERJOT (a Belgic Commissary) gives a curious account of the disposition of the Belgians, but makes the great majority desire an union. Of the advantages for France, he says, "Calculate how highly useful the treaty of the Hague is for you! and acknowledge that the clauses of this treaty are false, if the United Provinces do not become contiguous to the territory of the Republic. At present you are under the necessity of importing annually foreign grain, according to accurate calculation, to the amount of a twelfth part of your wants.

"In re-uniting the Austrian Low countries and Liege, you will no longer be tributary to other nations, you will always be secure from scarcity and want. Can any country be more fertile than Belgium? Do we know any country where the soil is so productive? In my opinion, upon the re-union of the conquered countries, which I am now going to enlarge upon, I observed to you, that till now, neither the political or commercial balance, which are the true power of a state, have ever been in your favour; I said that a re-union is the only means of obtaining this balance to the destruction of the power of England, your rival, and most ardent enemy.

"Not to extenuate any objections which may be made, some people say, if you do not render this country independent, you must be subject to great expences, you must be subject to pay the debts of the government, to support a great number of public establishments, to repair the fortifications, and to furnish the garrison that must defend them with soldiers.

"But will the resources which the Emperor found to supply all these expences, be only imaginary and of no avail to you? We know that all those charges were defrayed by ordinary means, and that the taxes paid by these rich countries, far exceeded the exaggerated expences which they incurred. The suppression of useless employments, the sale of buildings consecrated to establishments of little importance, order, and œconomy, would create resources, did not the country already promise all that we can hope.

"They

“ They can have but little knowledge of the nature and the extent of the commerce of these countries, to doubt of the advantages that would accrue to France from a nearer connection with a country which produces in abundance the chief and most necessary materials for industry ; which employs a great number of hands in this same industry, and which contains a number of merchants zealously devoted to every species of commerce. Anvers has long been the first market in Europe. Bruges was the cradle of the herring fishery : these cities wait only for liberty to make new exertions ; and rising out of that insignificance to which they have been reduced by other powers, these countries will have a distinct commerce of their own, the inhabitants will regain their former skill in navigation, ships will be substituted for boats, and the maritime commerce of France will acquire an activity which will restore abundance ; considerable ports will be added to those you have already, and a coast of forty leagues to your coasts, having at its command the course of the Escant and the Meuse, together with the mouths of those rivers and of the Rhine ; France will on all sides be mistress of the commerce which England had engrossed, she will share with Holland every branch of commerce which the northern seas afford, together with the Rhine and the German rivers which flow into them. Such are the advantages of commerce which will accrue to France from the union of the Low Countries and of Liege.

LEFEBURE (a Belgic Commissary.) “ None of you can be ignorant that the country proposed to be united, produces, of grain on an average, three times as much as its consumption. I can add, that according to a sure calculation, the harvest of this year, which in truth has been uncommonly abundant, will be sufficient for the support of one third of the inhabitants of France, leaving an ample supply for the Belgians. It will therefore secure you against the most pressing of wants,* the supply of which has been ever attended with a great efflux of species, and great disadvantage to your trade. Under this interesting point of view, the interest of France requires that the richest and best cultivated country in Europe should be inevitably confounded with the Republic.

“ Belgium

* A Spanish gentleman, just arrived in London from Paris, who has traversed the whole Republic, asserts, that agriculture is every where flourishing, bread plentiful, and that the institutions for public education are perfectly on foot and well attended.

"Belgium is invited by the opening of the Scheldt, to the highest commercial prosperity. Antwerp may and ought to become one of the first commercial powers of Europe. Her prosperity will be considered with an evil eye by the commercial powers, and especially by England—frequent disputes may arise—the Belgic flag, if the country be independent, may be insulted, and France, her protectress, may see herself obliged to plunge into a naval war, of which Belgium would never be able to reimburse the expences."

CARNOT (the celebrated military Member).—"In keeping Luxembourg, you not only deprive the enemy of the strongest fortress in Europe, next to Gibraltar, and the most dangerous for yourselves, but you take possession of this impregnable fortress to guard your frontier, which was very strong; it gives, moreover, a facility in carrying forward the war, without being stopped by any thing, and thus becomes the sure token of a solid and durable peace; for the enemy will cease to attack you, when they see that the immediate and inevitable result of their aggression, would be an invasion of their own country then deprived of every means of resistance.

"They say we must terminate the war. Yes, without doubt it must terminate, and quickly; but for this very reason we must keep Belgium: for the war will not be over, if we must begin it again next year; but this will certainly happen, if you do not prevent the enemy whilst it is in your power from the possibility of attacking again. A foundation must be laid upon the nature of things, and not upon the fidelity of the good faith of a cunning enemy, whose constant interest, and consequently whose eternal efforts, will be to annihilate you.—Cut the talons or nails of the leopard, lower at least one of the heads of the eagle, if you would have the cock sleep in quiet!"

TO

— — — — —

TO A YOUNG LADY,
WITH A POEM ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

MUCH on my early youth I love to dwell,
Ere yet I bade that friendly dome farewell,
Where first, beneath the echoing cloisters pale,
I heard of guilt, and wonder'd at the tale!
Yet, tho' the hours flew by on careless wing,
Full heavily of Sorrow would I sing.
Aye, as the star of evening flung its beam
In broken radiance on the wavy stream,
My soul, amid the penfive twilight gloom,
Mourn'd with the breeze, O LEE' BOO!* o'er thy tomb.
Where'er I wander'd, PITY still was near,
Breath'd from the heart and glisten'd in the tear:
No knell that toll'd, but fill'd my anxious eye,
And suff'ring Nature wept that *one* should die!

Thus, to sad sympathies I sooth'd my breast
Calm as the rainbow in the weeping West:
When slumb'ring FREEDOM rous'd by high DISDAIN
With giant fury burst her triple chain!
Fierce on her front the blasting Dog-star glow'd;
Her Banners, like a midnight Meteor, flow'd;
Amid the yelling of the storm-rent skies
She came, and scatter'd battles from her eyes!
Then EXULTATION waked the patriot fire
And swept with wilder hand th' Alcæan lyre:
Red from the Tyrants' wound I shook the lance,
And strode in joy the reeking plains of France!

In ghastly horror lie th' Oppressors' low,
And my heart aches, tho' MERCY struck the blow.
With wearied thought once more I seek the shade,
Where peaceful Virtue weaves the Myrtle braid.
And oh! if EYES, whose holy glances roll,
The eloquent messengers of the pure soul;
If SMILES more winning, and a gentler MIEN,
Than the love-widder'd Maniac's brain hath seen,
Shaping celestial forms in vacant air;
If these demand th' empassion'd Poet's care—

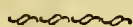
If

* LEE BOO, son of ABBA THULE, chief of the Pelew Islands. He came over to England with Captain Wilson, died of the small pox, and is buried in Greenwich Church-yard.

If MIRTH, and soften'd SENSE, and WIT refin'd,
 The blameless features of a lovely mind;
 Then haply shall my trembling hand assign
 No fading wreath to BEAUTY's faintly shrine.
 Nor, SARA ! thou these early flowers refuse——
 Ne'er lurked the snake beneath their simple hues :
 No purple bloom the Child of Nature brings
 From Flatt'ry's night-shade : as he feels, he sings.



REVIEW OF BURKE'S LETTER TO A NOBLE LORD.



But what is Man at enmity with truth ?
 What were the fruits of Wentworth's copious mind,
 When (blighted all the promise of his youth)
 The patriot in a tyrant's league had joined ?

* * * * *

And sure, when Nature kind
 Hath deck'd some favor'd breast above the throng,
 That Man with grievous wrong
 Affronts and wounds his genius, if he bends
 To Guilt's ignoble ends
 The functions of his ill-submitting mind.

AKENSIDE.

WHEN men of low and creeping faculties wish to depreciate works of genius, it is their fashion to sneer at them as "*mere declamation.*" However accurate the facts, however just the inferences, yet if to these be added the tones of feeling, and the decorations of fancy, "*it is all mere declamation.*" Whatever is dull and frigid is extolled as *cool reasoning*; and where, confessedly, nothing else is possessed, sound judgment is charitably attributed. This mode of evading an adversary's argument, is fashionable among the aristocratic faction, when they speak of the French writers; and has been applied with nauseous frequency to the writings of EDMUND BURKE, by some low-minded sophisters who disgrace the cause of freedom. Mr. Burke always appeared to me to have displayed great vigor of intellect, and an almost prophetic keenness of penetration; nor can I think his merit diminished, because he has secured the

the aids of sympathy to his cause by the warmth of his own emotions, and delighted the imagination of his readers by a multitude and rapid succession of remote analogies. It seems characteristic of true eloquence, to reason *in metaphors* ; of declamation, to argue *by metaphors*.

With such notions of the matter and manner of Mr. Burke's former publication, I ought not to be suspected of party prejudice, when I declare the woeful inferiority of the present work—Alas ! we fear that this Sun of Genius is well nigh extinguished : a few bright spots linger on its orb, but scarcely larger or more numerous than the dark *maculæ* visible on it in the hour of its strength and effulgence. A tender and pleasing melancholy pervades those passages in which he alludes to his Son ; and renders the fierceness and vulgarity of the rest more wonderful. It might have been expected, that domestic calamity would have softened his heart, and by occupying it with private and lonely feelings, have precluded the throb and tempest of political fanaticism. But ere I begin the task of blame, I shall seize the opportunity of illuminating my pages by the following exquisitely beautiful and pathetic tribute to the memory of a departed great man :

“ No man lives too long, who lives to do with spirit, and suffer with resignation, what Providence pleases to command or inflict : but indeed they are sharp incommodities which beset old age. It was but the other day, that on putting in order some things which had been brought here on my taking leave of London for ever, I looked over a number of fine portraits, most of them of persons now dead, but whose society, in my better days, made this a proud and happy place. Amongst these was the picture of Lord Keppel. It was painted by an artist worthy of the subject, the excellent friend of that excellent man from their earliest youth, and a common friend of us both, with whom we lived for many years without a moment of coldness, of peevishness, of jealousy, or of jar, to the day of our final separation.

“ I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age ; and I loved, and cultivated him accordingly. He was much in my heart, and I believe I was in his to the very last beat. It was after his trial at Portsmouth that he gave me this picture. With what zeal and anxious affection I attended him through that his agony of glory, what part my son took in the early flush and enthusiasm of his virtue, and the pious passion with which he

attached himself to all my connections, with what prodigality we both squandered ourselves in courting almost every sort of enmity for his sake, I believe he felt, just as I should have felt such friendship on such an occasion. I partook indeed of this honour, with several of the first, and best, and ablest in the kingdom, but I was behind hand with none of them; and I am sure, that if to the eternal disgrace of this nation, and to the total annihilation of every trace of honour and virtue in it, things had taken a different turn from what they did, I should have attended him to the quarter-deck with no less good will and more pride, though with far other feelings, than I partook of the general flow of national joy that attended the justice that was done to his virtue.

“ Pardon, my Lord, the feeble garrulity of age, which loves to diffuse itself in discourse of the departed great.— At my years we live in retrospect alone: and, wholly unfitted for the society of vigorous life, we enjoy, the best balm to all wounds, the consolation of friendship, in those only whom we have lost for ever.”

The remaining parts of the letter consist of attacks, first on Frenchmen and French principles; secondly, on geometry, chemistry, and metaphysics; thirdly, on the Duke of Bedford's ancestor, in the reign of Henry VIIIth; and lastly, of a defence of the pension.

First, therefore, of the attack on Frenchmen and French principles. David Hartley enumerates among the causes of Madness, an intense and long-continued attention to some one particular subject, falling in with an original bodily predisposition. The too frequent recurrency of one particular set of ideas, makes the vibrations belonging thereto more than ordinarily vivid, and occasions that particular train to be associated with every common circumstance of life; till at length every common circumstance re-calls that particular train, and make the recurrency perpetual: which is a species of madness.—If this be a just theory, the following is an alarming passage:

“ The French Revolutionists complained of every thing; they refused to reform any thing; and they left nothing, no, nothing at all *unchanged*.—The consequences are *before us*,—not in remote history; not in future prognostication: they are about us; they are upon us. They shake the public security; they menace private enjoyment. They dwarf the growth of the young; they break the quiet of the old. *If we travel,*
they

they stop our way. They infest us in town; they pursue us to the country. Our business is interrupted; our repose is troubled; our pleasures are saddened; our very studies are poisoned and perverted, and knowledge is rendered worse than ignorance, by the enormous evils of this dreadful innovation."

Indeed the phrenetic extravagance of the whole of this part of the Letter, "must make every reflecting mind, and every feeling heart, perfectly thought-sick." In descanting on the excesses of the French, Mr. Burke has never chosen to examine what portion of them may be fairly attributed to the indignation and terror excited by the Combined Forces, and what portion ought to be considered as the natural effects of Despotism and Superstition, so malignant and so long-continued.

"Warm'd with new influence the unwholesome plain

"Sent up its foulest fogs to meet the morn:

"The Sun, that rose on FREEDOM, rose in blood!"

JOAN OF ARC.

Secondly—on Geometry, Chemistry, and Metaphysics. "Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thorough-bred Metaphysician. It comes nearer to the cold malignity of a wicked spirit than to the frailty and passion of a man. It is like that of the principle of Evil * himself; incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil!"—"The Geometricians and the Chemists bring, the one from the dry bones of their diagrams, and the other from the foot of their furnaces, dispositions that make them worse than indifferent about those feelings and habitudes, which are the supports of the moral world."

Alas! how vile must that system be, which can reckon by anticipation among its certain enemies, the Metaphysician who employs the strength and subtlety of reason to investigate, by what causes being acted on, the human mind acts most worthily; the Geometrician, who tames into living and embodied uses, the proud possibilities of Truth, and who has leavened the whole mass of his thoughts and feelings with the love of proportion; and the Chemist, whose faculties are swallowed up in the great task of discovering those perfect laws by which the Supreme Wisdom governs the Universe! Plato, with whom, as the dazzling Mystic of ancient days, it might have been expected that Mr. Burke would

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have

* Quere.—Is Edmund Burke a Manichæan?

have fraternized, placed over the entrance of Acedemus, Ουδεις αγειωμεντος εισιτω.—But I recollect, that Plato was the first Manufacturer of Utopian Commonwealths: a crime, for which even the Universals and intelligental worlds of the divine Anti-experimentalist, will make an insufficient atonement. But the sciences suffer for their professors; and Geometry, Metaphysics, and Chemistry, are Condoict, Abbé Sieyès, and Priestley, generalized. It is lucky for Poetry, that Milton did not live in our days; and I suppose, that Sir Joshua Reynolds only could have made a vicarious satisfaction for the crimes of David, and protected Painting.—But Mr. Burke is not the only writer who has lampooned God Almighty for having made men rational! I cannot conclude this part of my analysis in more appropriate words than these of Toland: “Such men seem perfectly distracted at the just disappointment they have met with in the loss of their interest and reputation among their friends; and to revenge themselves, having prepared a composition of Rage, Malice, and Uncharitableness, and lighted it with a blind and burning zeal, they draw clouds of darkness all around them, put themselves with a wild confusion, and scatter their indignation (the overflowings of a disturbed fancy) at random.”—[Nature and Consequences of Enthusiasm, p. 38.]

Thirdly—the attack on the Duke of Bedford, for enjoying the senatorial office by hereditary rights, or (to use Mr. Burke's own words) for being “nursed, and swaddled, and dandled into a legislator;” for his immense property, which overshadows and “oppresses the industry of humble men;” and for his ingratitude to him (Mr. Burke) “the defender of his order,” *i. e.* of the two former charges. In other words, the Duke is sneered at for not being a Republican and an Agrarian; and reviled for his unthankfulness to the man who struggles to prevent him from being either. This is not the only instance to be met with in the course of Mr. Burke's writings, in which he lays down propositions, from which his adversaries are entitled to draw strange corollaries. The egg is his: Paine and Barlow hatch it.

Fourthly—a defence of his Pension; which is conducted on the following pleas: That Mr. Russell, the founder of the Duke of Bedford's family, received a much larger grant from the Crown, without having deserved any thing: that Henry VIII. from whom Mr. Russell received his grants, was by no means so good a man

man as King George the Third, from whom he (Mr. Burke) received his pension: that it was received unsolicited, and "when he was entirely out of the way of serving or hurting any statesman or any party;" and that it had been merited by his former services.—The two first grounds of defence are pitifully ridiculous; the third is a falsehood; the last we should be unwilling not to concede.

"When I could no longer serve them, the Ministers have considered my situation: When I could no longer hurt them, the Revolutionists have trampled on my infirmity."

By what means did Mr. Burke serve the Ministers? By the effect which his speeches produced on the House of Commons? Or by his publications? Assuredly, by the latter! And is he not then serving and about to serve them? But did not Mr. Burke receive no gratuity anterior to his retirement from public life? In the *Cambridge Intelligencer* of Saturday, November 21, 1795, we find the following paragraph:

"When Mr. Burke first crossed over the House of Commons, from the Opposition to the Ministry, he received a pension of 1200*l.* a-year charged on the King's Privy Purse! When he had completed his labours, it was then a question what recompence his services deserved. Mr. Burke wanting a present supply of money, it was thought that a pension of 2000*l.* per annum for forty years certain, would sell for eighteen years purchase, and bring him of course 36,000*l.* But this pension must, by the very unfortunate act, of which Mr. Burke was himself the author, have come before Parliament. Instead of this Mr. Pitt suggested the idea of a pension of 2000*l.* a-year for three lives, to be charged on the King's Revenue of the West India $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cents. This was tried at the market, but it was found that it would not produce the 36,000*l.* which were wanted. In consequence of this pension of 2,500*l.* per annum, for three lives on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ West India Fund, the lives to be nominated by Mr. Burke, that he may accommodate the purchasers, is finally granted to this disinterested patriot! He has thus retired from the trade of politics, with pensions to the amount of 3,700*l.* a-year."

If Mr. Burke's past services have merited * the pen-

* Mr. Burke's Reform Bills, in 1782, effected an annual saving to the public of eighty thousand pounds—not the fiftieth part of the interest to be paid for the millions spent in this war.

sion, yet he himself confesses that money is not their proper recompence. At this time especially, when the cry against corruption is so loud and general, a good man, sincerely zealous for the preservation of the present system, would have been delicate, even to anxiety, and jealously disinterested. He would have remembered the words, which the eloquent Sheridan put into the mouth of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“All the gentlemen who will come forward in support of this great and glorious war, are to share in the taxes that are to be laid on the people; and accordingly look round me, and see how I have fattened and aggrandized all the persons who have come forward to my aid. No man now can make a boast of the sacrifices he has made, in order the better to oppose the friends of Brissot in England. Not merely themselves; but their nephews and cousins, to the third and fourth remove, have been loaded with spoils, and have been appointed paymasters, agents, commissaries with pensions, entailed upon the country; whatever might be their services, merely for coming over to the support of the war. Good God, Sir, what a contrast do we exhibit, that, in such a moment as this, in times so big with national fate, the money squeezed from the pockets of an impoverished people, from the toils, the labours, and the sweat of their brows, should thus be squandered as the price of political apostasy! It misbecomes the honour of a gentleman to give, it misbecomes the honour of a gentlemen to take, in such a moment. This is not a day for jobs, and the little dirty traffic of lucre and emolument, unless it is meant to promulgate it as a doctrine, that all public men are impostors, that every libel of the French is founded in truth.”

We feel not, however, for the Public, in the present instance: we feel for the honor of Genius; and mourn to find one of her most richly-gifted Children associated with the Youngs, Wynhams, and Reeveses of the day; “matched in mouth” with

“Mastiff, bloodhound, mungril grim,

“Cur, and spaniel, brache, and lym,

“Bobtail tike and trundle-tail;”

And the rest of that motley pack, that open in most hideous concert, whenever out State-Nimrod provokes the scent by a trail of rancid plots and false insurrections! For of the *rationality* of these animals I am inclined to entertain a doubt, a *charitable* doubt, since such is the system which

which they support, that we add to their integrity whatever we detract from their understanding :

— *Fibris increvit opum*

Pinquè : carent culpa.

It is consoling to the lovers of human nature, to reflect that Edmund Burke, the only writer of that Faction "whose name would not sully the page of an opponent," learnt the discipline of genius in a different corps. At the flames which rise from the altar of Freedom, he kindled that torch with which he since endeavoured to set fire to her temple. Peace be to his spirit, when it departs from us : this is the severest punishment I wish him—that he may be appointed under-porter to St. Peter, and be obliged to open the gate of Heaven to Brissot Roland, Condorcet, Fayette, and Priestley!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE hope, that the armistice would lead to a peace, has vanished. The French Government demand that Belgium and Liège shall be formally ceded to France, and the Constitution, which Holland proposes to establish for itself, be acknowledged by the Allied Powers. Austria and England will not listen to these pretensions. The French Army on the Rhine will be augmented to 300,000 men. The Emperor will re-inforce his army on the Rhine with 30,000 men, most of whom have indeed already joined. *It is said*, that the Empress of Russia has at length determined to send 40,000 men to the assistance of the Emperor; and that 30,000 Prussians are on their march to the Circle of Franconia. The Austrian armies on the Rhine will early in this month consist of 200,000 men. Field-Marshal de Clerfaye was to have taken upon him the command of the Imperial army, and that of the Empire, with unlimited powers; but after repeated solicitations, his Imperial Majesty has permitted him to resign the honor: and his Royal Highness the Arch-duke Charles has been appointed in his stead. The forces of the Allied Powers in Italy are to consist of 50,000 men, exclusive of the Italian troops; and will be commanded by General Wurmser. The letters from Germany speak of the preparations

of the French, as being infinitely beyond all their former exertions, great and wonderful as they were : and such was Marshal Clerfaye's account of them to the Emperor, who, in consequence of it, is said to have leaned to peace, and was by no means willing to enter into fresh engagements with England. But the influence of the English Minister prevailed over every consideration, and at length brought over the Emperor to the desperate attempt of a fresh campaign.

"New years of havoc urge their destin'd course."

In Paris a national bank has been established, the shares 600 livres. It is to be directed by a Council of ten Administrators and a Director-general. The Subscribers delegate to the Council the power of treating with the Government in such a way, as that in no case the Bank engagements shall exceed the half of the real value of the assets lodged in the Bank itself. To be entitled to vote in the general meetings of the Bank, it is necessary to hold twenty shares ; on the demand of fifty Subscribers having votes, the Council shall be obliged to call a general meeting within ten days ; and the accounts of the establishments are to be balanced daily.—All the forms, plates, matrices, and punches employed in the manufacture of assignats, were broken up, and afterwards melted on the 1st Ventose (Feb. 20.)

We feel deep concern that a law for limiting the liberty of the press will probably be soon in the French Legislature.

Charette is in great force ; but the Royalists are formidable in no other light than as a sanguinary banditti. They are said to consist of eighty divisions of 4,000 men each ; and to possess so large an extent of territory, that Emigrants, who avoid towns and municipalities, may ride many hundred miles without meeting an enemy. For the truth of this information, we rely on the report of *The Star*.

Unless Mr. Pitt's *epileptic* memory be a contagious distemper, Mr. Burke will not have forgotten his magnificent panegyric on General Washington. What, then, must be his feelings, when he reads the American President's answer on receiving the standard of the French regicides, sent from the Committee of Public Safety, by order of the National Convention, as a token of friendship to the United States.

The Answer of the President of the United States to the Address of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on his presenting the Colours of France to the United States.

"Born, Sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country, my anxious recollection, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes, are irresistibly excited, whenever in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French Revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized Government; a Government, which, being formed to secure the happiness of the French People, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, Sir, my sincere congratulations.

"In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress, and the issue of the French Revolution; and they will cordially join with me in purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister Republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace, that liberty, which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

"I receive, Sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colours of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress; and the colours will be deposited with those
archives

archives of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetual! and may the friendship of the two Republics be commensurate with their existence.

— GEO. WASHINGTON:—

United States, Jan. 17 1796.

True Copy.

— GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.

Chief Clerk in the Dep. of State.

The flag is to be deposited in the archives of the United States.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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BARRACKS are fitting up in the town of Southamp-

ton, for the reception of ten thousand Emigrant and other

foreign troops; accounts have been already received of

their embarkation from the Continent.

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SALISBURY, Feb. 22. "The remnant of the 88th regi-

ment arrived in this city on Saturday se'nnight, from Bris-

tol, and marched on Monday last for Portsmouth.

This regiment, when embarked for the Continent about

two years ago, was 1100 strong: in the course of service,

but principally by the severe winter of 1794-5, and the

consequent hardships they encountered in evacuating Hol-

land, their number was reduced when landed in England

to about 250 men.

They lately embarked for the West Indies, in the Ja-

maica transport, one of Admiral Christian's convoy, and

sickness again followed this ill-fated corps, a raging fever

carrying off about five a day: in consequence, though far

on their voyage, they were ordered to return, and endea-

vour to make the first port. At the chops of the Channel,

when looking out for land, they descried a frigate under

English colours, from which they hoped to receive pro-

tection, but the frigate, on approaching nearer, hoisted

the French national flag, and proving to be an enemy,

ransacked the transport of arms and other valuables, took

out the Officers (Captain Silver, of Winchester, another

Captain, and 6 Lieutenants), and put a prize-master on

board, with orders to follow the frigate into Brest;

nearly at the entrance of which port, the Trusty English

man

man of war, of 50 guns, came up between the transport and frigate, and putting an officer on board the former, to supersede the French prize-master, went in chase of the frigate, though with little prospect of success. Once again the transport made for an English port, but carrying too great a press of sail, her masts fell by the board, and she continued in this helpless and almost hopeless state for many days, when she was providentially fallen in with by an American brig bound for Bristol; by this vessel's great and timely assistance, the transport was enabled to follow her into port. The corps, now reduced to about 100, marched under the command of an officer of the 80th, for Portsmouth, where they will probably be drafted into some other corps."

My readers will thank me for selecting the following appropriate beautiful passages from the *Joan of Arc*, by Robert Southey, a poem; which exhibits fresh proof that great poetical talents and high sentiments of liberty, do reciprocally produce and assist each other.

————— Thus the King exclaim'd :
O chosen by Heaven ! defer awhile thy march,
That o'er the land my Heralds may proclaim
A general Fast.

Severe the Maid replied :
Monarch of France ! and canst thou think that God
Beholds well-pleas'd the mockery of a Fast ?
Luxurious lordly Riot is content,
And willingly obedient to command,
Feasts on some fainted dainty. The poor man,
From the hard labour of the day debarred,
Loses his hard meal too. It were to waste
The hour in impious folly, so to bribe
The all-creating Parent to destroy
The works he made. Proud tyranny to man,
To God foul insult ! Mortify your pride :
Be clad in sackcloth when the Conqueror's car
Rolls o'er the field of blood !---Believe me, King !
*If thou didst know the untold misery
When from the bosom of domestic love
But one---one victim goes ! if that thine heart
Be human, it would bleed !*

Book the Fourth, l. 484.

The death of a common Soldier, from *Book the Seventh*,
L. 320.

————— Of unrecorded name
Died the mean man, yet did he leave behind,
One who did never say her daily prayers
Of him forgetful; who to every tale
Of the distant war lending an eager ear,
Grew pale and trembled. At her cottage door
The wretcked one shall sit, and with dim eye
Gaze o'er the plain, where, on his parting steps,
Her last look hung. Nor ever shall she know
Her husband dead, but tortured with vain hope
Gaze on—then heartsick turn to her poor babe,
And weep it fatherless!

A squadron has been ordered to put immediately to sea from Spithead; its destination is to go in quest of a Dutch Squadron of considerable force now at sea. The same orders have been sent to the fleet in the Downs. The Dutch Fleet consists of fourteen sail. It left the Texel on Tuesday morning, and was seen to steer northward.

The Officers on board the Transport lately put into the port of Bristol, displayed an heroic energy, which will not be forgotten by future historians. The troops on board this transport were four companies of Lowestein's Chasseurs. They had been separated from Admiral Christian's fleet, and driven westward; when the common soldiers formed the resolution of murdering their officers, and carrying the ship into Algiers. A very few minutes before the proposed execution of this detestable scheme, an individual concerned, betrayed it to the officers—a moment only for consultation was their's, nor did they lose that moment. They first fastened down the hatches on the men, long enough to be able to get at three barrels of gunpowder; the heads of which they beat out, and standing over them with lighted matches, told the Mutineers, that if the vessel were prevented from being steered into an English port, their determination was to blow her up, and that all should perish together. For several days the officers remained at their perilous post, relieving one another by turns in this desperate service, till the vessel cast anchor at Bristol.

Earl Stanhope does not *talk* only: he feels, and acts in contempt of aristocratic prejudices. Mr. Taylor, the son of an Apothecary at Seven-Oaks, in Kent, had gained the

the affections of his daughter. The young Lady, truly noble from the advantages of her education, did not disguise the state of her feelings, but made her father her confidant. "Is he not honest and intelligent?" replied the Earl.— "Assuredly, I approve of your choice." The match was accordingly made; and from the idea that there is a want of ingenuous publicity in a licence, the banns were called last Sunday, and the young couple will be shortly married according to the old and regular forms of the church.

COURT NEWS.....On Thursday the Queen had a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, *and all that*—

COPY OF A HAND-BILL.

WHREAS the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, did, on the night of Monday last, and on or about the hour of six o'clock, utter, in his place in the House of Commons, certain sentences, or phrases, containing several assurances, denials, promises, retractions, persuasions, explanations, hints, insinuations, and intimations, and expressing much hope, fear, joy, sorrow, confidence, and doubt, upon the subject of Peace, then and there recommended by CHARLES GREY, Esq. Member of the aforesaid House of Commons for the county of Northumberland; and whereas the entire, effectual, and certain meaning of the whole of the said sentences, phrases, denials, promises, retractions, persuasions, explanations, hints, insinuations, and intimations, has escaped and fled, so that what remains is to plain understanding incomprehensible, and to many good men is matter of painful contemplation: now this is to promise, to any person who shall restore the said lost meaning, or shall illustrate, simplify, and explain, the said meaning, the sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, to be paid on the first day of *April* next, at the office of JOHN BULL, Esq. Pay-all and Fight-all to the several High Contracting Powers engaged in the present *just and necessary* War!

Done at the Office of Mr. JOHN BULL's Chief Decypherer, Turnagain-lane, Circumbendibus-street, Obscurity-square, February 18, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. WHITEREAD was happy to find that his speech on Tuesday last, on an intended Bill for the Relief of the LABOURING POOR, had induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take up a measure of such great internal policy. He cheerfully relinquished the business in favour of the Right Honorable Gentleman, promising him his cordial assistance to procure it expedition in the adoption, and to render it effectual in its operation.

The Order of the Day was then read for the third reading of the Vote of Credit Bill.

Mr. GREY renewed his animadversions on the irregularity of introducing a vote of credit at so early a period of the sessions. He stated, that in the first place, a vote of credit was usually passed to provide for some extraordinary or unforeseen expence which had been incurred when Parliament was not sitting, and which in such case would be specifically stated: or for some expences likely to be incurred when parliament is not sitting, which were not foreseen when the estimates were made and laid before the House; and in such cases that it was the uniform practice to make it the last business of the Sessions. In the war of 1756, and during the American war, no vote of credit was ever introduced till a few days before the end of the Session. From this irregularity, therefore, and from the honorable gentleman's (Mr. Rose) declaration on Friday last, that delay would be attended with inconvenience, he strongly suspected that in the present vote of credit bill the house was not called upon to provide for any prospective events, but for past occurrences. Nor was the magnitude less unprecedented than the time of the demand. In the two former wars, no greater demand was ever made than for one million of money as a vote of credit; but of late it had been the practice to increase that demand to the extravagant demand of £2,500,000. By this careless mode of granting money for unknown purposes, the House ceased to be the guardians of the public purse; and by diminishing the
the

the necessity of accuracy in the accounts of Ministers, increased the temptations of fraudulence. He moved that the third reading of the bill be postponed till that day three weeks.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed with Mr. Grey, that a vote of credit was not usually applied for till the end of the sessions. He conceived, however, that when the extraordinary expences were foreseen, the most regular way was to apply for it when the Committees of Supply, and ways and means were open. In pursuance of this idea, the vote of credit this year was stated as an article of supply, and might be applicable or not, as the exigencies of the case required. Since Ministers would be accountable at all times for the expenditure, he did not perceive the necessity of the distinct appropriation of each sum to some separate purpose: but thought that to defray all demands on the public from one common purse not only more suited to sudden emergencies, but also a more æconomic plan, than such distinct appropriation: since in the latter sums must be reserved for a long time without any use whatever, and lie dead, until the period, the remote perhaps and distant period, arrived, for their specification.

Mr. Fox supported Mr. Grey's motion. He professed himself not perfectly satisfied with the Right Honorable Gentleman's explanation. The Right Honorable Gentleman appeared to allow, that the present was an unusual mode of application; but he had contended, that it was more likely to affect a system of rigid regularity in the payment of the different departments of Government. Who would not collect from this, that such promptness of payment was the constant practice of the Ministry? but he seemed to have forgotten, that the ordnance is in arrear, that the navy is in arrear, that the civil list is in arrear, and in short, that arrears were never so much complained of as at present. Excepting a few particular arrangements under Lord Moira, there are arrears due to every officer in the army. The staff had been provided for upon the estimates; yet there are staff officers returned from abroad who since the year 1793 have not received one shilling. These were not facts favorable to the Right Honorable Gentleman's reasonings; and if such a system were pursued, a system in which persons do not receive money which is due and has been voted to them, we might expect to be always in our present situation of multiplied arrears.

Mr.

Mr. SHERIDAN remarked, that even if the Right Honorable Gentleman's explanation had been more plausible than it appeared to him to be, yet no reasonings could justify an unconstitutional mode of application. By the laws of his country the Right Honorable Gentleman (and every other Minister) was bound to apply all money to the purposes for which it had been specifically voted. But by this plan of a common purse the Right Honorable Gentlemen destroyed all distinction between the money granted by a vote of credit, and that granted upon the estimates: and of course rendered the estimates presented to Parliament an unmeaning ceremony. He confessed, that the delay of the Bill might create much inconvenience; but be the general consequences of allowing unconstitutional practices more alarming than any particular embarrassments.

The House then divided—for Mr. Grey's motion 25—against it 102. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.



THE
WATCHMAN.

N^o II.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1796.

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THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

ESSAY ON FASTS.

Wherefore my Bowels shall sound like an Harp.

ISAIAH, xvi. 11.

FASTING has been commanded by every religion except the Christian.—It was practised with extreme rigour by the ancient Priests; a fact which disproves the common opinion, that Priests are the same in all ages.—We collect from Herodotus and Porphyry, that before their annual sacrifice of a cow to Isis, the Egyptians fasted forty days: and Pythagoras, in addition to the perpetual and fishless Lent which he observed, is reported to have abstained from all food whatsoever, forty days: and so did Elijah, but with this advantage over Pythagoras, that he had double-dined on viands angelically prepared. This coincidence of number in the days seems to cast a shade of doubt on the genuineness of the beginning of the fourth chapter of Matthew and of Luke: in which the same miraculous circumstance is related of our Saviour. It was the policy of the early Christians to assimilate their religion to that of the Heathens in all

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possible

possible respects. The ceremonies of the Romish church have been traced to this source by Middleton; the miraculous conception is a palpable imitation of the story of Romulus, the son of a vestal virgin, by the descent of a Deity; and so, I suppose, because Pythagoras fasted forty days, the Interpolators of the Gospels must needs palm the same useless prodigy on Jesus. Indeed the conversion of the Heathens to Christianity, after the first century, does very much resemble Mahomet's miracle: as the mountain would not come over to him, he went over to the mountain. I recollect to have read of two rational fasts, and two only; and both on the same occasion. The Lacedemonians ordained a fast throughout the whole of their dominions without excepting even the domestic animals, in order that they might be enabled to spare provisions from an allied city then suffering siege. — When Tarentum was besieged by the Romans, their neighbours, the inhabitants of Rhegium, proclaimed a General Fast throughout their whole territories: and threw the provisions, so nobly obtained, into the besieged town. — The Romans decamped; and the Tarentines, in memory of this deliverance, instituted an annual Fast: which, in my humble opinion, was not a very wise action, as an annual *Feast* in the nature of things would have stimulated the gratitude of their posterity much more effectually. I have omitted to mention that some Divines assert, that Fasting was the first command given by God, when he forbade our first parents to eat of the *Tree of Knowledge*: they disobeyed, and were severely punished; and our Divines seem to have been effectually warned by their example.

It seems the Devil which possesses the French, is of that kind “which goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.” The devotional compositions appointed for all churches and chapels, contain each year an abridgement of the Minister's latest harangues against the French: and the good people of this country, “in the most devout and solemn manner,” tell God Almighty all that the Minister has told *them*. In the new Form of Prayer (or, as the women bawl it about the streets, the *new former* prayer,—bye the bye, no *unmeaning* blunder), we are humbly to acknowledge the sins of our enemies; making “earnest prayer and supplication in behalf of ourselves and other Christian nations exposed at this time to violence, or groaning under the oppression of apostates from the truth, who threaten desolation to every

every country where they can erect their standard! And we confess that their horrible crimes and astonishing impieties," are designed by God as the punishment of our own *foibles*. For, to be sure, we ought to acknowledge with penitent hearts, that we (the church-people) have been blessed beyond other nations in the knowledge of the truth (i. e. the Athanasian Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles), and the undisturbed profession of it (no Test-acts and Birmingham Mobs against *us*), and in the long possession of abundant temporal prosperity! (*This last clause of the acknowledgment, we suppose, is confined to the mahogany pews lined with green baize, the possessors of which ought indeed to have known better manners than to "have turned their backs on the Lord"*). Then follows the portion from scripture selected with great care, and the significant words of which are usually marked by the Priest with an emphasis, which answers all the purposes of a running commentary. The pleasure which a pious Churchman receives from these appropriate chapters, is precisely the same with that which a coffee-house politician experiences when reading over a state-libel full of Mr. ——— and my Lord, and the ***** of ———, he applauds himself for his sagacity in being able to substitute the intended names. For instance, in the Epistle selected for this day from the Second Peter, chapter ii. "But there were false prophets also among the people (*just such ones, I suppose, as Richard Brothers and William Bryant*), even as there shall be false teachers among you; who shall bring in damnable heresies (*Priestley and his Set—damnable indeed!*) and bring upon themselves swift destruction.— (*God be praised!*)".

The general confession, beginning with "Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred and strayed, &c." is, we believe, omitted, and not without good reason: for as on these annual Fast Days our Legislators are expected to renew civilities with their old acquaintance the Church, it might yield an unholy pleasure to disaffected and seditious persons to hear from their own mouths; "We have left undone what we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

There are many difficulties that attend the subject of a GENERAL FAST. For, first of all, it is ridiculous to enjoin fasting on the poor (they are Pythagoreans, and

already eat neither fish, flesh, or fowl at any time), and it is the crimes of the poor and labouring classes that have brought down the Judgement of Heaven on the nation. This is *probable* a priori from their being incalculably the larger number, and it is *proved* by the absurd and dangerous consequences of the contrary supposition: for if our public calamities were to be attributed to the wickedness of the rich and powerful, it would more than insinuate doubts of the incorruptness of our House of Commons, and the justice and the necessity of the present war—for by the rich and powerful chiefly was the present war begun and supported, and in every country, directly or indirectly, the rich and powerful hold the reins of Government. I can scarcely venture to add a suggestion of a Punster of my acquaintance, “that by two recent Acts of Parliament the mouths of the poor have been *made fast* already.”

Secondly, Altho’ the higher classes of society were inclined to make atonement for the vices of their ragged relations in the family of human nature, and fast in their behalf—yet as it were foolish to expect total abstinence the poor would prove ungrateful, and forsooth because *they* can afford to eat nothing but bread and cheese on Christmas days, will pretend not to be able to conceive, how an hearty dinner on salt fish, egg sauce, and parsnips, can be *fasting* on any day. - Thirdly, the precepts of Scripture seem to oppose this custom as superstitious or hypocritical—Jesus Christ forbad his Disciples to fast while he remained with them, although he prophesied “The days will come when the Bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then shall they fast in those days;” in other words—“while I am alive, they are joyful; but after my death, they who act up to my precepts, will by these very precepts be precluded from all the customary means of getting forward in the world. A true Disciple of mine can neither lie, overreach, give votes against conscience, steal, pimp, or flatter—and he who possesses none of these accomplishments, must fast at least one day in the week, if he would have a mouthful the other six.” But the Prophet Isaiah is terrible in his eloquent irony on this *constitutional* practice, and with his words I shall conclude this desultory Essay—

“When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you: yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: *your hands are full of blood!*”

“Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the
the

the hand of wickedness. Ye shall not fast as ye do this day. Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? Is it to bow down his head as a bull-rush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord? This is the Fast that I have chosen, *to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burthens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke: to deal thy bread to the hungry, to bring the unhoused poor to thy table, and when thou seest the naked that thou cover him.*"
 Isaiah ch. lviii.



THE LOAN.

IN the present state of our nature we do not expect, or indeed wish, that the whole of each parliamentary harangue should consist of pure and defecated reasoning. But in obscure or involved points (such as deliberations on the expen-
 diture of public money, &c.) it would greatly facilitate a right understanding of the subject in debate, if it were fashionable to observe the following or some similar arrangement. I. A statement of the case. II. Deductions from it. III. Reply to objections. IV. Personalities, allusions, witticisms, appeals to our common feelings, &c. These might be placed at the beginning or the conclusion, or both at the beginning and the conclusion, at the discretion of the orator; or they might even be confounded with the department of replication: but the statement and the deductions from it should be holy ground, and no sentence or syllable admitted not immediately and necessarily connected with the subject. Thus each part reflecting its appropriate rays, the eye would be enabled to catch it readily, to look on it attentively, and to trace its boundaries with precision. But now all are jumbled in each, and the result is a fatiguing and colourless confusion. That much of this perplexity is to be attributed to the legal disadvantages which attend the task of *reporting* the speeches we are willing to acknowledge; but, wherever the fault *originates*, the effect is the same. The only mode of remedy that has suggested itself we have adopted. In all *intricate* debates we shall carefully read over the different speeches, and omitting the long preambles in excuse of length, apolo-

gies for differing from Right Honourable Friends,—remarks on the disingenuous conduct of Honourable or Right Honourable Antagonists; and the whole parade of egotisms and *tuisms*; we shall select from each speech whatever lines contain a fact or argument not before urged in the debate, scummed and clarified in the following manner.

On Monday, February 22, Mr. Smith introduced the business of the late Loan. The subject was renewed on Friday, February 26.

THE OPPOSITION

Stated, That in the month of September, 1795, Walter Boyd, Esq. did, at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, undertake to advance money for the use of Government, to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* for which he was to reimburse himself by bills to be drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the name of Walter Boyd, Jun. and bearing a fictitious date at Hamburgh, several weeks preceding the time at which with the privity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they were really drawn in London; and that the said Walter Boyd, Jun. is a gentleman not engaged in any house of business in Hamburgh.—That the said bills, though drawn in London, yet professing to be foreign and not written on stamped paper, were of such a nature and description, as the bank of England would have refused to discount for any Commercial House whatever, and such as it would have been injurious to the credit of any private House to have negotiated.

That on the 25th of November, 1795, the day appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a meeting of the several competitors for the Loan, to settle the preliminaries thereof; and when they were all assembled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a separate conference with Boyd and his Party, did propose to the other competitors, viz. Mellish and Morgan, to bid for the Loan, on condition, “that an option should be reserved to the party of Boyd, of taking the Loan at such a price as should be equal in value to one half per cent. on the whole sum borrowed, above the highest offer of the competitors.” That the said Mellish and Morgan refused to become competitors, deeming this a departure from the principle of free and open competition, to which they had been invited: That immediately after, without proposing

posing any other terms, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did agree with Boyd and his Party: That Mr. James Morgan, one of the persons intending to be competitors for the late Loan, has given in evidence, that he would have offered on the 25th of Nov. terms 499,500l. more advantageous to the Public, than the terms made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the party of Boyd and Co. And that his Majesty's gracious Message, containing a communication that his Majesty would be induced to meet any disposition for negotiation on the part of the enemy, with the earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, was not delivered to the House of Commons till Tuesday the eighth of December, although it is notorious that long before this it had been in the intentions of Ministry: That in consequence of the intimation contained in the Message, the value of the Loan suddenly rose above five per cent. creating by that operation only, an additional profit on the whole Loan of more than *nine hundred thousand pounds sterling*; which sum might have been saved to the Public, if his Majesty's Message had been communicated to the House prior to the settlement of the competition.

The Opposition therefore deduced, that in every part of the transaction of the late Loan, the public interest has been sacrificed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and that through his departure from the principle of free and open competition, which he had uniformly professed till the very day of the final and abrupt settlement of the Loan; and through his delay in communicating his Majesty's Message; the profits of the Contractors, at the expence of the nation, have been so exorbitantly swelled, as to have risen even before the deposit was made thereon, to an amount greatly exceeding the deposit itself, viz. on a Loan of EIGHTEEN MILLIONS, to the enormous sum of TWO MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS sterling.

And that this bargain was not improvident only, but made under very suspicious circumstances: namely, the obligations to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had subjected himself, by the fraudulent transaction of the Hamburgh Bills; and the bias in favor of administration, which the enormous profits of the Loan appeared to have produced in the minds of many of the Citizens of London: a deduction incapable of absolute proof, but rendered highly probable by the circumstance, that those persons, who

signed

signed the requisition for the meeting at Grocer's Hall, and addressed the House in favor of the two Bills, are all Subscribers to the Loan.

The speakers in defence of the transaction stated, that the Hamburgh Bills were to be the subject of a separate deliberation on a future day: that the only charge which could be fairly brought against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the transaction of the Loan, was, that through his disinclination to depart from the principle of a free and open competition, he had not attended to Boyd's claim so soon as perhaps he ought to have done. That Boyd had justly represented in behalf of himself and the other contractors for the Loan of last year, that the contract was entered into under the condition that no other public loan for this country should be made, until the period fixed for the last payment of the Loan, then contracted for, should have elapsed. And that this condition and the claim founded thereon is founded in justice and the nature of things, is proved by the circumstance, that on the 24th of Nov. (*i. e.* the day before the final settlement of the new Loan), there was floating in the market, and unconverted into stock, the value of five millions, according to Boyd's statement, but certainly three millions of money in scrip: and that several of the Contractors for the last Loan were holders of this scrip, and they would have inevitably suffered by the introduction of 18 millions more into the market, while so large a portion of last year's scrip was still on hands: that it was therefore incumbent on the Minister of a great country to compensate them by the chance of the advantage to rise from the new Loan: that a strict adherence to an engagement and a liberality beyond the reach of little motives, must produce a more powerful confidence and more permanent advantages to the country than the saving of two and a half per cent.

In reply to his delay in the communication of the intentions of Government respecting the possibility of a negotiation with France, the Chancellor of the Exchequer *asserted*, "that the King's Message was not in his mind, when the bargain was made.

The Opposition replied to this contra-statement:

1. That the condition assumed by Mr. Boyd, if it had been entered into, ought to have existed in writing. It is the duty of the House of Commons not to lean securely on the veracity of an interested Contractor, nor to consider the vague promises of a Minister as a sufficient reason

reason for the unnecessary expenditure of more than two millions sterling. 2. That such a condition ought not to have been entered into, as it might preclude sudden energies, and prove highly detrimental to the public service. 3. That no injury would have arisen to Mr. Boyd from the introduction of a new Loan. [N. B. *This was attempted to be proved by calculations, which do not appear in the printed Reports.*] 4. That if this were the case, yet it equally applied to any other contributor who was possessed of scrip, as well as to Mr. Boyd; whereas the other contributors do not presume to say, that they have any right whatever to a preference in the English Loan. 5. That therefore the right which Boyd claims, "as founded in justice and recognized by constant practice," is not founded in justice; and so far is it from being recognized by constant practice, *that before all the payments due for the Loan of 1794 were completed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did negotiate a new Loan with Boyd and his Party for the service of the year 1795, and that the contributors to the Loan of 1794 did not make any objection to such negotiation, though it affected all the funds, and though it was expected that the deposit was to be made at a very early period.*

MONDAY, February 29.

MR. JEKYLL introduced the discussion of the Hamburg Bills; in the course of which he stated, 1. That in September 1795, the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted a million of money; which supply, from some unknown cause, he was unable to obtain from the Directors of the Bank by way of anticipation. 2. That at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Walter Boyd did cause Bills, to the amount of 700,000*l.* to be drawn on the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the name of Walter Boyd, jun. bearing a fictitious date at Hamburg, of several weeks preceding the time at which, with the privity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they were really drawn in London; and that the said Walter Boyd, jun. is not engaged in any House of Business in Hamburg. 3. That these Bills being therefore inland Bills, were yet without stamps; so that if any cause had come into a Court of Law respecting these Bills, the moment it was discovered they were inland Bills, and drawn on unstamped paper, the parties would have been nonsuited, and the Bills, together
with

with the right of action, would have fallen to the ground. 4. That the sum of 700,000*l.* (the amount of these Bills) was paid to the Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in direct breach of an act of Parliament passed in the twenty-third year of his present Majesty.

Mr. Jekyll deduced, therefore, that the Minister, in connivance with Mr. Boyd, had acted illegally and unconstitutionally.

Mr. CHARLES LONG, on the part of the Ministers, stated, 1. That early in the month of August, 1795, it was found necessary to raise money for the public service in anticipation of certain portions of the payments on the Loan and Lottery, which remained unpaid up to, and became due in the months of November, December, and January. 2. That Mr. Boyd was in consequence applied to, who through the means of a relation at Hamburgh, his agent there, agreed to accommodate Government. 3. That before this business actually took place, Mr. Boyd, Jun. arrived in London, and the exigency of public affairs would not permit them to send to Hamburgh for a remittance of such bills as they wanted. 4. That on the 10th of December, 1795, there was money in the Exchequer, paid in upon the old Loan and Lottery, more than sufficient to discharge the 700,000*l.* raised by the negotiation of these bills, without any anticipation of the new Loan: That therefore the transaction, if deceptive at all, was deceptive in *forms* only; and carried on without any view to defraud, or chance of defrauding.

Respecting the payment of the 700,000*l.* to the Paymaster-General of his Majesty's forces, Mr. Long asserted, that it offended against the letter, not against the spirit of the act of Parliament. He knew that balances were not left in the Paymaster-General's hands; but he did not understand that money was not to be paid in his name (for that had always been the regular mode), although the money did not remain at his office, but was carried immediately to the bank, and there placed in his name. By carrying it to the Accomptant of the Post-Office, notice was thereby given him of the transaction.

The Opposition regarded Mr. Long's statement as an *history* of the Trick, not a *defence* of it. That the exigency of the public affairs demanded it, is saying little more than that the Minister had not been guilty of the fraud

fraud without some temptation.—Mr. Grey deemed the distinction between the spirit and the letter of the law, a dangerous doctrine. But even with the spirit of the act, it was irregular; for he found by a paper on the table, that a sum of two millions had been paid to the Bank for the purpose of the Paymaster-General's Department, and by no means sent to the Accomptant-General's Office, which had been said to have been always their regular mode.

Such is the substance of the debates on these two mysterious transactions. We agree with Mr. Grey, that the distinction between the spirit and the letter of the law is a dangerous doctrine; though admirably adapted for those who wish to practise a "*vigor beyond law*." As for instance, if the Minister had caused to be apprehended one of the late "Acquitted Felons," and *killed him off* without the form of a trial, he might come forward and confess that he had offended against the *letter* of the laws which forbade such energetic proceedings, but by no means against the *spirit* of them." For the *spirit* of these laws (he might say) is evidently to preserve the Constitution; and if at any pressing exigency the *letter* of them tend to preclude the means necessary to such prevention, it may allowably be disregarded—since nothing can be more irrational than that the law should itself be the means of frustrating its own intentions. But that the present exigency is pressing beyond all experience of former ages, that a new and unheard of danger besets the Constitution, and that no measures, but the vigorous ones actually taken, could have preserved it, are facts for which the Gentlemen on the Treasury side of the House will ask no proofs. They must be indignant at the blindness of the Gentlemen opposite. Need I appeal to the Plots and Insurrections in every part of the kingdom? Plots so boldly carried on; that the Papers proving their existence, are transcribed from the public News-Journals; and Insurrections so artfully conducted, as to be absolutely invisible, &c. &c. &c.

As to the former part of the transaction, the *Knowing-Ones*, who are the best-qualified judges in such a cause, speak of it as a *sharp thing*: which, to say the truth, it certainly was, though less suited to the genius of the ancient than of the modern *Greeks*. The School-boy recorded in the Joke-Journal of Mr. Joseph Millar, for having translated *Necessitas non habet lex*, i. e. *legem*, by "Necessity has no legs;" if he had lived in our days, might have been apprized

apprized of his mistake in matter of *fact* as well as of interpretation.—Necessity has *black legs* upon occasion.

The real cause of the preference given to Boyd was suffered to escape by Mr. Douglas in his answer to Mr. Smith's motions. "At the first interview which Mr. Boyd had with the Chancellor, he spoke of his claim to a preference, but had not stated it with that *precision* and *force* as to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to depart from his principle of competition." Mr. Boyd, in his letter, states, that he negociation of a new Loan before the period fixed for the last payment of the old, was contrary to the condition under which he and his party had contracted for the old Loan, and that they would be greatly injured by such negociation, which would introduce eighteen millions more into the market, while so large a part of last year's scrip was yet unconverted into stock. Here is a plain statement, that contains the whole of his claim; and that Mr. Boyd should have neglected to make it in his first interview, or that, if he had made it, it should not be understood by Mr. Pitt, are improbabilities absolutely indigestible. But (*inter nos*) those two *just* and *necessary* Bills did excite a strange and alarming opposition: the Treasury benches trembled through the agitations of them who sat thereon. Mr. Pitt saw the necessity of a respectable support from the wealthier Citizens of London, with a "*force* and *precision*," which left him no doubt of the justice of the claim of Messrs. Boyd and Party. It was "*founded in the nature* of things!*"

Mr. Pitt "felt a considerable degree of satisfaction from the Report of the Committee, because it established, beyond a doubt of contradiction, that no person connected with Government had interfered at all in the distribution of the Loan." Is not Mr. Boyd *connected with Government*? Has he not been "palpably preferred and immoderately benefited by Government? Can we doubt but that persons favourable to Government were selected by him to participate in his good fortune? What a fine thing it is to be a CONTRACTOR? Nothing but Calms ruffle,—nothing but Peace disquiets him! The slaughter of thousands makes *him* all alive; and Famine herself shakes the horn of Plenty over his head!

* It is a right which is founded in Justice and the nature of things.—

BOYD'S LETTER.

THE PRESENT STATE OF SOCIETY.

AH! far remov'd from all that glads the sense,
 From all that softens or ennobles man,
 The wretched Many! Bent beneath their loads
 They gape at PAGEANT POWER, nor recognize
 Their Cot's transmuted plunder! From the tree
 Of Knowledge, ere the vernal sap had risen,
 Rudely disbranch'd. O blest Society!
 Fitliest depictur'd by some sun-scorch'd waste,
 Where oft majestic thro' the tainted noon
 The SIMOOM* sails, before whose purple pomp
 Who falls not prostrate dies: and where, at night,
 Fast by each precious fountain on green herbs
 The LION couches; or HYÆNA dips
 Deep in the lucid stream his bloody jaws;
 Or SERPENT plants his vast moon-glittering bulk,
 Caught in whose monstrous twine BEHEMOTH† yells,
 His bones loud-crashing.

O ye numberless
 Whom foul OPPRESSION's ruffian gluttony
 Drives from Life's plenteous feast! O thou poor Wretch,
 Who nurs'd in darkness and made wild by want
 Roamest for prey, yea thy unnatural hand
 Dar'st lift to deeds of blood! O pale-eyed Form!
 The Victim of Seduction, doom'd to know
 Polluted nights and days of blasphemy;
 Who in loath'd argies with lewd Waffailers

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* "At eleven o'clock, while we contemplated with great pleasure the rugged top of Chiggre, to which we were fast approaching, and where we were to solace ourselves with plenty of good water, Idris cried out, with a loud voice, 'Fall upon your faces, for here is the Simoom.' I saw from the S. E. an haze come on, in colour like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed or thick. It did not occupy twenty yards in breadth, and was about twelve feet high from the ground. We all lay flat on the ground, as if dead, till Idris told us it was blown over. The meteor, or purple haze, which I saw, was indeed passed; but the light air that still blew was of heat to threaten suffocation."

[BRUCE'S Travels, Vol. 4. page 557.]

† Used poetically for a very large quadruped; but in general it designates the Elephant.

Must gaily laugh, while thy remember'd home
 Gnaws, like a Viper, at thy secret heart.
 O aged Women ! ye who weekly catch
 The morsel tost by law-forc'd Charity,
 And die so slowly, that none call it murder !
 O loathly-visag'd Supplicants ! that oft
 Rack'd with disease from the unopen'd gate
 Of the full lazar-house heart-broken crawl !
 O ye that steaming to the silent Noon
 People with Death red-eyed Ambition's plains !
 O wretched Widow who in dreams dost view
 Thy Husband's mangled corse—and from short doze
 Starts't with a shriek ! or in thy half-hatch'd cot,
 Wak'd by the wintry night-storm, wet and cold,
 Cow'r'st o'er thy screaming baby ! Rest awhile,
 Children of Wretchedness ! More groans must rise,
 More blood must steam, ere your wrongs be full.
 Yet is the day of Retribution nigh :
 The Lamb of God † hath open'd the fifth seal,
 And upwards spring on swiftest plume of fire
 The innumerable multitude of wrongs
 By man on man inflicted ! Rest awhile,
 Children of Wretchedness ! the hour is nigh :
 And lo ! the Great, the Rich, the Mighty men,
 The Kings and the Chief Captains of the World,
 With all, that fix'd on high, like stars of Heaven,
 Shot baleful influence, shall be cast to earth
 Vile and down-trodden, as the untimely fruit
 Shook from the fig-tree by a sudden storm.
 Ev'n now the storm begins ! Each gentle name,
 Faith and meek Piety, with fearful joy,
 Tremble far-off. For lo ! the GIANT FRENZY,
 Uprooting Empires with his whirlwind arm,
 Mocketh high Heaven ; burst hideous from the cell,
 Where the Old Hag, unconquerable, huge,
 Creation's eyeless Drudge, black Ruin sits
 Nursing th' impatient Earthquake.

O return !
 Pure FAITH ! meek PIETY ! The abhorred Form,*

Whose

* See the sixth Chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine.
 " And I looked and beheld a pale Horse ; and his name that sat on him
 was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto
 them over the fourth part of the Earth, to kill with sword, and with
 hunger, and with pestilence, and with the beasts of the Earth.—And
 when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of
 them

Whose scarlet robe was stiff with earthly pomp;
 Who drank iniquity in cups of gold;
 Whose names were many and all blasphemous;
 Hath met the horrible judgment! Whence that cry?
 The mighty army of foul spirits shriek'd,
 Disperited of earth! For She hath fallen,
 On whose black front was written MYSTERY;
 She that reel'd heavily, whose wine was blood;
 She that work'd whoredom with the DÆMON POWER,
 And from the dark embrace all evil things
 Brought forth and nurtur'd: mitred ATHEISM;
 And patient FOLLY, who on bended knees
 Gives back the steel that stabb'd him; and pale FEAR,
 Hunted by ghastlier Terrors, than surround
 Moon-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight!
 Return, pure FAITH! return, meek PIETY!
 The kingdoms of the World are your's: each heart
 Self-govern'd; the vast Family of Love,
 Rais'd from the common earth by common toil,
 Enjoy the equal produce. Such delights
 As float to earth, permitted visitants!
 When on some solemn Jubilee of Saints
 The sapphire-blazing gates of Paradise
 Are thrown wide open, and thence voyage forth
 Detachments wild of seraph-warbled airs,
 And odors snatch'd from beds of amaranth,
 And they, that from the chrystal river of life
 Spring up on freshen'd wing, ambrosial gales!
 The favour'd good Man, in his lonely walk,
 Perceives them, and his silent spirit drinks
 Strange blifs, which he shall recognize in Heaven.
 And such delights, such strange beatitude,
 Have seiz'd my young anticipating heart,
 When that blest Future rushes on my view!

[Extract from "Religious Musings," one of the "Poems"
 by S. T. Coleridge."]

them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which
 they held: and white robes were given unto every one of them; and it
 was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until
 their fellow-servants also, and their brethren, that should be killed as
 they were, should be fulfilled. And I beheld, when he had opened
 the sixth seal, the stars of Heaven fell unto the Earth, even as a fig-tree
 casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind: And
 the Kings of the Earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the
 chief captains, &c.

A Defence of the Church Establishment from its similitude to the grand and simple Laws of the Planetary System.

THE fifth definition of the first book of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia is as follows: "The centripetal force is that force by which bodies are from all parts drawn; driven, or do any how tend to a certain point as to a centre." Now as the Sun of the planetary, so is the Court, the centre of the ecclesiastical system; and its centripetal force is its power of conferring good livings and lucrative dignities. The Bishops are the larger bodies in this system, some at greater, some at lesser distances, but all revolving round their Sun, and rejoicing in the heat and radiance of ministerial favour. The Moons are their Lordship's Chaplains.

Of the planets, or larger bodies, Bishop Horsley may be Venus; and Bishop Prettyman, from his personal charms, Venus, unless Mercury be thought a more proper emblem for one who lacqueys so closely the great Bestower of splendour. The words of the definition "by which bodies are from all parts drawn," imply that atheists, papists, jacobites, and jacobines are lured to the church by hopes of livings and stalls: and the words "are driven" import, that by force of parental authority or apprehensions of starving, many are compelled to subscribe what they cannot but disbelieve. The last sentence "or do any how tend to the centre," signifies, that in this universal gravitation towards the Sun of Royal Patronage, it is of comparatively little consequence what measures a man takes to arrive at preferment provided he get there at last.



CASIMIR.

IF we except Lucretius and Statius, I know not of any Latin Poet, ancient or modern, who has equalled Casimir in boldness of conception, opulence of fancy, or beauty of versification. The ONE of this illustrious Jesuit were translated into English about one hundred and fifty years ago, by a Thomas Hill, I think. I never saw the translation.

translation. A few of the ODES have been translated in a very animated manner by Watts. I have subjoined the third Ode of the second book, which, with the exception of the first line, is an effusion of exquisite elegance. In the imitation attempted, I am sensible that I have destroyed *the effect of suddenness*, by translating into two stanzas what is one in the original.

~~~~~

AD LYRAM.

*Sonora buxi Filia sutilis,  
Pendebris alta, Barbite, populo,  
Dum ridet aer, et supinas  
Solicitat levis aura frondes :*

*Te sibilantis lenior halitus  
Perflabit Euri : me juvet interim  
Collum reclinasse, et virenti  
Sic temere jacuisse ripa.*

*Eheu ! serenum quæ nebula tegunt,  
Repente cælum ! quis sonus imbrium !  
Surgamus ! neu semper fugaci  
Gaudia præteritura passu !*

~~~~~

IMITATION.

The solemn-breathing air is ended—
Cease, O Lyre ! thy kindred lay !
From the Poplar branch suspended,
Glitter to the eye of Day !

On thy wires hov'ring, dying,
Softly sighs the summer wind :
I will slumber, careless lying,
By yon waterfall reclin'd.

In the forest hollow-roaring,
Hark ! I hear a deep'ning sound—
Clouds rise thick with heavy louring !
See ! th' horizon blackens round !

Parent of the soothing measure,
 Let me seize thy wetted string!
 Swiftly flies the flatterer, Pleasure,
 Headlong, ever on the wing.

We should be happy if any Friend would enable us to give our English Readers a more perfect idea of the inimitable Original, or of the following sublime—Epi-gram shall I call it? of the same Author :

Mater Neronis ad Neronem.
Quo gladium vibras ? Utero, mammisne minaris ?
Ah reprimat cæcus barbara tela furor !
Lactabam mammis, utero te, Nate, ferebam :
Dignus erit venia forsân uterque locus.
Erramus—Qui te miserâs male fudit in auras,
Dignus uterque mori : Cæsar, utrumque feri.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

+ + + + +

VIENNA, Feb. 12. A misunderstanding supposed to exist between the Courts of St. James's and Berlin, engrosses the attention of our Cabinet. The French would consent to the restoration of the Stadtholderate, but on conditions and under restrictions which would prevent Great Britain from regaining her former influence in the Republic of the United Netherlands. The King of Prussia, it seems, had favoured this plan of restoration, at which the British Cabinet has taken offence ; and his Prussian Majesty, on the other hand, accuses the former of keeping the Stadtholderian Family, like hostages, in Great Britain ; and of preventing it from withdrawing to Berlin, where it would be more easy to obtain their consent to measures calculated to procure them an easy and speedy return to their country and dignities.

By another letter from Vienna, we learn that a marriage was expected to be solemnized between the daughter of Lewis XVI. and the Arch-Duke Charles. But when the proposal was made to the Princess, she replied, that she was precluded from accepting it by an act of her Father. Prior to his death, he had disposed of her hand : she had promised to comply with his will, and would keep her engagement.

FRANC-

FRANCFORT, *Feb. 12.* The accounts of what have passed in Persia and Georgia have heretofore been much confused. Our last accounts seem to throw some light on the parts which Russia and the Porte mean to take. The Usurper Aaga Mahmet (an Eunuch), after having dethroned and conquered, in two battles, the young Prince Lolf Alikan, and made himself master of Shiras, with the Imperial Treasury and the property to all the great Persian families there, has invaded Georgia.

Prince Heraclius of Georgia (who for some years past has put himself under the protection of Russia), and the young dethroned Prince of Persia, have implored assistance of the Empress.—The latter has offered to give up to her any of his provinces which she may choose, if she will aid him against the Usurper.

Lolf Ali is returned with the wreck of his army to Ker-man; from whence he has sent to the Kan of Mazandern, ordering him to collect some troops, and march against Ghilan, and attack the Usurper before the promised reinforcements from Russia are received.

Fifteen hundred Russians having set out from Astracan, are already arrived at Recht, the capital of Ghilan, by way of the Caspian Sea. Some Russian regiments have also joined the Georgian troops of Prince Heraclius; who are to attack the Usurper at Shirvan, at the same time that the Kan of Mazandarn attacks him by Aderbigian. If the success is equal to what might be expected from the superiority of the Russian troops, to those of Persia, there is reason to believe that the Usurper will not long enjoy his triumph, and that the Persian Provinces to the west of the Caspian Sea will be a recompence for the assistance of Russia to the dethroned Prince.

We have not yet heard of the Porte having taken part in the dispute; but we may presume that it will not be very well pleased to find the Russian sceptre extended to the provinces of Asia, by the cessions which will be made to it on the northern part of Persia.

The Russian General de Derfelden, who left Warsaw in the middle of January, has been assassinated at a few days journey from that place.—He is said to be mortally wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan. 9.* Our Court appears more than ever intent on the introduction of European tactics. Our square are full of soldiers, exercising in the military

revolutions, under French, English, and Swedish officers; but whatever efforts are made, or whatever sums expended to obtain this end, our most intelligent friends are of opinion it will never succeed; the natural aversion of the Turks for every thing foreign, and their dislike to discipline, are obstacles which it will be impossible to entirely surmount.—Mr. d'Asch, Swedish Minister here, has notified to the Porte the marriage of his King to the Princess Mecklenberg Schewrin, and that he was come out of his minority—he then presented M. de Mouradjea d'Ossoûn as his successor here. This nomination is regarded as an event which may have the happiest effects for the Ottoman Empire: his attachments to its interests are well known; and if, as there is all appearance, an alliance is formed between Turkey, France, Sweden, and Denmark, it will be to his cares we shall be indebted for it. A Maltese corsair had been taken by the Captain Pacha's Kirlaghis, but rather than be brought here, the crew set fire to the powder-room, and blew themselves and the ship up together.”

HAGUE, Feb. 18. Zealand and Friezland have at length formally acceded to the calling of a National Convention. Friezland unconditionally, but Zealand with the reserve of the sovereignty of the people of Zealand. Reports of a speedy peace are renewed at Vienna; but we fear on no sufficient foundation. It is certain that the illustrious Clairfayt does not retire from indisposition so much as in disgust at the Court Cabal, which has so malignantly assailed him on every side. Among the many vain attempts to injure him in the breast of his gracious Master, we may mention the following lampoon (originally in French Verse) which was dropped at the Emperor's feet. The Emperor read it with evident displeasure.

“He who abandoned without fight the Meuse,
 “Who Rouen deserted, Julièrs evacuated,
 “Who staid not at the Rhine his shameful flight,
 “And ran even to the Meise to seek his laurels:
 “Holland and Maestricht he permitted both
 “And Luxembourg without an effort—all
 “With Manheim, Dusseldorff, to fall to France:
 “This Hero bids our troops a last farewell!
 “He at the last obeyed, advanced one step,
 “Though Cæsar oft in vain commanded it.
 “For this cheap Victory they stile him Hero,
 “Though it but justifies his pardon; while
 “The feeble Germans in his praise forget
 “The names of TRAUN and EUGENE and LAUDONN.

Dispatches

Dispatches were received Wednesday last by our Government, brought over land from India, and forwarded from Vienna by Sir Martin Eden. They contain the intelligence that Rear-Admiral RAINIER, in his Majesty's Ship the Suffolk of 74 Guns, and the rest of the Squadron under his command, have captured the Dutch Settlement of Malacca, the southern part of the Peninsula, of India; Cochin on the coast of Ceylon. They also brought accounts of the death of NABOB of ARCOT. He was succeeded without any difficulty by his eldest son.

POLITICS WITH NAPLES.

[*Extracted from the French Journal l'Ami des Lois.*]

"The King of Naples is so influenced by his wife, sister to Marie Antoinette and Joseph the Second, that he knows no other interests than those of Austria. He would never accede to the Family Compact; and he prefers incurring the displeasure of the King of Spain, his father, by preserving his Prime Minister, ACRON, the sworn enemy of France and Spain, and so attached to the Imperial and British Courts, that he has induced the King to grant them free admission into all his ports, and to furnish them daily with all possible assistance, in troops, money, and provisions. He is one of our most bitter enemies.

"In this state of things what ought France to do?

"She ought to unite with the King of Spain, now become her friend and ally, to force the King of Naples to throw off the Austrian yoke; to engage the Queen to confine herself to the care and education of her children; to dismiss the Minister, ACRON; to replace him by a Spanish Minister; and, finally, to make a common cause with the French Republic, Spain, and Sardinia. These four Powers, actuated by the same spirit and will, would acquire that consequence, credit, and pre-eminence that are due to them."

A fishing smack arrived Friday morning (March 4), at Harwich, which fell in with the Dutch fleet on the 25th of last month, steering a northerly course, about fifty-three leagues from Yarmouth. The smack was boarded at one o'clock in the morning, and the Captain was carried on board a Dutch sixty-four gun-ship, where he remained till nine o'clock. The Dutch Captain, after putting several questions to him, suffered him to depart,

part, and wished him a good voyage. From the Dutch sailors the crew of the smack learned, that the fleet was bound not to Brest, but to the Cape of Good Hope.— There were six sail of the line, nine frigates, and two brigs.

IRELAND.

Mr. GRATTAN described the outrages in Armagh, in the debate of the 25th February, in a way that must petrify every heart.

Mr. Grattan said, of those outrages he had received the most dreadful accounts; that their object was the extermination of all the Catholics of that county; it was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity, by a banditti, who being of the religion of the State, had committed with the greater audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and had proceeded from robbery and massacre to extermination: that they had repealed by their own authority all the laws lately passed in favour of the Catholics, had established in the place of those laws the inquisition of a mob, resembling Lord George Gordon's fanatics, equalling them in outrage, and surpassing far in perseverance and success.

That their modes of outrage were as various as they were atrocious; they sometimes forced by terror the masters of families to dismiss their Catholic servants; they sometimes forced landlords by terror to dismiss their Catholic tenantry; they seized as deserters numbers of Catholic weavers; sent them to the County gaol, transmitted them to Dublin, where they remained in close prison until some Lawyers from compassion pleaded their cause and procured their enlargement, nothing appearing against them of any kind whatsoever; those insurgents, who called themselves Orange Boys, or Protestant Boys, that is, a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God, and exercising despotic power in the name of Liberty; those insurgents have organized their rebellion, and have formed themselves into a committee, who sit and try the Catholic weavers and inhabitants when apprehended falsely and illegally as deserters; this rebellious committee they call the Committee of Elders, who when the unfortunate Catholic is torn from his family and his loom, and brought before them, sit in judgment upon his case; if he gives them liquor or money they sometimes discharge him;

him ; otherwise they send him to a recruiting office as a deserter ; they had very generally given the Catholics notice to quit their farms and dwellings, which notice is plaistered on his house, and conceived in these short but plain words—‘ Go to Hell, Connaught won’t receive you—fire and faggot.—Will. Thresham and John Thrustout.’ That they followed these notices by a faithful and punctual execution of the horrid threat, soon after visited the house, robbed the family, and destroyed, what they did not take and finally completed the atrocious persecutions by forcing the unfortunate inhabitants to leave their land, their dwellings, and their trade, and to travel with their miserable family, and with whatever their miserable family could save from the wreck of their houses and tenements, and take refuge in villages as fortifications against invaders, where they described themselves, as I have seen in their affidavits, in the following manner—“ We (mentioning their names) formerly of Armagh, weavers, now of no fixed place of abode, or means of living, &c.” In many instances this banditti of persecution threw down the houses of the tenantry, or what they call rack’d the house, so that the family must fly or be buried in the grave of their own cabin.

I have heard, but have not heard them so ascertained as to state them to this House, but from all the enquiries I could make, I collect that the Catholic inhabitants of Armagh, have been actually *put out of the protection of the law*—that the magistrates have been supine or partial, and that the horrid banditti has met with complete success, and from the magistracy with very little discouragement.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following paragraph is extracted from the Sun of Monday February 29. "We have great pleasure in assuring the public, and the friends of humanity in particular, that the dogs made use of lately in Jamaica are merely for the purpose of tracing through the pathless woods to their lurking places those deluded wretches, the Maroon negroes, and of preventing our brave troops from falling into their ambuscades; and not for the cruel uses assigned to them by Lord Balcarras's *Friend* in the House of Commons on Friday night. It is to be hoped such pure friendship will meet with its desert when his Lordship returns to this country."—The eagerness, with which this ministerial paper has embraced Mr. York's *conjecture*, reminds us of that part in the Rehearsal, in which Mr. Smith having enquired how ten thousand men could lie hid in Brentford, Bayes is startled and remains silent, till Mr. Johnson helps him out by observing—"Yes they might, if only the innkeepers were the Prince's friends."—"Friends? (replies the delighted Bayes), his most intimate acquaintance, egad!" We profess not to understand Mr. York's solution of this matter. General Macleod never supposed that the bloodhounds (having been previously instructed whom they were to consider as enemies) were sent out with unlimited powers to hunt by themselves! Beyond all doubt, the sportsmen will accompany their dogs—but will these dogs when they discover a maroon keep at an harmless distance and *point* at him? Mr. Yorke should have shewn how and in what respect the British commander's conduct differed from that of the old Spanish exterminators in this particular charge. That blood hounds have been employed in our own country, is too true: they were employed against the friends of the Pretender, both in the reign of William the Third, and by the Duke of Cumberland. The inhabitants of Scotland remember it and may be excused for occasionally bringing it to our recollection.

Nos certe taceamus, et obruta multa
Nocte tegi nostræ patiamur crimina gentis!

The

The conclusion of the paragraph is, we hope, unintelligible. It is impossible the editors of the *Sun* should anticipate with pleasure any act of *fashionable* revenge. No! they could not mean *this*! They are zealous admirers of the laws of their country! They are struck with horror at the impiety of the French in contemning the religion of the meek and forgiving Jesus.

Statement of the distribution of the British naval force at the present time, exclusive of the hired armed vessels which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	50's.	Frig.	Sps.	Tot.
In port and fitting -	32	7	46	52	137
Guard-ships, hospital-ships, and prison-ships, at the se- veral ports -	10	2	1	0	13
In the English and Irish Channels -	16	2	23	33	74
In the Downs and North Seas	9	3	15	13	40
At the West-India Islands, and on the passage -	7	4	19	15	45
At Jamaica -	6	0	6	9	21
America and Newfoundland	3	0	7	6	19
East Indies, and on the pas- sage -	7	1	5	8	22
Coast of Africa -	0	1	3	3	7
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	24	0	25	10	59
<hr/>					
Total in commission	114	20	150	149	433
Receiving ships -	1	2	2	1	14
Serviceable and repairing for service -	8	1	4	3	16
In ordinary -	15	3	15	52	85
Building -	24	4	10	11	49
<hr/>					
Total	170	30	181	216	507

On Tuesday March 1 (being St. Davids day), the annual meeting of the Society of Ancient Britons was held at the Crown and Anchor, and honoured, for the first time, with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who prefaced his congratulatory toast by a short address, well-conceived and gracefully delivered. The Duke of Norfolk gave the health of the infant Princess; observing, that she might have been born on Taffy's Day, if the

F

Prince's

Prince's Welch blood could have endured any specific delay—*Ha ! ha ! ha ! a very good joke, your Grace !*

Mr. SHERIDAN, on Friday night, styled the business of the Hamburgh Bills a transaction not honourable, scarcely honest, and certainly illegal. When a second resolution of Jekyll's was about to be negatived without a division, Sir W. Young insisted on a division, with a view of exposing the weakness of the minority, many of whom had left the House. This conduct was deemed so unworthy a senator, that, on re-entering the House, Mr. Grey moved a vote of censure against Sir W. Young. The Speaker declared the Baronet's conduct unusual, and that it might be considered as unbecoming. After much asperity Mr. Grey's motion was withdrawn. Sir W. Young, we suppose, apprehended that people might conclude, there must be a large number on that side, on which they perceived all the wit, eloquence, and argument to lie : and wished to shew us, that something more than demonstration is requisite to produce *practical* conviction.

It would surely be more congruous with the sadness of this Day, if fewer *powdered heads* were seen in our churches and other places of worship. All the eloquence of Burke, and all the *palaver* of Pitt, are unable to ward off that one remark of the poor man's, " I am hungry ! that, which you waste on your hair, might yield me a morsel of bread." I would that the Friends of Freedom, at least, were more consistent in their conduct. At this season of national distress it ill beseems the Patriot to excite the envy of the Poor by unmanly ostentation and expensive frivolity. These odious and absurd superfluities, contrasted with his own want of necessities, and increasing that want, may tend to make fierce the hearts of the lower classes, and excite them to deeds of revenge.

Go, struggle with thy fate ! pursue thy way—
Though thou art poor, the world around is gay.
Thou hast no bread ; but on thy aching sight
Proud Luxury's pavillions glitter bright ;
The Croud prolong their hollow revelry,
Nor one relenting bosom thinks of thee !
Ah will not then despise or bitter need
Urge on thy temper to some fearful deed ?
Pale Fraud shall call thee to her timid band,
Or Murder beckon thee with reeking hand.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

General Macleod called the attention of the House to a circumstance which deeply involved not only the reputation of a Nobleman, whom as friend and fellow-soldier he highly respected, but the character of the country and of Mankind. He had read in a daily paper (the Morning Post) a communication from Jamaica purporting that ONE HUNDRED BLOOD HOUNDS and 20 Spanish Chasseurs had arrived from the Island of Cuba to be employed in hunting out the Maroons. "The conduct of the French (General Macleod observed) had never reached such enormity. I have seen war in all its Shapes and Horrors, but I never saw such barbarity as this. At present I shall only ask the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) if he could inform the House on the subject. I hope, the communication is founded in falsehood; but if it be true, much as I respect the Noble Lord, I pledge myself to bring him to the Bar of the House of Peers to answer for so horrible a measure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself unable to make any particular answer to so important a charge. But this he would say, that it never had been the intention of Government to employ such means of Warfare. Mr. Yorke described the atrocious conduct of the Maroons. Dogs had been employed in this country to trace out thieves, and they might have been used to trace the haunts of the Maroons, though not as means of Warfare.

The adjourned Debate on the resolutions moved by Mr. Smith respecting the Loan, were resumed: the Speakers on the ministerial side were Mr. Douglas, Mr. Steel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer: on the part of opposition Mr. Francis, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. W. Smith.—The first Resolution moved by Mr. Smith was amended—For the Amendment, 171: for the original Resolution, 23. All the other Resolutions of Mr. W. Smith except the two last, were got rid of by moving the previous question. The two last were directly negatived, and then two Resolutions passed

expressing the House's approbation of Mr. Pitt's conduct through the whole of the Business.—The particulars of this intricate Subject with the arguments for and against the transaction have been given page 38 of this Number.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 29.

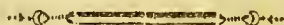
Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn obtained leave to present a petition from the Executors of the late Dr. John Hunter, who in his will had directed the Trustees therein appointed to offer to the British Government that invaluable Museum or collection of Subject in natural History, which he had made with vast scientific knowledge, unceasing perseverance and an expenditure of 20,000*l.* at least. If this Government rejected it, it was then to be offered to any foreign Government and afterward to private Individuals. Mr. Curwen opposed it on the principle that we are already overburthened and distressed, and that we ought to be just before we pretend to be generous. He was ably answered by Mr. Hawkins Browne, Sir William Young, and Mr. Courtenay. The Petition was referred to a select Committee, after which the order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon a Bill proposing to grant a bounty for the cultivation of Potatoes. Mr. Powys expected that somereasons, would have been stated for the necessity of this Bill. Sir John Sinclair replied that the Reasons for the Bill had been stated in the Report of the Board of Agriculture; but (after a conversation between Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Buxton; wherein they all agreed that the bounty on the importation of Corn rendered all other bounties needless and inexpedient) he said, he had no desire to press the Bill against the general opinion: and the motion for the commitment was negatived. Mr. Jekyll moved two Resolutions respecting the Hamburgh Bills. After a long and warm Debate the House divided—for the previous Question 109—for the original Resolution 24. The House divided on the second Resolution—For it 8—Against it 108. For the facts and arguments adduced by the different Speakers on this transaction, see page 40 of the present Number.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Tuesday, March 1,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and enforce the existing Laws for the more effectual relief and employment of the Poor. He meant the Bill to be discussed before Easter in a committee, and then printed to give time and opportunity during the recess for further improvements. Leave granted. The House having resolved itself into a committee on the high price of Corn, Mr. Lechmere professed his intention of submitting to the House a Motion for more effectually preventing Exportation of Corn. The distresses of the Poor, occasioned by the enormous price of Corn and Flour, and aggravated by the present severity of the weather, demanded an immediate remedy. The consolidation of small farms into large ones he considered as the root of the mischief. It facilitates monopoly, and it tends to make the large farmer careless, or at least it obliges him to depend too much on the fidelity of hired labourers—one consequence of which he would state to the House in the business of threshing. On Saturday last the coachman of a Mrs. Harrison in Grosvenor Square came to him with a quarter-peck of as good coloured wheat as he had ever seen, and a small bunch of unpounded wheat: this the man said he had from one truss of straw. If this fact be general, it follows that there is a quantity of wheat equivalent to thirty quartern loaves in every load of straw brought* to market. He thought that the labourer should be compelled to thresh his Corn by the day: as whether he is paid by truss or bushel, equal temptations arise to leaving the wheat imperfectly threshed. He likewise wished that there should be a handmill in every parish for the convenience of the Poor, that they might grind their small quantities without expence, and that there should be likewise an oven for baking it when ground. He concluded a speech, which evinced great benevolence and extensive observation on this important subject with moving "That the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the Exportation of Corn; and also one to prevent the selling of Corn by the sample:" a practice which Mr. Lechmere

* In consequence of Mr. Lechmere's information, the Duke of Portland ordered his coachman, on Wednesday, to purchase a load of straw; when it was carried home, it was immediately threshed, and to the surprise of the Duke, it yielded a bushel and an half of Corn.

Lechmere reprobated in the course of his remarks as favouring monopolizers. Mr. Francis seconded the Motion. He thought the clamour against large farms and great corn-dealers injudicious. The granaries of opulent farmers ought to be considered in the light of state-magazines. As to grinding and baking he entirely agreed with Mr. Lechmere. The miller's profit was wonderful: out of 62lb of wheat he returned only 54lb; and the best remedy for this was to pay the miller in money not in kind. In India the inhabitants universally ground with handmills—at every door men, women and children were seen grinding. He had used this † handmill (which he minutely described) in his own house, and recommended the general adoption of it; observing that the expence of it would not exceed fifteen shillings. Mr. Rose informed the House, that the Exportation of Corn is already forbidden by law, and that this law is strictly and rigorously executed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought there was a real scarcity in the article of wheat; but that no evil would be felt from it, if people accustomed themselves to use mixed bread. He lamented that there was such difficulty in prevailing on the poor to adopt the substitute; but he could not consent to enforcing it by law. *The prejudices and enjoyments of the Poor were sacred with him.* General Smith thought otherwise, and contended, that as the public interests absolutely required it, one stated mixture of bread should be appointed for rich and poor, and the use of it enforced directly.—Mr. Buxton moved for the chairman to leave the chair, which was carried unanimously. After which the Legacy Bill went through the committee, in which several amendments were proposed by the Solicitor-General. It was ordered to be reprinted with the amendments.



HOUSE of LORDS, Thursday, March 3.

Lord Lauderdale, after an invective against the unconstitutional and disgraceful practices of ministers with respect to the Hamburgh Bills, moved “that the order of the day for

† We have heard that a gentleman of Bristol, well known for his great mechanic genius and his benevolent application of it, has recently invented a portable corn-mill, a communication from which may be fastened to the wheel of a coach, cart, or waggon—thus grinding the corn while the farmer is carrying out or bringing home his loads.

for the reading of the vote of credit Bill be postponed to this day three weeks." This debate was extremely desultory, and travelled through a wild field of extraneous matter. Lord Lauderdale avowed his friendship for Brissot, whom he deemed an honest man. Lord Grenville could not acknowledge honesty in that man who deposed his Sovereign two months after he had sworn allegiance to him; particularly as there is reason to believe, that he meditated his deposition at the time of taking the oath. The most remarkable passage in this debate is the following from Lord Lauderdale's reply to the Earl of Mansfield and Lord Hawkesbury. "I have heard often and much of the influence which rich individuals possessed; but what was their power of resistance compared with the immense power and influence of the executive Government at this moment, who had the expenditure of twenty-five Millions per annum in their hands, and the influence and patronage annexed to the mode of raising that enormous sum—a circumstance that of itself made ministers absolute. Rome in its most convulsed state exhibited no such extensive power and influence in any set of men: the wealth of Cræsus, when it was the dread of Cæsar and of Pompey, was nothing equal to it: he never was worth more than three millions."

The Question was negatived without a division, and the Bill went through the Committee and was reported.

In the House of Commons on the same day the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was read a second time in a very thin House and was then ordered to be laid before a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *March 4.*

The Vote of Credit Bill was read a third time. Lord Thurlow, the Duke of Grafton, and the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the passing of this Bill at so early a period: but at length it passed without a division. After which the Earl of Lauderdale introduced the subject of Mr. Burke's pension by moving that the Clerk should read the Act of the 10th of King William, chap. 3. relative to the four per cents, by which that fund was appropriated to the Civil List. There was read also various parts of the Journals of the House relative to this subject, and Act of Queen Anne, chap. 7. Lord Lauderdale then said, that he was about to open a subject of the utmost importance. It regarded the application of a fund which their ancestors had dedicated to appropriate purposes:

poses : and such was its importance that Lord Clarendon, of the articles against whom the misapplication of this fund formed one, declared the restored prosperity of the country to have been owing in great measure to the operation of this fund. He was sensible that he laboured under many disadvantages in bringing this subject before the House. Such was the profusion to which their Lordships were now accustomed, such were the immense sums now voted away without consideration, that a misapplication of smaller sums would attract but little regard. But he was emboldened by the reflection, that *Reform could only be effected by the frequent and solicitous display of existing grievances and abuses*. He felt likewise that the provision of a certain individual was connected with the discussion of the present subject—that a recent publication must have roused the curiosity of the Public and of their Lordships, to hear him canvass the merit of that character and of that provision. From this however he was resolved carefully to abstain : and no ability however distinguished, no genius however brilliant should seduce him into it. That talents so transcendent should be employed in such a manner he might lament. He might admire the genius, and drop a tear over it fallen and degraded. The question to which he called the attention of the House was of an interesting public nature.

To be continued.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to G. N. for his friendly caution to the *Watchman*, "*not to get into the wrong box.*"

We have received J. B * * * * 's communication, "*Knight of no barren Muse.*" It will appear in our next number.

THE WATCHMAN.

N^o III.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,
Bristol:

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

*Manners and Religion of the ancient Germans, introductory
to a Sketch of the Manners, Religion, and Politics of pre-
sent Germany.*

THE dark forests of Germany were inhabited by a race of men against whom the Romans, in the time of their Republic, maintained a doubtful contest; the contest could not long be doubtful between a free nation, fierce in the enthusiasm of a warlike superstition, and the timid slaves of Rome, accustomed to crouch beneath every libertine or tyrant that oppressed them.

The manners of the Germans have been delineated by Tacitus, the most philosophic of historians. They elected their Kings on account of their noble birth; their leaders for their personal valour. The table of their chief was rudely furnished, but it was furnished with abundance: and the warriors who shared his feast, and received sometimes of him a horse trained for war, sometimes a victorious and bloody lance, gratified their own favourite passion in the return they made of military service. Matters of small importance were decided by

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their chiefs, but all things of moment were determined by the General Assembly; here, too, they elected their leaders. The field of battle was the only road to preferment, and the only method to obtain the favour of the Gods, was valour.

The education of the Germans gave them strength and stature, and their strength was preserved by the remarkable continence that so peculiarly and honorably distinguished them; "but there," says Tacitus, "no one laughs at vice, nor is it called the fashion to corrupt and be corrupted." They looked upon women as their equals and companions, and whoever wished for the love of a woman, first made himself worthy of her esteem. They deemed them favoured by the Gods, and we find frequent mention of Prophetesses attending upon their armies. Nor is this wonderful, for they constantly employed themselves either in war or hunting. They left the study of simples and the heart of healing to the women; and the art was as mysterious as the occasion was frequent. The women were respected, and therefore they became respectable.

It has been observed, "that the refinements of life corrupt while they polish the intercourse of the sexes;" and the rude poverty of Germany has been assigned as one cause of the German continence. If refinement consist in "luxurious entertainments, midnight dances, and licentious spectacles," we may agree with Gibbon, that they at once present temptation and opportunity to frailty. but that only can with propriety be styled refinement, which, by strengthening the intellect, purifies the manners. All else enervates and depraves. If a mind skilled in the routine of etiquette, and the nothingness of *politesse*, and a body enfeebled by the delicate languor of fashion, constitute refinement, I must turn to contemplate the dignity of woman in the tent of a barbarian.

"But (says the historian) heroines of such a cast may claim our admiration; but they were most assuredly neither lovely, nor very susceptible of love. Whilst they affected to emulate the stern virtues of *man*, they must have resigned that attractive softness in which principally consists the charm and weakness of *woman*." Of this I must say with Mary Woolstonecraft, "that it is the philosophy of sensuality." The women of Germany were the free and equal companions of their husbands: they were treated by them with esteem and confidence, and

and consulted on every occasion of importance. What, then, is this love which woman loses by becoming respectable?

The religion of the earlier inhabitants of Germany taught the being of a supreme God, master of the universe, to whom all things were submissive and obedient: he is called in the Edda, "The Author of every that existeth; the Eternal Being; the Searcher into concealed things; the Being that never changeth; Infinite power, boundless knowledge and justice, were attributed to him." To erect statues to this Deity, or to think of confining him within the inclosure of walls, was held absurd and impious: "it was only within woods and consecrated forests that they could serve him properly. There he seemed to reign in silence, and to make himself felt by the respect which he inspired." An infinite number of inferior deities and genii, residing in every part of nature and directing its operations, were emanations of this divinity. This Supreme Being, through irritated by the sins of mankind, was merciful, and capable of being appeased by prayer and repentance: to serve him with sacrifices and prayers, to do no wrong to others, and to be brave and intrepid in themselves, constituted all the morality they derived from religion. The breach of these was to be punished by a future state of torment, and the observance rewarded by joys without number and without end.

Such was the religion of the more antient Scandinavians; but, about seventy years before the birth of Christ, this degenerate Sabeism yielded to the institutions of Odin.

Sigge, the son of Fridulf, commanded the Ases, a Scythian people situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas, when Pompey conducted the Mithridatic war. As the priest of Odin, he assumed the name of that Deity. Sharing in the defeat of Mithridates, Odin collected together all who preferred danger and freedom to subjection, and led them towards the north of Europe; subduing the nations in his way, and giving them to one or other of his sons or companions. This extraordinary man was the inventor of the Runic characters; and by his persuasive eloquence, his skill in extempore poetry, and his impostures, made himself respected as a deity. The Runic Chapter, or the Magic of Odin, is still preserved as his composition: he enumerates in it the wonders he could perform by his songs, mingling the operations of magic with those powerful effects which

poetry has been known to produce. The death of Odin was conformable to his life: perceiving that his end drew near, he called together his friends and companions, and giving himself nine wounds in the form of a circle, told them, whilst dying, that he went to take his seat among the other gods, where he would receive those who exposed themselves fearlessly in battle and died in arms.

The religion of Scandinavia was entirely changed.—Odin was worshipped as the Supreme Being, and the Father and Creator of mankind represented as delighting in the blood of men. He was styled, “the Terrible and Severe God—the God that carrieth desolation and fire—the Father of Slaughter.” The Oriental system of Two Principles (an error absurd in itself, and dangerous in its consequences, which has infested every superstition, and even crept into Christianity) formed part of the Scandinavian mythology. Valhalla, the shield-roofed hall, was the palace of Odin; where he received those who fell in fight. The joys of heaven consisted in cutting each other to pieces, and drinking ale out of the skulls of their enemies. Niflheim was the place reserved for the feeble; it was the abode of Hela or Death, the daughter of the Scandinavian Satan: Anguish was her palace—the threshold of her door was Precipice—her table Famine—her waiters were Expectation and Delay—her bed Sickness and Pain.

SHAKSPEARE MSS.

CRITICISM and illustration have been so long and variously exercised on Shakspeare, by the labours of the most learned and penetrating writers of the British nation, that it seemed as if little more could be gathered on the subject, even in the way of explanation. Much less did any prospect remain, after such enquiries, that new matter would be found to throw additional light upon his character, or that unheard-of productions from his pen should be suddenly brought to view. And yet such is really the case, if credit is to be given to the authority of Mr. Ireland, the editor of a splendid volume, and to the papers which he has brought forward, as well as to those which remain in his possession. On a subject of this magnitude, it is natural for opinion

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to be suspended, and even for credulity itself to receive these pieces with double caution. Mr. Ireland ought certainly not to be offended at the jealousy with which critics behold these productions, at the inquisitiveness with which they conceive it right to examine them, and the enquiries which from thence they hold themselves authorised to put, concerning the means of their discovery, and the cause of their mysterious concealment. All this is natural, as it comes within the exact limits of critical justice. At the same time, it is but fair to let Mr. Ireland speak for himself. In his preface, he observes, that "from the first moment of this discovery to the present hour, he has incessantly laboured, by every means in his power, to inform himself with respect to the validity of these interesting papers. Throughout this period, there has not been an ingenuous character, or disinterested individual in the circle of literature, to whose critical eye he has not been earnest that the whole should be subjected. He has courted, he has even challenged the critical judgment of those who are best skilled in the poetry and phraseology of the times in which Shakspeare lived, as well as those whose profession or course of study has made them conversant in ancient deeds, writings, seals, and autographs. Wide and extensive as this range may appear, and it includes the scholar, the man of taste, the antiquarian, and the herald, his inquiries have not rested in the closet of the speculatist; he has been equally anxious that the whole should be submitted to the practical experience of the mechanic, and be pronounced upon by the paper-maker, &c. as well as by the author. He has ever been desirous of placing them in any view, and under any light that could be thrown upon them; and he has, in consequence, the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that, as far as he has been able to collect the sentiments of the several classes of people above referred to, they have unanimously testified in favour of their authenticity; and declared that, where there was such a mass of evidences, internal and external, it was impossible, amidst such various sources of detection, for the art of imitation to have hazarded so much without betraying itself; and, consequently, that *these papers can be no other than the production of Shakspeare himself.*"

To the question of discovery, Mr. Ireland replies, that "he received them from his son, Samuel Henry Ireland, a young man then under 19 years of age, by whom
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the discovery was accidentally made, at the house of a gentleman of considerable property. Amongst a mass of family papers, the contracts between Shakspeare, Lowine, and Condelle, and the lease granted by him and Hemynge to Michael Frazer, which was first found, were discovered; and, soon afterwards, the deed of gift to William Henry Ireland (described as the friend of Shakspeare, in consequence of his having saved his life on the river Thames, when in extreme danger of being drowned) and also the deed of trust to John Hemynge, were discovered. In pursuing this search, he was so fortunate as to meet with some deeds very material to the interests of this gentleman, and such as established, beyond all doubt, his title to a considerable property; deeds of which this gentleman was as ignorant, as he was of his having in his possession any of the MSS. of Shakspeare. In return for this service, added to the consideration that the young man bore the same name and arms with the person who saved the life of Shakspeare, this gentleman promised him every thing relative to the present subject, that had been, or should be, found, either in town, or at his house in the country. At his house, the principal part of the papers, together with a great variety of books, containing his MS. notes, and three MS. plays, with part of another, were discovered."

Here follows the enquiry, "Who the gentleman is from whom these papers have been obtained?" To this Mr. Ireland answers, that "when he applied to the original possessor of the papers for permission to print them, it was not obtained but under the strongest injunction that his name should not appear. This injunction has, throughout all the stages of this business, been uniformly declared; and as this gentleman has dealt most liberally with the editor, he can confidently say, that in turn, he has, with equal openness and candour, conducted himself towards the public, to whom, immediately upon every communication made, every thing has been submitted, without reserve."

Mr. Ireland further informs the public, that (besides the play of Vortigern now preparing for representation at Drury-lane Theatre) another and more interesting historical play has been discovered amongst the other papers, in the hand-writing of Shakspeare; and that this will, in due time, be laid before the public.

He likewise acquaints them, that "he is in possession of a great part of Shakspeare's library, in which are
many

many books, with notes in his own hand, and those of a very curious nature. Some of these he most probably will reprint."

The following are the contents of this volume :

Fac-simile of Shakspeare's Autograph.

Fac-simile of Queen Elizabeth's Letter to him.

Fac-simile of four Miscellaneous papers.

Fac-simile of a Letter to Ann Hatheway (whom Shakspeare after married), inclosing a lock of his hair.

Fac-simile of a copy of verses to the same.

Fac-simile of the Earl's Answer.

Fac-simile of Shakspeare's profession of his Faith.

Fac-simile of a Letter to Richard Cowley.

Fac-simile of a pen-drawing or sketch of Shakspeare by himself, with his arms and crest, with two signatures of his name.

Fac-simile of the Reverse, with his initials, &c.

A deed of gift to William Henry Ireland; with fac-similies of his signature and seal.

Fac-simile of tributary lines to Ireland, with the arms of Ireland and Shakspeare linked together by a chain, sketched by himself.

Fac-simile, a pen-sketch of Ireland's house in Blackfriars.

Fac-simile of the arms of Shakspeare and Ireland.

Fac-simile of Shakspeare in the characters of Bassanio and Shylock, whole length tinted drawings.

Agreement with Lowine.

Agreement with Condelle.

Lease to Michael Frazer and his wife.

Deed of trust to John Hemyne.

Tragedy of King Lear, with fac-similies.

Fac-simile of the first-page of Hamlet.

Several controversial pamphlets have already appeared, in which the affirmative and negative side of the question relative to the authenticity of these remains, are maintained ; but the public expectation is particularly excited by an announced work of Mr. Malone, which he entitles a Detection of the Forgery, and the appearance of which is only delayed by the time requisite for finishing certain engravings.

Meantime the play of *Vortigern* is preparing for exhibition at the Theatre-Royal, of Drury-lane ; and it cannot be doubted, that attack on one side will be forcibly repelled by defence on the other.

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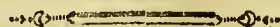
The arguments adduced against the authenticity of these papers by Mr. Boaden, in his letter to George Steevens, Esq. are such, as we fear Mr. Ireland will find it difficult to invalidate. Mr. Boaden has delicately declined to press Mr. Ireland on the mysterious concealment of the Gentleman's name (a concealment imperfectly accounted for by the Gentleman's disinclination to meet the doubts and cavils of critics and wittlings), he has confined himself to the internal evidence; and contends, that the various readings may be in general found in the older editions of Shakspeare; that it cuts the knot of difficulties which a legitimate copy would untie, by omitting scenes and passages in which readings occur that have baffled the sagacity of conjectural criticism; and that its mode of spelling is unlike that of any period of English literature, in the multitude and awkwardness of the superfluous Letters introduced. Mr. Boaden shrewdly adds, Mr Ireland is a complete Antiquarian;—he can himself design and engrave:—he must know how easily the graphic art can produce such titles as seals and autographs. With regard to the paper, Mr. Boaden pledges himself to produce more in one week, by pulling blank leaves, &c. from manuscripts in Elizabeth's reign, than Mr. Ireland's whole stock amounts to.

Mr. Boaden has subjoined Extracts from Vortigern—lines written by himself, and intended to shew that the manner of Shakspeare may easily be imitated. Mr. Boaden has to a certain degree imitated the phraseology of the bard of Avon, or, as Mr. Ireland profanely stiles him—of “the Author of Nature:” but the uncommonness and rapid succession of his images are not attainable by the Writer of Fontainville Forest. If this rapidity and opulence of imagination shall be found to characterize the Vortigern and Rowena, we certainly should vote in favour of its authenticity; unless there should be any reason to suspect *Edmund Burke* of having been an accomplice in the Forgery.

 MODERN PATRIOTISM.

IT is advisable that men should not deceive themselves, or their neighbours, by assuming titles which do not belong to them. Good Citizen ———! why do you call yourself a PATRIOT? You talk loudly and rapidly; but powers of vociferation do not constitute a PATRIOT. You wish to be distinguished from the herd; you like victory in an argument; you are the tongue-major of every company: therefore you love a Tavern better than your own fire-side. Alas! you hate power in others, because you love power yourself! You are not a PATRIOT! You have studied Mr. Godwin's Essay on Political Justice; but to think filial affection folly, gratitude a crime, marriage injustice, and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes right and wise, may class you among the despisers of vulgar prejudices, but cannot increase the probability that you are a PATRIOT. But you ast up to your principles.—So much the worse! Your principles are villainous ones! I would not entrust my wife or sister to you—Think you, I would entrust my country? The PATRIOT indulges himself in no comfort, which, if society were properly constituted, all men might not enjoy; but you get drunk on claret, and you frequent public dinners, where whole joints are stewed down into essences—and all for your country! You are a Gamester—you a Patriot!—A very poor man was lately hovering round a Butcher's shop—he wanted to buy a sheep's liver; but your footman in livery outbid him, and your spaniel had it! I doubt your Patriotism. You harangue against the Slave-Trade; you attribute the present scarcity to the war—yet you wear powder, and eat pies and sugar! Your patriotism and philanthropy cost you very little. If I might presume so far, I would inform *how* you might become a Patriot. Your *heart* must believe, that the good of the whole is the greatest possible good of each individual; that *therefore* it is your *duty* to be just, because it is your *interest*. In the present state of society, taking away Hope and Fear, you cannot believe this—for it is not true; yet you cannot be a Patriot unless you do believe it. How shall we reconcile this apparent contradiction? You must give up
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your sensuality and your philosophy, the pimp of your sensuality ; you must condescend to believe in a God, and in the existence of a Future State !



Review of "A Letter to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, on the Means of relieving the present Scarcity and preventing the Diseases that arise from meagre Food". By THOMAS BEDDOES, M. D.

TO announce a work from the pen of Dr. Beddoes is to inform the benevolent in every city and parish, that they are appointed agents to some new and practicable scheme for increasing the comforts or alleviating the miseries of their fellow-creatures. The present Letter is introduced by an attack on our Minister for his criminal improvidence in not having guarded against the contingency of unproductive years ; and contrasts his supineness with the successful activity of the enemy. In a strain of keenest irony the Doctor notices the singular fact, that, while the French have pressed into their service all the inventive powers of the chemist and mechanic, the sons of science in Britain (almost without an exception) are known to regard the system and measures of the Minister with contempt or abhorrence ; nor does he omit to glance on the recent practice of electing Members of the Royal Society from the colour of their political opinions. He then proceeds to unfold the various means by which the stock of provisions may be increased. The first mean recommended is, the conversion of roots eatable by men into fodder for cattle. If, instead of grass or clover, our pasture-lands were planted with potatoes, we could never suffer from famine. The diet allowed to the inferior ranks of Being in seasons of plenty might, " without any change of his habits," be resumed by man in a year of scarcity. The practicability of feeding horses on potatoes, the Doctor affirms from his own experience. The second mode, and that most " commensurate with private means and ordinary talents," is the dissolving of mere bones into a palatable and nutritious soup by a *broth-machine* : for a particular description of which, as communicated to Dr. Beddoes by a scientific friend, we refer our readers to the pamphlet. Two hundred quarts of soup may be made for half-a-crown,
exclusive

exclusive of the expence of fire and labour. The original expence of the *broth-machine* is not mentioned; but it should appear to be somewhat above a poor man's* opportunities; and from the necessity of regulating the pressure on the steam-valve by a mercurial guage, to require more management than can reasonably be expected from the ignorant. Such a machine might indeed be a fit companion to the public hand-mill and oven, which it has been recommended to erect in every parish; but then there must be a man paid to superintend it; and if the poor were fed daily in this manner, they would rely less and less on their own industry, and sink at last into a class resembling the Neapolitan Lazaroni.

These objections probably possess very little strength; or at least the urgency of the distress may demand such a palliative, even though, like other medicines of temporary efficacy, it should tend to render permanent the disease which it alleviates.

This broth must be thickened with barley; and the Doctor proposes to prohibit by law, or to try by influence of example to prevent, the manufacture of any beer, the strength of which exceeds six bushels of malt to the hog-head. The last proposal; and apparently the least practicable, is couched in the modest form of a quere.—“Can any stimulating substances be added to poor aliment without detriment to health in the long run, so as to give it the greater power of nourishment? If opium could be used without danger of inducing bad habits, could it be used to advantage?” We may venture to answer, that in the first, the poor and ignorant could never be prevailed upon to use it at all, or any other stimulant which they had been accustomed to consider as medicine: and secondly, that although their prejudices were removable, yet opium could *not* be used without danger of inducing bad habits. Misery would not refrain from the intemperate use of a drug, the properties of which so nearly resemble those of wine†.

* Exclusive of the expence of fire from twelve to eighteen hours.

† There are plants which may indirectly contribute to our nourishment by becoming substitutes of wheat or potatoes in articles of luxury. A pure and excellent starch may be made from the *Maranta*, or Indian Arrow-root, in Jamaica. This plant, which has already obtained the name of the Starch-plant, may be raised in that island to any extent. Some families have made biscuits from it remarkable for their lightness and flavour. For a more particular account of this plant see a pamphlet written by Mr. Ryder, and published by Bell, Oxford-street.

Dr. Beddoes concludes his letter, by expressing his apprehensions that the majority of our wealthy men, labouring beneath "the feverish fullness" of daily feasting may rather envy than hasten to relieve "the cool and relaxed condition of hungry poverty." To counteract this slowness to good works, which may arise from total inexperience of the miseries of a scanty meal, we would address a few questions to the two accessible parts of a rich man's heart—his avarice and his fears. 1. Whether the wealth of the higher classes does not ultimately depend on the labour of the lower classes? 2. Whether the man, who has been accustomed to love beef and clean linen, will not have stronger motives to labour, as well as greater ability, than the man who has used himself to exist without either? and whether extreme poverty does not necessarily produce laziness? 3. Whether therefore to provide plentifully for the poor be not feeding the root, the juices from which will shoot upwards into the branches, and cause the top to flourish. 4. When the root yieldeth insufficient nourishment, whether wise men would not wish to top the tree in order to make the lower branches thrive? 5. Whether hungry cattle do not leap over bounds? And lastly, whether it would not have been a wise law, which should have appropriated one week at least of every month in each session of Parliament to the discussion of schemes for the national benefit? And whether Dr. Beddoes, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Kirwan, Mr. Keir, and the Earl of Dundonald, might not have suggested modes of employing two hundred millions of money to more beneficial purposes than the murder of two millions of their fellow-creatures? And whether to produce and make happy be not to imitate God; and to slaughter and desolate, and to take pleasure therein, be not practices very nearly resembling those of the Devil?



ORIGIN OF THE MAYPOLE.

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THE leisure days after seed-time had been chosen by our Saxon ancestors for folk moots, or conventions of the people. Not till after the Norman conquest, the Pagan festival of Whitsuntide fully melted into the Christian

Christian holiday of Pentecost. Its original name is Witten tide, the time of choosing the *wits* or *wise men* to the *Wittenagemotte*. It was consecrated to Hertha, the Goddess of Peace and Fertility; and no quarrels might be maintained, no blood shed, during this truce of the Goddess. Each village, in the absence of the Baron at the assembly of the nation, enjoyed a kind of Saturnalia. The vassals met upon the common green around the May-pole, where they elected a village lord, or king, as he was called, who chose his queen. He wore an oak-leaf, and she a hawthorn wreath, and together they gave laws to the rustic sports during these sweet days of freedom. The MAY-POLE, then, is the *English Tree of Liberty*! Are there many yet standing!



ELEGY.

NEAR the lone Pile with ivy overspread,
Fast by the riv'lets sleep-persuading sound,
Where "sleeps the moonlight," on yon verdant bed—
O humbly press that consecrated ground!

For there does Edmund rest, the learned swain!
And there his spirit most delights to rove.
Young Edmund! fam'd for each harmonious strain,
And the fore wounds of ill-requited Love.

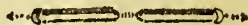
Like some tall tree that spreads its branches wide,
And loads the West-wind with its soft perfume,
His manhood blossom'd; till the faithless pride
Of fair Matilda sank him to the tomb.

But soon did righteous Heaven her guilt pursue!—
Where'er with 'wilder'd steps she wandered pale,
Still Edmund's image rose to blast her view,
Still Edmund's voice accus'd her in each gale.

With keen regret, and conscious guilt's alarms,
Amid the pomp of affluence she pin'd:
Nor all that lur'd her faith from Edmund's arms,
Could lull the wakeful horrors of her mind.

Go, Trav'ler ! tell the tale with sorrow fraught :
 Some tearful Maid perchance, or blooming Youth
 May hold it in remembrance ; and be taught
 That Riches cannot pay for Love or Truth.

T.



THE HOUR WHEN WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.

(Composed during Illness, and in Absence.)

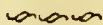


DIM Hour ! that sleep'st on pillowing clouds afar,
 O rise and yoke the Turtles to thy car !
 Bend o'er the traces, blame each lingering Dove,
 And give me to the bosom of my Love !
 My gentle Love, caressing and carest,
 With heaving heart shall cradle me to rest ;
 Shed the warm tear-drop from her smiling eyes,
 Lull with fond woe, and med'cine me with sighs :
 While finely-flushing float her kisses meek,
 Like melted rubies, o'er my pallid cheek.
 Chill'd by the night, the drooping Rose or May
 Mourns the long absence of the lovely Day :
 Young Day returning at her promis'd hour
 Weeps o'er the sorrows of her fav'rite flower ;
 Weeps the soft dew, the balmy gale she sighs,
 And darts a trembling lustre from her eyes.
 Now life and joy th'expanding flow'ret feels :
 His pitying Mistress mourns, and mourning heals !

C.



LINES ON THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY.



TENDER as the sweets of Spring
 Wafted on the Western gale,
 When the breeze with dewy wing
 Wanders thro' the Primrose vale ;

Tranquil

Tranquil as the hush of night
 To the Hermit's holy dream;
 While the Moon with lovely light,
 Quivers on the rippling stream;

Cheerful as the Beams of Morn,
 Laughing on the Mountain's side;
 Spotless as the Cygnet's form,
 Heaving on the silver'd Tide.

Who can paint this varied grace,
 Charms that mock the mimic art?
 Yet, my Laura! these I trace,
 With the pencil of the Heart.

S.

Simple, deeply pathetic, and even sublime, the following Song may, without exaggerated praise, be pronounced the most exquisite performance in our language. It was written by Mr. LOGAN, a Scotch Divine and Historian, who died in London, the 28th of December 1788, in the 40th year of his age. As its popularity is by no means equal to its merits, we have reprinted it in THE WATCHMAN, confident that to be admired universally and with enthusiasm, it needs only be known.

S O N G.

THE BRAES OF YARROW

THY braes were bonny, Yarrow stream!
 When first on them I met my lover:
 Thy braes how dreary, Yarrow stream!
 When now thy waves his body cover!
 For ever now, O Yarrow stream!
 Thou art to me a stream of sorrow;
 For never on thy banks shall I
 Behold my love, the flower of Yarrow!

He

He promised me a milk-white steed
 To bear me to his father's bowers;
 He promised me a little page
 To squire me to his father's towers;
 He promised me a wedding-ring—
 The wedding-day was fix'd to-morrow!
 Now he is wedded to his grave—
 Alas! his watery grave in Yarrow.

Sweet were his words when last we met;
 My passion I as freely told him!
 Clasp'd in his arms, I little thought
 That I should never more behold him!
 Scarce was he gone, I saw his ghost!
 It vanish'd with a shriek of sorrow—
 Thrice did the water-wraith * ascend;
 And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow!

His mother from the window look'd
 With all the longings of a mother;
 His little sister weeping walk'd
 The green-wood path to meet her brother.
 They sought him East, they sought him West,
 They sought him all the forest thorough;
 They only saw the cloud of night,
 They only heard the roar of Yarrow!

No longer from the window look,
 Thou hast no son, thou tender mother!
 No longer walk, thou lovely maid!
 Alas! thou hast no more a brother.
 No longer seek him East or West,
 And search no more the forest thorough;
 For wandering in the night so dark,
 He fell a lifeless corse in Yarrow!

* The Water-fiend: sometimes called the Kelpie.

THE WAR.

ITS OBJECTS.

OBTAINED.

December 1792.

To prevent the Opening of the Scheldt,	By its being solemnly opened.
To save Holland,	By its being conquered.
To prevent the aggrandizement of France,	By France conquering territories almost equal in extent to her own.

June 1793,

Indemnity for the past,	Martinico, Pondicherry, and Corsica, gained at an expence of Sixty Millions sterling, being more than twenty times their value.
Security for the future,	In making France an armed nation, and the greatest military power in Europe.
Gratitude to our Allies.	Most of whom have taken our money and left us in the lurch, and the others only fight with us as long as we can pay them.

October 1793.

The Restoration of Monarchy in France,	By establishing a Republic, and seeing those who voted the death of Louis the XVIth appointed to the supreme Government of France.
The Renunciation of the system of Fraternity,	By the French consolidating the Netherlands, Savoy, &c. and even wishing to consolidate a great part of Germany with their Republic.

The destruction of Jacobin principles, By the appointment of Jacobins to fill the Offices of Government.

February 1795.

That France should have a Government capable of maintaining the accustomed Relations of Peace and Amity with other Powers. France never was without such a Government. She observed the Relations of Peace and Amity with Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, America, &c.

29 October 1795.

Till the stability of the New Constitution is proved, And it was fully proved in less than six weeks, namely, on the 8th of December, 1795.

March 1795.

God knows the object of the War! God knows whether it is obtained.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

In 1690, the number of Houses in England and Wales was — 1,319,215
 In 1759, the number was reduced to — 986,482
 In 1777, the number did not exceed — 952,734
 And it is extremely probable that the American war and the present has still further reduced them. The above are the reports made by the Collectors of the House and Window Taxes; so that allowing five persons to each house, the number of inhabitants has decreased two millions, or almost one-third of what it was at the time of the Revolution.

This decrease also is most felt in that class of the community who are the most useful.

In 1689, the number of Cottages was — 554,631

In 1777, the number was reduced to — 251,261

So that between these two periods the decrease was more than one half; that is above 300,000 Cottages, which, at five to a Cottage, make 1,500,000 labourers less than a century ago. What can this be ascribed to, but the difficulty of procuring subsistence by labour? These calculations have been ably made by a writer in the new Monthly Magazine, who fairly states that as all duties

duties necessarily fall on the head of a family, our taxes amount to 25*l.* per annum on every house in the kingdom.

Can we go on this way? Is it in the nature of things that a society so constituted should continue?---No industry, no labour can support themselves under such burthens; and the rapid and sure consequence must be the extinction of all the active class of society, and that we shall soon have but two orders, the rich few, into whose hands all the opulence of the kingdom will devolve, and the poor, dependant on their benevolence; for it is always to be remembered, that taxation does not carry treasure out of a country. It only takes it from the many, and gives it, to the few; but this in truth impoverishes the whole, since all the active powers of a nation are paralyzed, and the bulk of the people become dependant on *bounty* instead of labour for their daily bread.



SUPPOSITION.—A NEW SONG.

Tune—SHELAH NEGARI.

I.

YE Friends give attention awhile to my lay,
'Tis what you can't meet with (at least ev'ry day),
'Tis all Supposition, of this and of that,
For the Devil himself cannot tell what I am at.
Some Wiseacres doubtless to puzzle their brains,
May try to find out, Sir—my Ways and my Means."
Tho' my Budget is ope—till I give 'em the cue,
They'll ne'er find me out—I'll be d—d if they do.

Fal de ral, &c.

II.

Supposition's my motto—then let me *suppose*
A parcel of Asses, who're led by the nose;
Suppose then again that their Masters are such,
They'd load the poor Devils a little too much;
Suppose from the top of the head to the toe,
They're burthen'd so heavy they cannot well go:
Yet forc'd to jog on, Sir, their *strength* to evince,
Now supposing all this—don't you think they might
wince?

Fal de ral, &c.

I 2

III.

III.

Suppose then again, for the sake of the joke,
 (As Asses of old, we are told once have spoke :)
 These Asses complain'd of this heart-rending grief,
 And beg'd their Taskmasters' to give some relief.
 " Oh no ! " says their Leaders, " find fault to our face ?
 " But now, my dear Creatures, we'll alter the case.
 " Mum Chance you shall live—not a Word shall you
 " say,
 " For we'll MUZZLE you so, that you never shall bray."

Fal de ral, &c.

IV.

Some Asses I'm told—but *suppose* it a hum,
 Rejoic'd when they found that the " Order was Mum ! "
 And said they would go if their Leaders thought fit,
 Blindfold down the gulph—of the bottomless Pitt.
 The muzzles were made, and it then came to pass,
 They stop'd up the mouth of John Bull's simple Ass,
 Who then sunk, alas ! in a woeful condition ;
 But remember, my friends—This is all *Supposition ! !*

Fal de ral, &c. &c.

J. B—.

MUSEUM, Birmingham, March 3.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A TREATY of Commerce, it is said, is being negotiated between Denmark, Sweden, France, and Spain. A great number of transports with ammunition, &c. are on their road to Luxembourg and Friesland ; as the former is to be made a place of arms for the French army on the Upper Rhine, and the latter for that on the Lower. From Munich we learn that the States of Bavaria have voted the ELECTOR three millions and a half of Florins for the organization of an army of 30,000 men, of which, in case of the continuance of the war, 18,000 men will be sent to the Austrian army. It is reported that the operations of the Imperial army, in the ensuing campaign, will be made dependant on a Military Council at Vienna : an additional instance of the proneness of the Combined Powers to imitate the policy and measures of the French. STOFFLET and five of his accomplices were tried

at

at Angers, on the 6th Ventose, and were shot the next day.---A letter from Angers says, that CHARETTE is dead of his wounds.

In General Hoche's admirable Memoir * on the War in La Vendee, and on the accusations against him, he asserts that SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND FRENCHMEN HAVE PERISHED IN LA VENDEE!---The French Legislature is still employed on the Finances. The Council of 500, on March 1, received a message from the Executive Directory, respecting the necessity of enforcing the law for the suppression of Clubs. It is an animated and judicious composition: and in a country where the power frequently returns to the people at large, the measure ought not to be deemed an oppressive one, in the present dangerous and unsettled situation of the country. Five Societies, one Theatre, and the Edifice called the Church of St. Andre des Arts, have been shut up by an Arrret of the Directory.

MANHEIM, Feb. 18. The French, contrary to every expectation, have just proposed a prolongation of the Armistice. We do not know whether this proposition will be acceded to by the Austrians. A Convention of the Empire, to be holden here, is talked off.

P O L A N D.

(Extract of a Letter from Grodno, inserted in a Paris Paper.)

"Although the abdication of the King of Poland is already known, the particulars attending that event cannot fail to be interesting; this new example of the vicissitude of fortune may afford useful lessons, even to Republicans. It is of consequence to know how a certain Court, *the friend of justice*, behaves to a deposed King.

"On St. Catherine's day, Repnin went to the King, and laid before him several papers that had been sent from Petersburg, as the act of his abdication, a resignation of his pretensions to the Crown, &c. which Stanislaus signed in the morning, and which Repnin immediately made public through the city. The King of Poland, afterwards, at dinner, introduced his former mistress Gradbowka, declared that she had been married to him seven

* It is the intention of the Editor to publish, every half year, an APPENDIX (price six-pence), containing the State-papers of the preceding months.

years, and legitimatizing all the children he had had by her, made over to them the remainder of his fortune—then, bursting into tears, his usual relief in misery, he dismissed his faithful servants. There was in the evening a ball, at which Repnin, aggravating his shame, presented himself the dethroned King to the Company. Such was the end of Stanislaus's reign. Let us now cast our eyes upon the martyrs of Polish liberty. At Minster, on the day when the new Governor made his entrance, the prisoners of war were assembled, and the Empress's edict, ordering them to be dispersed into the Russian regiments, was read to them.

One of the Poles, as soon as he had heard the Edict, advanced from the ranks, and addressing himself to General Chrouchef, declaimed, with the greatest energy, against the want of faith, and the tyranny of his Sovereign; in the midst of his speech the General approached him to make him feel the weight of his cane—that wonderful stimulus, that makes the Russian march, and the German move; but the freeman, indignant at being treated like a slave, drew a dagger from his pocket, killed the General, wounded a Major, who ran to the General's assistance, and then stabbing himself, said to the Russians that surrounded him, "Tell the Czarina, before whom you only crawl and cringe, that Poland still contains Republicans."

By the last news which have reached Bombay from Persia, we learn that LUFTY ALLY KHAN, after experiencing the caprice of fortune, and being betrayed by the treachery of his adherents, fled, with a few partizans, to the city of Kerman, which was immediately surrounded by MAHOMED ALLY KHAN. After a blockade of eight or nine months, the citizens, urged by famine and despair, opened their gates to the merciless victor. For seven days was the town delivered to the pillage of a rapacious cruel soldiery. To add to the horrors of this work of rapine, the tyrant, in order to execute his vengeance upon the most obnoxious, directed the *extraction of their eyes*; and so many are said to be the victims, that it is calculated two maunds of *human eyes* were the fruits of this diabolical command. This tragic scene was closed by totally annihilating the city of Kerman, and passing the plough over its foundation. To return to LUFTY ALLY KHAN, he is said to have escaped, in the confusion of the surrender, to Bamm a small town to the southward

southward of Kerinan, where he was speedily overtaken. Being brought into the presence of MAHOMED ALLY, his conduct discovered the magnanimity of his spirit. He replied to the charges of disloyalty with reproaches of contempt and defiance; and, in the end, *was condemned to the loss of his eyes.* This he suffered; and shortly, by means not accurately ascertained, put a period to his existence.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES MET AT THE HAGUE ON THE FIRST OF THIS MONTH. The ceremony of the opening of the Convention was splendid. The Deputies were escorted by the National Guards to the Hall of the Convention, where the Commission was opened. The Assembly of the States General then declared, that its functions were at an end, and dissolved itself. The ships displayed the National Flag.



DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WE are happy to announce among the Candidates for the Borough of Leominster, at the ensuing general Election, GEORGE AUGUSTUS POLLEN, Esq. a man who will be long remembered by the University of Cambridge, for his various erudition, for his splendid natural talents, and above all, for that, compared with which these are but the pomp and pageantry of Intellect, for his ardent and active Benevolence. He was introduced by Lord Viscount Malden.

On Sunday, (Feb. 29,) as the ferry-boat was crossing the river from Common-Straith Quay to Old Lynn, at seven in the evening, with about thirty persons on board, it ran foul of the cable of a barge, and was overset, by which accident upwards of twenty persons have lost their lives: four more must inevitably have perished, but for the active and vigorous exertions of one of the passengers (John Price, a sailor), who, at the hazard of his own life, and with that intrepid humanity which characterizes an English Tar, rescued them: he had seized a fifth (a woman), but the rapidity of the tide tore her from him, and he himself

was

was nearly lost in this last attempt. It is just 166 years since a similar accident happened at the same ferry, when eighteen persons were unfortunately drowned.

CAMBRIDGE, March 5. Of the two gold Medals (value 15 guineas each, annually given by his Grace the Duke of Grafton to those Bachelors of Arts who shall excel in classical learning) the first is adjudged to Mr. Samuel Butler, of St. John's College, and the second to Mr. John D'Oyley, of Bennet College. Mr. Samuel Butler, while he was yet in his Non-ens, won Sir W. Brown's Gold Medal for a Latin Ode on the subject of the Slave Trade, at the same time that the Editor of the WATCHMAN was honoured with the prize for a Greek Ode on the same subject. Since that time Mr. Butler, with a success unknown since the time of Mr. Tweddel, has swept almost all the Prizes of each year, *ἄντρος μετ' ἐταρίων στίφανται ἐκαστὶ*. For the University Scholarship he proved the successful Candidate.---We shall be pardoned, I trust, for having indulged a retrospective glance on events,

“ Now past, and but remembered like sweet sounds

“ Of yesterday !

“ Hours of delight and hope, in the gay tide

Of Youth, and many friends now scattered wide

By many fates.

The hand of the *Princess Royal* is solicited by the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. M. Zipillen is the love-maker, but he has not yet obtained the King and Queen's consent. The Prince is forty years of age ; our Princess is thirty.

Among the curiosities of a venerable Antiquary, lately brought under the hammer, were a Sculpture of the Venus de Medicis in BLACK marble, and a Blackmoor's head in ALABASTER ! This is much in the same spirit with Sam. Foot's revival of *The Fair Penitent*, at the Haymarket Theatre ; the part of Calista, for one night only, by a young Negro from the coast of Guinea.

The importance of Bills which entrench on the liberty of the Irish People, will always be felt by Englishmen with a lively interest, not merely from the generous sentiment of regard for the rights of their fellow subjects but also from the more personal motive of his own safety ; since he knows that Ireland is considered as a favourable soil for political experiments ; and that
a flip

a slip of every new restraint on the subject is regularly transplanted into England.

“ We copy therefore from the Dublin Evening Post, a short abstract of the new Bill against Insurrections, that our readers may see the provisions of this intended Law. It is a melancholy truth that the spirit of insurrection, in the Sister Kingdom, requires a strong remedy, but we prophecy, that it will not be found in statutes that entrench on Constitutional Liberty. The curse of a bad system is come upon the country. The debasement of a whole class of men by laws abhorrent to reason, together with the state of misery in which they are held, has made them desperate. In such a state of society, it is not laws of coercion, but the laws of amelioration that will be efficacious. Their condition must be coerced, for it is in vain to hope that ignorant men, starving, oppressed, and degraded, will feel that obedience is a duty. If a man who labours from morning till night cannot *earn* bread to eat for himself and family, the bond of protection and obedience, the very end of society is broken, and we seriously put it to our own Legislators, if this is not hastening to be the case in England as well as in Ireland.

Outlines of the Enactments of the Bill for more effectually suppressing Insurrections in Ireland.

It first makes the administration of any unlawful oath or *engagement* felony of death: those who take it, if not by force, to be deemed felons and transported. Force to be no plea, unless a discovery is made before a Magistrate of all the circumstances attending the transaction. And unless such discovery be made before the 1st of June next, the plea of force or necessity to be no plea for any oath taken within the last five years.

It obliges all persons to register their arms by the first of May next, and to swear to the truth of their registry, under penalty of 10l. for the first, 20l. for the second, and four months imprisonment for the third. It also authorizes Magistrates to grant warrants to break into houses, and every part of them in search of unregistered arms.

It makes the written information of any witness who shall be murdered, evidence, and gives a power to the Grand Jury to present for such a sum as they may think proper to the personal representative of such murdered or maimed witness.

It enables Magistrates to send for strangers and commit them to gaol, if they do not find bail for their good behaviour—to hold a Special Session of the Peace, and signify to the Lord Lieutenant that the county is in a disturbed state, or in immediate danger of becoming so, who may thereupon proclaim it, when the Magistrates are to hold Petty Sessions, and warn the inhabitants to keep within their dwellings between sun set and sun rise on pain of being *sent on board his Majesty's fleet!!!* no trial by Jury!

If persons coming within these clauses *give bail*, they may appeal from the single Magistrate, to the Magistrate of Session, one of whom is to be of the *quorum!*

If any persons shall assemble tumultuously in the *day time*, the Magistrate is enabled to send them *on board the fleet*—no trial by Jury!

Any person obstructing or opposing Magistrates in searching at night for inhabitants, lodgers or arms, to be *sent on board the fleet!* no trial by Jury!

Any person vending or selling any seditious paper, or paper unstamped which is required by law to be stamped, to be taken up as a vagabond, and by two Magistrates to be *sent on board the fleet*—no trial by Jury!

Any woman vending or selling such seditious or unstamped paper, to be committed to gaol, *there to remain* until she shall discover the person from whom she received such paper!

Should an action be brought against any Magistrate for acting under this Bill, and *damages given by a Jury* to any amount, the plaintiff shall be entitled to no more than *sixpence*, and no costs, if it shall appear to the Judge that there was *probable cause* for the Magistrate acting as he did!!!



HOUSE OF LORDS, March, 4.

(Concluded from page 64).

SO early as the year 1663, certain duties of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were granted by the Assembly of Inhabitants for the defence and fortifications of the Leeward Islands. In the reign of Queen Anne, in consequence of a petition from the planters, an act was passed, appropriating these funds to their original purposes, her Majesty's word was pledged, that the fund should be employed to its proper objects.

jects. The point thus solemnly established was confirmed by the practice of many years: and if any deviations took place, at least no pension was settled on this fund, till that of Lord Chatham. It had begun with the example of a very great man; and he hoped, that with the present distinguished character it would be concluded. The remaining funds were not sufficient for the defence of the Islands. He reminded the House, that in 1785 a message had been carried down to the House of Commons, representing that this fund was greatly burdened. It was stated by the Minister upon that occasion, that there was a debt upon this fund of 53,000*l*. And he likewise proposed to Parliament to pay off this debt, and to transfer the allowance of the Duke of Gloucester from this fund to the public expences: both which proposals were complied with. The fund being thus relieved, soon improved from 28,000*l*. to upwards of 40,000*l*. By an unexpected incident it had come to his knowledge, that at different times 23,000*l*. and 25,000*l*. had been taken from this fund for the relief of the Civil List, in direct violation of the spirit of the act of the twenty-third of his present Majesty. It was worthy of remark, that whenever this fund was burthened, the public were called upon to discharge the arrear. On the other hand, when there was an overflowing, it was made the pretence for filling the pockets of the Sovereign without the knowledge or the consent of Parliament. He concluded with moving, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to give orders, that the Funds arising from the grants of money in the Leeward Islands, called the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be applied to the fortification and defence of the Islands themselves.—Opposed by Lord Grenville, who gave a very long but not very interesting history of these funds; and produced a variety of facts to evince, that Parliament had tacitly approved grants on these funds. Lord Lauderdale replied, and endeavoured to detect the mistatements of Lord Grenville. The House then divided on Lord Lauderdale's motion.

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Lord Lauderdale, towards the close of his reply to Lord Grenville, digressed, upon observing some noble Lords
enter

enter the House. He said, he discovered some noble Lords who had just come down to swell the ministerial side of the question, though they had not heard one word of the argument. He asked them, whether it was proper in regard to their own dignity or the duty they owed the public to come down to a debate so constantly as they were in the habit of doing, to give their votes at random. He left them to excommunicate themselves in the opinion of the public, with what decency they might, and to pursue their favourite system as long as they pleased. He did not wish to spoil their moments of revelry, or break in on amusements more congenial to their tempers and talents than senatorial deliberations*.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Curwen called the attention of the House to the subject of the Game Laws—the injustice of which could only be equalled by their impolicy. He detailed the history of these laws, and the tyrannical and absurd acts that had been passed from the reign of Charles II. to the present day; and contended that they counteracted their own intentions, and tended to destroy the game. For farmers, who were debarred from all the benefits, yet were subject to all depredations of these birds (and the worse injuries of the eager sportsman) were naturally led to destroy the eggs wherever they met with them. It was singular enough (Mr. Curwen observed), that England, which boasted of its freedom, was, in respect of its Game Laws, in a more despotic condition than the most despotic State in Europe; and that it required fifty times as much money to kill a partridge legally as to vote for a representative in Parliament. He then moved that the different acts of James I. Charles II. of William and Mary, and of Anne, be read *pro forma*; which having been done, he moved, “That leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said acts, or such parts thereof as may be particularly specified; and also to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.” Mr. Buxton said, that these laws ought no longer to disgrace our statute-book—he wished to make game private property; yet he did not wish to make the plunder of that property

* The public will honour Lord Lauderdale for this spirited rebuke. Surely the Earl should not have left untouched the 31 proxies!

felony.

felony. Mr. Francis said, that in the present state of society, every thing was beneficial which might operate as an allurements to the wealthy to spend some part of their time in the country. If game were made private property hare-hunting will be at an end. The Secretary of War considered these laws as objectionable chiefly, because the breach of them was not considered by the mass of the public as a breach of a morality; of which however a breach of these laws was too generally the fore-runner. He deprecated these arguments in favour of the repeal of these laws which had been founded on abstract notions of natural rights; all which he deemed in the highest degree chimerical *. Mr. Fox would not offend the gentleman who spoke last by saying any thing on the natural rights of man. But although on the principles of property it might not be absolutely unjust to make a distinction between the qualification to kill game and any other qualification, yet on the principle of congruity and policy the Game Laws were certainly indefensible; for it appeared that a great number of the most opulent part of the people of this country were not permitted to enjoy the luxury of sporting with game. But was it not true that these laws were ineffectual? Is it not true that there is no place whatever where game is not or may not be purchased, contrary to these laws? As long as rich men want game, poor men will procure game. He would not say, he should never accede to a proposition which made that criminal by law, which was not morally considered as criminal; but it was certain that those laws were most generally obeyed, which in their declarations of criminality, coincide with the general feelings of mankind, and the moral sense. Mr. Fox deemed it advisable to make game private property. But if he were compelled to choose between the two questions, whether these laws should remain as they are, or be totally repealed, he should say, without hesitation, that they ought to be totally repealed,

* This sentiment is so lugged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere party-trick. Those duties are called DUTIES which we exercise towards others; those duties are called RIGHTS which we exercise in favour of ourselves. It is the DUTY of each individual to aim at producing the greatest possible happiness to the whole: and as the happiness of the whole is made up of the happiness of its parts, it is the RIGHT of each individual to enjoy every pleasure which does not injure himself, nor lessen or render insecure the enjoyments of others. This Wyndham is a professed imitator of Mr. Burke, whom he resembles as nearly as a stream of melted lead resembles the lava from Mount Vesuvius.

even though nothing were substituted in their stead. They were a mass of insufferable tyranny. They were disgraceful to a free state from their oppressiveness; and would be absurd in any state from their inefficacy. They do not protect the game; for they make it the farmer's interest to destroy it in the egg. The penalties were most commonly solicited by the parties in consequence of some quarrel, and were levied by Magistrates who were themselves interested in the conviction of the offender; and, lastly, by introducing a necessity of fraud and secrecy in an action of no moral guilt, they tended to deprave the minds of the peasantry, and prepare them for the commission of actual crimes.

MR. JENKINSON would not vote for the motion in its present state; he allowed the laws to be tyrannical; but thought they had been exercised with great lenity. He moved that the House do adjourn.

MR. CURWEN made a short and energetic reply.—These (he observed) were not the times to attempt the justification of harsh laws. Government could now command the opinions of the people, only by adhering to the principles of justice and humanity.—The House divided.—For the adjournment 27.—Against it 50.

MR. CURWEN then moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Game Laws this day se'nnight." Carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 7.*

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Bill for abolishing the Slave-Trade.

MR. WILBERFORCE proposed, that the trade should be finally abolished on the first of March, 1797.

MR. DENT opposed the Bill. So long as Magna Charta remained it would be a disgrace to the country. It was the express declaration of Magna Charta, "That Right shall be neither sold, delayed, or denied." What were the Committee now doing? Evidently selling, delaying, and denying the Right of the West India Merchants and Planters.

MR. SERJEANT ADAIR turned the declaration in favour of the Bill. He agreed, that Right had been sold, delayed, and denied. Right was sold when the Africans were sold; Right was delayed, when the Abolition of the Slave-Trade was delayed; Right will be denied, when

when the Legislature of this country shall refuse to put an end to that traffick which creates misery and promotes murder. The question for the commencement of the Bill on the first of March was put and carried, as was a Clause proposed by Mr. Wilberforce, subjecting those who shall be convicted of carrying on this trade against this act, to transportation to Botany Bay, or elsewhere, for fourteen years.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR brought up an estimate of Barracks intended to be built, and of the probable expence.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 10.

Mr. GREY called the attention of the House to the State of the Nation; and in an eloquent and argumentative speech established the following points:

That above seventy-seven millions eight hundred thousand pounds debt, incurred by the present war, had been already funded.

That twenty-two millions remained floating and unfunded; and that this sum of an hundred millions had been squandered in the three first years of this war.

That this was more than *double* the expence of any three years of any war in which this country was ever engaged.

That of this sum, almost as much had been spent without estimate, and consequently without the authority of Parliament, as with it.

That barracks were built for an army of *forty thousand men*, to be kept up in time of peace. Since the year 1790 *one million one hundred thousand pounds* had been expended in the erection of barracks.

That by the new system, the peace establishment, could not be less than twenty-two millions per annum.

That the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000*l.*

That consequently if peace were made to-morrow, independent of the winding up of the war expences, there must be additional taxes to the amount of 2,500,000*l.* to carry on the peace.

That, in direct violation of the provision of the Act of Queen Anne, which declares, that if the Bank should advance money to Government, without grants from Parliament, they should forfeit treble the sums advanced—Ministers had procured large sums of money in advance from the Bank.

That

That they had artfully smuggled into an Act a clause repealing the wholesome provision in the Act of Queen Anne; and that now the Bank was in advance the enormous sum of 11 800,000l.!

He therefore moved, "That the House do now resolve itself in a Committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation.

Mr. Grey was answered by Mr. Jenkinson, who attributed the greater expensiveness of the present than the preceding wars to the increased wealth and prosperity of the nation; and the unheard-of and fanatical exertions of the enemy. He dwelt on our acquisitions in the East-Indies; on the Cape of Good Hope; the Dutch Settlements; the port at St. Domingo; and the Islands of Martinique and Corsica. *He insisted that there never had been a more successful and glorious war*.* After various other assertions he moved for the order of the day, which, after some observations on the same side of the argument by Mr. Steel, and an animated and indignant reply by Mr. Grey, was carried by 207 against 45. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not speak.

* ! ! ! ! !



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I am obliged to PATRIOT for his Anecdotes, and I have received HENRY; and BRISTOLIENSIS.

I thank "a Well-wisher and old School-fellow," for his friendly, though severe, admonition; and request him to reflect, whether it be not *possible* that my prejudices may appear to him gigantic through the mist occasioned by *his own*.

THE
WATCHMAN.

N^O. IV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,
Bristol :

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

To the EDITOR of the WATCHMAN.

SIR,

IN the Birmingham Paper of Monday March 14th 1796,
I perused the following article.

“On Friday night last Binns and Jones, two delegates from the London Corresponding Society, *regardless of the law and peace of the country*, delivered (the one at the Swan in Swallow-Street, and the other at the Bell public house in Suffolk Street in this town) their *inflammatory lectures*; information of which being given to William Hicks, Esq. one of our Magistrates, he immediately repaired with the peace-officers to the *illegal assemblies*. The meeting at the Swan had broken up, but at the Bell they found Jones in a room haranguing about 70 people. *As soon as he saw the Magistrate he was silent*; but Mr. Hicks being made acquainted by several who were present of the seditious language he had held, immediately ordered the proclamation against disorderly meetings to be read, and the people in a few minutes dispersed. *Jones was admonished by the Magistrate who warned him to beware of his conduct in future, as a strict watch should be kept over him, and all his associates.*”

I do not mean, Sir, to accuse the respectable editor of *Aris's Gazette*, with any desire to misrepresent, or caluminate.

K.

ate. But in the hurry which often necessarily attends the composition and printing, of a Newspaper, it is very possible, and very pardonable, to commit some slight inaccuracies. Perhaps, Sir, in the haste of insertion, that gentleman, might not perceive, that, this account, contains within itself, strong proof, of its not being absolutely, and totally authentic.

If the delegates had been "*regardless of the laws and peace of the country,*" if they had "*delivered inflammatory Lectures,*" and if they had actually "*held seditious language,*" what would have been the catastrophe of the play?—Why, Sir, Mr. Jones and Mr. Binns would have been either bound over to their good behaviour, or sent to prison.

As this was not the event we must conclude that no charge of this nature could be fixed upon them.

The person or persons who sent this article to the editor, either sent an exact account, or an inaccurate one. If the account be true and exact, they could as easily have informed Mr. Hicks, as Mr. Pearson—and then Mr. Hicks, must of necessity have done his duty as a Magistrate by sending the illegal disturbers of the public peace, to the dungeon. But as the event was, that Jones was only "*admonished by the Magistrate,*" we necessarily suspect the accuracy, and authenticity, of that part of the paragraph, which informs us, "Mr. Hicks was made acquainted by several who were present of the seditious language Jones had held."

The candour and impartiality of the publisher and proprietor of Aris's Gazette, will lead him to rejoice in an opportunity, of doing justice to any character, he may have inadvertently misrepresented. This opportunity, I hope will be afforded him by an insertion of the truth, in your next Watchman. The fact seems to have been as follows. It appears that the Magistrate (who acted quite unexceptionably on the occasion) immediately upon being applied to, respecting these lecturers, went first of all to the Swan, but found Binns had finished. Thence he repaired to the Bell, where he found Jones haranguing. Jones, not knowing Mr. Hicks to be a Magistrate, went on. Mr. Hicks asked him, who he was, where he came from, what he was doing &c. all in a breath; upon which Jones asked if he were a Magistrate. Mr. Hicks replying in the affirmative, Jones threw him the paper of instructions from the Corresponding Society to him, as their delegate. Mr. Hicks looked round, and said, you are more than 50. Jones said, that had happened, not from any intention of disobeying the law, for that the company he met was under 50; but
other

other persons, out of curiosity, forced themselves in. The magistrate then pulled out the proclamation, and dispersed the assembly by reading it. He admonished Mr. Jones, and told him, that he would attend him at every lecture—Jones replied, Sir, I shall be always very glad of your company.

I ought to have said, that Mr. Hicks in the course of this time of which I have been speaking, asked, if any person could inform him, whether any sedition had been uttered. A man, who appeared to have come in with the disposition of a spy, and who of course was very forward to become an informer, said he could give evidence. Well, said Mr. Hicks, what did he say? Why that the people had a right to be their own law makers or words to that purpose. Q. Will you swear that? Ans. Yes I will. The Bible was sent for; when the man had got it in his hand, just about to take the oath, Mr. Jones, humanely interposed, to prevent the poor man from perjuring himself.—And then it came out upon the testimony of this very man that Mr. Jones had said no such thing, but only affirmed, that the people had a right, to chuse their own representatives. And it further appears, that the delegate recommended moderation, and pointed out the folly of resorting to violence or illegal modes of redressing grievances, in the strongest manner.

I would not Sir, have troubled you with this, had it not been one of the first, if not the very first instance, of the interference of a Magistrate, under the late bills, of Pitt, and Grenville. If it be the first, it is a little remarkable that it was a BIRMINGHAM JUSTICE. It has been said that in 1791 no intreaties could prevail on BIRMINGHAM JUSTICES so much as to read the Riot act, when the houses of the most respectable inhabitants of the town were devoted to destruction by a furious rabble.

The Supreme being, Sir, knows how to bring good out of evil. The flames which were then kindled in this town, have enlightened with unquenchable radiance, the lower classes of the inhabitants. No encouragement from power, or money, no *inaccurate* paragraphs in a provincial or London paper, can now stimulate them, to burn, or destroy the houses, or persons, of good men.

Your's,

PHOCION.

 INVOCATION TO LIBERTY.

OH Liberty, celestial power,
 With thy electric influence blest,
 Tho' clouds of darkness round us lour
 Eternal sunshine cheers the breast.
 Scar'd at thy frown, (with human Victims fed)
 Oppression shrinks aghast, and hides his blood-stain'd head.

Thy Suppliant hear; and o'er the Land
 Eyanid, shed thy vital ray,
 Invigorate the suffering Band
 Who long through many a dang'rous way
 Have fought thee, fearless of the Tyrant's frown
 "Opprest but not destroy'd, perplexed but not cast down."

Descend not, as the vile admire
 In loose and wanton vesture clad,
 But arm'd, with all thy genuine fire
 To bless the good, and awe the bad;
 Through the wide World, in awful splendour roll
 And free from servile Bonds, the enervated Soul.

E. N.

 ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

WHENCE arise our Miseries? Whence arise our
 Vices? From *imaginary* Wants. No man is wicked with-
 out temptation, no man is wretched without a cause.
 But if each among us confined his wishes to the actual
 necessities and real comforts of Life, we should preclude
 all the causes of Complaint and all the motives to Iniquity.
 What Nature demands, she will supply, asking for it that
 portion only of *Toil*, which would otherwise have been
 necessary as *Exercise*. But Providence, which has distin-
 guished Man from the lower orders of Being by the progres-
 siveness of his nature, forbids him to be contented. It has
 given us the restless faculty of *Imagination*.

Hence

Hence the soft Couch and many-colour'd Robe,
 The Timbrel and arch'd Dome and costly Feast
 With all th' inventiv' Arts that nurse the Soul
 To forms of Beauty; and by sensual wants
 Unsensualize the mind, which in the *Means*
 Learns to forget the grossness of the *End*,
 Best-pleasur'd with its own activity.
 And *hence* DISEASE that withers manhood's arm,
 The dagger'd ENVY, spirit-quenching WANT,
 WARRIORS, and LORDS, and PRIESTS—all the fore ills
 That vex and desolate our mortal life.
 Wide-wasting ills! yet each th' immediate source
 Of mightier good! Their keen necessities
 To ceaseless action, goading human thought
 Have made Earth's reasoning Animal her Lord,
 And the pale-featur'd SAGE's trembling hand
 Strong as an Host of armed Deities!
 From Avarice thus, from Luxury, and War
 Sprang heavenly SCIENCE, and from Science FREEDOM!

RELIGIOUS MUSINGS.

I have the firmest Faith, that the final cause of all evils
 in the moral and natural world is to awaken intellectual
 activity. Man, a vicious and discontented *Animal*, by his
 vices and his discontent is urged to develop the powers of
 the Creator, and by new combinations of those powers to
 imitate his creativeness. And from such enlargement of
 mind Benevolence will necessarily follow; Benevolence
 which may be defined "Natural Sympathy made permanent
 by an acquired Conviction, that the Interests of each and
 of all are one and the same," or in fewer words, "Natural
 Sympathy made permanent by enlightened Selfishness."
 In my calmer moments I have the firmest Faith that all
 things work together for Good. But alas! it seems a long
 and a dark Process.

The early Year's fast-flying Vapours stray
 In shadowing Trains across the orb of Day:
 And we, poor Insects of a few short Hours,
 Deem it a world of Gloom.
 Were it not better hope a nobler doom
 Proud to believe, that with more active powers
 On rapid many-coloured Wing
 We thro' one bright perpetual Spring
 Shall hover round the Fruits and Flowers
 Screen'd by those Clouds & cherish'd by those Showers!

From an unpublished Poem.

I have dwelt anxiously on this subject, with a particular view, to the Slave-trade, which, I knew, has insinuated in the minds of many, uneasy doubts respecting the existence of a beneficent Deity. And indeed the evils arising from the formation of *imaginary* Wants, have in no instance been so dreadfully exemplified, as in this inhuman Traffic. We receive from the West-India Islands Sugars, Rum, Cotton, Logwood, Cocoa, Coffee, Pimento, Ginger, Indigo, Mahogany, and Conserves. Not one of these articles are necessary; indeed with the exception of Cotton and Mahogany we cannot truly call them even useful: and not one of them is at present attainable by the poor and labouring part of Society. In return we export vast quantities of necessary Tools, Raiment, and defensive Weapons, with great stores of Provision. So that in this Trade as in most others the Poor are employed with unceasing toil first to raise, and then to send away the Commodities, which they themselves absolutely want, in order to procure idle superfluities for their Masters. If this Trade had never existed, no one human being would have been less comfortably clothed, housed, or nourished. Such is its value—they who would estimate the price which we pay for it, may consult the evidence delivered before the House of Commons. I will not mangle the feelings of my readers by detailing enormities, which the gloomy Imagination of Dante would scarcely have dared attribute to the Inhabitants of Hell. For the honour of our common nature, I would fain hope that these accounts have been exaggerated. But, by the confession of all, these enormities might have been perpetrated and with impunity: and when was power possessed and not exercised? By the confession of all parties great cruelties have been inflicted: and therefore before I can suspect exaggeration, I must disbelieve the oaths of the humane and disinterested in compliment to the assertions of men from whose shoulders though I should take mountains of guilt, enough would remain to sink them to perdition.—These Facts have been pressed on the Public even to satiety. It is my present purpose to consider the objections to the Abolition of this Commerce—which may be reduced to the five following—First, that the Abolition would be useless, since though *we* should not carry it on, other nations would. II. That the Africans are better treated and more happy in the Plantations than in their native Country. III. That the Revenue would be greatly injured. IV. That the Right of Property would be invaded. V. That this is not a fit opportunity.

I. That if England abolish the Slave-trade, other nations will carry it on. The same argument has been adduced by the * French Planters: a sufficient proof of its fallacy. Somebody must *begin*; and there is little reason to fear, that a wise and politic example will not be followed. As Society is constituted, there will be always highway robberies: it is useless therefore to prevent any *one* man from committing them. Fortunately for Travellers this logic will not hold good in law. But although it cannot operate in favour of little Rogues, it appears to possess wonderful power in the higher circles of Villany. Assuming the universal depravity of Mankind as an axiom, a corrupt member of Parliament lulls his Conscience to sleep with "to be sure these bills are subversive of the Constitution; but with such immense treasures to bestow, Ministry *will* secure a majority in the House: my opposition will therefore be useless to my Country; and if I vote for them, I shall only assist to do what would be otherwise done without me—and why should I not have this contract, or this sinecure, as well as another man, who perhaps would make a worse use of it?" &c.

II. That the Slaves are more humanely treated and live more happily in the Plantations than in their native Country.—If any incredulous person should entertain a doubt of this, the slave-merchants, slave-holders, and slave-drivers together with the manufacturers of neck-collars and thumb-screws, are ready and willing to take their bible oaths of it!!—When treated with tolerable humanity the human race as well as other animals, multiply.—The Negroes multiply in their native country:—They do *not* multiply in the West-India Islands; for if they did, the slave-trade would have been abolished long ago by its inutility.—This is a fact which no perjury can overwhelm, which no sophistry can undermine.

The tyranny of the African Chiefs is in a great measure owing to the agency of Europeans, who flock to their Courts, and seduce them by bribery, and madden them by intoxication. The Africans are not slaves in their native

* "Very soon this society of Friends to the Negroes require an abolition of the slave-trade: that is to say, that the profits which may result from it to the French commerce should be transferred to foreigners. For never will their romantic philosophy persuade the other European Powers &c." See the address of the Planters of St. Domingo to the French Legislature.

native Country; Slavery is their highest punishment for the greatest crimes, which their Chiefs now wantonly impute to the innocent for the sole purpose of making them slaves in order to sell them to the European Merchants: and with the same views the Chiefs make war with each other. Wadestrom, a disinterested and religious man, who has travelled into the interior parts of Africa, informs us, that the Africans who are situated beyond the contagion of European Vice, are innocent and happy. The peaceful Inhabitants of a fertile soil, they cultivate their fields in common, and reap the crop as the common property of all. Each Family, like the Peasants in some parts of Europe, spins, weaves, sews, hunts, fishes, and makes baskets, fishing-tackle, and the implements of agriculture: and this variety of employment gives an acuteness of intellect to the Negro which the Mechanic whom the division of labor condemns to one simple operation is precluded from attaining.

III. That the Revenue would be injured.—To the friends of humanity this is indeed a cogent argument against the abolition. They will doubtless reflect, how worthily this Revenue has been employed for these last hundred years—they will review with delight waste-lands cultivated, sciences publickly protected and rewarded, population increased, and the peasantry of England and *Ireland* instructed in useful learning, and humanized. The universal plenty, which this Revenue has been applied to scatter and secure, they will recognize in every lane, hamlet, and cottage—REVENUE, the grand preventive against that fiendish composition of Murder and Suicide, called WAR REVENUE! that so completely precludes Intoxication in the lower classes, Luxury in the higher ranks, and Bribery in all!—The friends of humanity may mourn that so excellent an end could not be effected by less calamitous means; but they will stifle their feelings, and lose the miseries of the West-Indies in the contemplation of that paradisiacal state of their native country—for which it is indebted to this well-raised, well-applied REVENUE, which while it remains in such *pure* hands, no friend of Freedom and Virtue can possibly wish diminished!!—If to start a doubt were practicable, it might perhaps be hinted, that the Revenue must be always in proportion to the wealth of the nation, and that it seems to have been proved, that the West-India trade is more often a losing than a winning trade—a Lottery with more blanks than prizes in it. It is likewise asserted to be
the

the grave of our Seamen. This argument therefore, however cogent it would otherwise have been, ought not to have been adduced, till these doubts had been cleared up, and this assertion satisfactorily disproved.

IV. That the Right of Property would be injured.—Yes perhaps, if immediate emancipation had been the object of Mr. Wilberforce's bill. But how would the right of property be invaded by a law which should leave the estate and every thing on it untouched, and only prevent the owner from *forcing* men to work for him? from *forcing* men to leave their friends and country, and live slaves in a climate so unwholesome or beneath a usage so unnatural, that contrary to the universal law of life they annually diminish? Can a man possess a right to commit actual and virtual murder? to shorten and prevent existence? It is a well-known and incontrovertible fact, that in some few plantations in which tyranny has been instructed by an enlightened selfishness to relax and soften her features, there have been no slaves bought for a series of years. By whomever therefore they have been bought yearly, yearly murders must have been committed!

V. This is not the time.—This not the time? “The French (says Abbe Sieyes) hear with delight of the numerous armaments which England sends to certain death in the West-India Islands. We make war there more effectually as well as economically by sending over a few adventurous officers to preach the rights of man to the negroes, and furnish them with weapons to assert those rights.”—What can prevent the success of these intrigues among the slaves, but the most active humanity on the part of their present masters?

Such have been the cosmetics with which our parliamentary orators have endeavoured to conceal the deformities of a commerce, which is blotched all over with one leprosy of evil. In the year 1786 it's enormities became the subject of general conversation, and in the following years petitions poured into parliament from various parts of the kingdom, requesting it's abolition. The bill for that purpose passed the House of Commons mangled and mutilated by the *amendments* of Mr. Dundas, and it has been dying ever since of a slow decline in the House of Lords. The jealous spirit of liberty placed the Elector of Hanover on the throne of Great Britain: and the Duke of Clarence, one of his illustrious descendants, made his maiden speech in favour of the slave trade! For the last unsuccessful attempt to expedite the abolition in the House of Commons, see the proceedings

in the British Legislature in this Number. Gracious God ! enormities, at which a Caligula might have turned pale, are authorised by our laws, and jocosely defended by our Princes ; and yet we have the impudence to call the French a Nation of *Atheists* ! They, who believe a God, believe him to be the loving Parent of all men,—And is it possible that they who really believe and fear the Father, should fearlessly authorize the oppression of his Children ? The Slavery and Tortures, and most horrible Murder of tens of thousands of his Children !

Yes ! the wicked and malignant can believe a God—they need not the solutions, which the enlarged views of the Optimist prompt ; their own hearts teach them, that an intelligent being may be malevolent ; and what they themselves are, they impiously imagine of the Deity. These men are not Atheists, they are the causes of Atheism. —There are some who think Mr. Pitt sincere in his zeal for the abolition of this Trade ; and I must certainly applaud their charity : but charity itself will allow that there are suspicious circumstances. Several violent and unpopular bills have lately been carried through both Houses—how came this bill, (certainly not an unpopular measure) to fail ? It has been generally supposed, that a majority is always at the command of the existing minister ; indeed that in the present state of the Constitution he could not guide the machine of government without an arranged majority. In answer to this objection, it has been confidently asserted by the advocates for Mr. Pitt, that the cabinet was divided on the subject ; and at length agreed that the friends of the minister should be left, each individual to his own opinion. The cabinet therefore, we may suppose, were unanimous with regard to the late sedition and treason bills ; and to this unanimity we may attribute the speed with which they were precipitated into laws. But it may be answered, that to unloose the fetters from the limbs of their brethren was a perfectly novel employment, and that therefore we ought not to wonder, if the minister and his friends are slow and awkward and finally unsuccessful. But to fasten them on is an old job, and difficult as it appears to the inexperienced, they executed it with an ease and rapidity which might have astonished the oldest turnkey in newgate.

The Abbe Raynal computes that at the time of his writing, nine millions of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans—add one million since. (for it is near thirty years since his book was first published) and recollect, that for one

pro-

procured ten at least are slaughtered, that a fifth die in the passage, and a third in the seasoning; and the calculation will amount to ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY MILLION! Ye who have joined in this confederacy, ask of yourselves this fearful question—"if the God of Justice insist on us that mass only of anguish which we have wantonly heaped on our brethren, what must a state of retribution be? But who are they who have joined in this tartarean confederacy? Who are these kidnappers, and assassins? In all reasonings neglecting the intermediate links we attribute the final effect to the first cause. And what is the first and constantly acting cause of the Slave-trade? That cause, by which it exists and deprived of which it would immediately cease? Is it not self-evidently the consumption of it's products? And does not then the guilt rest on the consumers? And is it not an allowed axiom in morality, that wickedness may be multiplied, but cannot be divided; and that the guilt of all, attaches to each one who is knowingly an accomplice. Think not of the slave-captains and slave-holders! these very men, their darkened minds, and brutalized hearts, will prove one part of the dreadful charge against you. They are more to be pitied than the slaves; because more depraved. I address myself to you who independently of all political distinctions, profess yourself Christians! As you hope to live with Christ hereafter, you are commanded to do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you. Would you choose, that a slave-merchant should incite an intoxicated Chieftain to make war on your Country, and murder your Wife and Children before your face, or drag them with yourself to the Market? Would you choose to be sold, to have the hot iron his upon your breasts, after having been crammed into the hold of a Ship with so many fellow-victims, that the heat and stench arising from your diseased bodies, should rot the very planks? Would you that others should do this unto you? and if you shudder with selfish horror at the bare idea, do you yet dare be the occasion of it to others?—The application to the Legislature was altogether wrong. I am not convinced that on any occasion a Christian is justified in calling for the interference of secular power; but on the present occasion it was superfluous. If only one tenth part among you who profess yourselves Christians, if one half only of the Petitioners, instead of bustling about with ostentatious sensibility, were to leave off—not *all* the West-India commodities—but only Sugar and Rum, the one useless and the other pernicious—all

this misery might be stopped. Gracious Heaven! At your meals you rise up, and pressing your hands to your bosoms, you lift up your eyes to God, and say, "O Lord! bless the food which thou hast given us!" A part of that food among most of you, is sweetened with Brother's Blood. "Lord! bless the food which thou hast given us!" O Blasphemy! Did God give food mingled with the blood of the Murdered? Will God bless the food which is polluted with the Blood of his own innocent children? Surely if the inspired Philanthropist of Gallilee were to revisit Earth, and be among the Feasters as at Cana, he would not now change water into wine, but convert the produce into the things producing, the occasion into the things occasioned. Then with our fleshly eye should we behold what even now Imagination ought to paint to us; instead of preserves, tears and blood, and for music, groanings and the loud peals of the lash.

There is observable among the Many a false and bastard sensibility that prompts them to remove those evils and those evils alone, which by hideous spectacle or clamorous outcry are present to their senses, and disturb their selfish enjoyments. Other miseries, though equally certain and far more horrible; they not only do not endeavour to remedy—they support, they satiate on them. Provided the dunghill be not before their parlour window, they are well content to know that it exists, and that it is the hot-bed of their pestilent luxuries.—To this grievous failing we must attribute the frequency of wars, and the continuance of the Slave-trade. The merchant finds no argument against it in his ledger: the citizen at the crowded feast is not nauseated by the stench and filth of the slave-vessel—the fine lady's nerves are not shattered by the shrieks! She sips a beverage sweetened with human blood, even while she is weeping over the refined sorrows of Werter or of Clementina. Sensibility is not Benevolence. Nay, by making us tremblingly alive to trifling misfortunes, it frequently prevents it, and induces effeminate and cowardly selfishness. Our own sorrows, like the Princes of Hell in Milton's Pandemonium, sit enthroned "bulky and vast:" while the miseries of our fellow-creatures dwindle into pigmy forms, and are crowded, an innumerable multitude, into some dark corner of the heart. There is one criterion by which we may always distinguish benevolence from mere sensibility.—Benevolence impels to action, and is accompanied by self-denial.

P. S. It has been objected, that if we leave off sugar and rum, why not the other West-India com-

commodities, as cotton and mahogany? To this we answer, First, that if the reasons adduced against the use of sugar and rum be valid and irresistible, and the same reasons apply to cotton and mahogany, why should we not disuse them? Surely no impossibility, no insurmountable inconvenience is implied. The whole objection resolves itself into this—If sugar and rum were the only West-India commodities, I could be honest and act like a Christian; but because I like cotton better than linen, and think mahogany genteeler furniture than oak, it is impossible. Secondly, the disuse of sugar and rum only would in a certain number of years prove the adequate means of abolishing the whole of the trade. And there is reason to believe that the additional disuse of cotton, mahogany, &c. would not accelerate the time; for when we might proselyte fifty to the disuse of sugar, we could not perhaps make five persons converts to the disuse of *all* the West-India commodities. So that what we should gain in point of time by the greater quantity of commodities disused, we should more than lose by the smaller number of persons disusing them. This the very objection makes probable. For they, who start it, do not start it in favour of a severe consistency, but in the hope of keeping themselves in countenance by the multitude of their accomplices. But thirdly, the other West-India commodities do not require such intense labor in their growth and preparation, as the Sugar and Rum. They might be raised by European Labourers. The Sugar plantations make Africans necessary, and their slavery intolerable.

I have read and heard one argument in favour of the slave-trade, which I mention chiefly on account of its seditious and treasonable tendency. It has been asserted by more than one Writer on the subject, that the plantation slaves are at least as well off as the peasantry in England. Now I appeal to common sense, whether to affirm that the slaves are as well off as our peasantry, be not the same as to assert that our peasantry are as bad off as negro-slaves? And whether if our peasantry believed it, they would not be inclined to rebel?



A MORNING EFFUSION.

YE Gales, that of the Lark's repose
 Th' impatient silence break,
 To yon poor pilgrim's wearying woes
 Your gentle solace speak.
 He heard the midnight whirlwind die,
 He saw the sun-awakened sky
 Resume its slowly-purpling blue:
 And ah! (he sigh'd) that I might find
 The cloudless azure of the mind,
 And fortune's brightening hue.

Where-e'er in waving foliage hid
 The bird's gay charm ascends,
 Or by the fretting current chid
 Some giant rock impends;
 There let the lonely cares respire,
 As small airs thrill the lonely lyre,
 And teach the soul its native calm;
 While *Passion* with a waning eye
 Bends o'er the fall of harmony,
 And drinks the sacred balm.

As slow the whispered measure creeps
 Along the steaming vale,
 The alter'd eye of CONQUEST weeps,
 And ruthless WAR turns pale;
 Relenting that his heart forsook
 Soft concord of auspicious look,
 And love, and social poverty.
 The family of tender fears,
 The sigh that saddens and endears,
 And cares that sweeten joy.

Then cease, thy frantic outrage cease,
 Thou scepter'd Demon, WAR!
 Nor o'er the mangled corse of Peace
 Urge on thy scythed car.
 And ah! that Reason's voice might swell
 With whisper'd airs and holy spell
 To rouse thy gentler sense;
 As bending o'er the flowret's bloom
 The morning wakes its soft perfume
 With breezy influence.

G. A. U. N. T.



The following Trial has been noticed in the Newspapers, but Mr. Erskine's speech has not been given in any of them. —We print it in the words in which it was communicated to us by a literary friend who was present at the trial.

STAFFORD ASSIZES. (LAW).

DOCKSEY against PANTING.

ON Friday March 11th 1796 about eight in the morning, came on to be tried in the Great Church at Stafford a cause of considerable importance.

Mr. Erskine, counsel for the Plaintiff, began a speech of two hours, with observing to the Jury, that they were then in a place usually dedicated to very different purposes; but he hoped the verdict they would that day give, would come in aid to enforce those precepts of morality and religion, which it was the peculiar business of the pulpit to inculcate.

He said, in the whole course of his professional life, he had never met with a cause which exhibited an instance of greater depravity, than that which would appear on the part of the Defendant.

The professions in this Kingdom, said Mr. Erskine, which are properly termed learned, because a man cannot well enter upon the discharge of them without having previously received a learned education, may be considered as confidential friends of the public, and guardians of the young, of the weak, of the disordered, and of the aged.

The Defendant was an Apothecary, and in that character had been introduced to the late Mr. Peter Garrick of Litchfield. He stated, that Mr. Garrick from a temperate and regular life had reached to a period advanced in length beyond that which falls to the lot of the majority of the human race.—He had been remarkable for wit, vivacity, and quick intelligence—But *that* had happened to Mr. Garrick which happens to most men in the decline, and towards the conclusion of a life stretched to its utmost limits, not only his bodily strength and soundness forsook him, the faculties of his mind decayed, his memory was lost, even his character changed; from having been very frugal and careful of his property, he became profuse and lavish in his offers of it; and repeatedly pressed upon his friends the acceptance of large portions of it.

No man, said Mr. Erskine, could plead the cause of a brother of David Garrick, without remembering that great man, who exalted into honour and respectability, a character which in this country it had been the custom to consider as low and disgraceful—that of a player.

He had himself often witnessed with delight, the exertion of Mr. Garrick's theatrical talents;—he considered himself individually and personally indebted to him: and was proud of an opportunity of doing in return any thing which might contribute to the happiness of the family of that justly celebrated actor. When called to consider over the case of his brother Mr. Peter Garrick, he could not help being struck with its resemblance to what had been so frequently and so exquisitely personated by Mr. David Garrick on the stage.

When he was told what one of the witnesses would tell the jury, that Mr. Peter Garrick had been lost in one of the streets of a town in which he had lived so many years; at a few yards distance from his own door, as much lost as if he had been in the midst of the wildest desert; that he called out for assistance; that he had totally forgotten the man whom in better times he well knew, and who had led him to his own door; that when got into his own hall he knew not where he was, had even lost all recollection of the house in which he lived, he thought he saw the melancholy reality of that admirable piece of acting of Mr. David Garrick in the character of King Lear, where the poet makes him say

“ Pray do not mock me:

I am a very foolish fond old man

Four-score and upward;

Not an hour more or less: and to deal plainly,

I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;

Yet I am doubtful: for I am mainly ignorant

What place this is; and all the skill I have

Remembers not these garments; nor I know not

Where I did lodge last night”——

It was in this state of mind, accompanied by a disease of body which required the application of opium, that Mr. Panting attended him as his apothecary;—And in this state did *that man* (for so we must call him) prevail upon Mr. Peter Garrick, to give him a title, not to a 1000 or 2000l. but to *the whole of his property*—he swept into his own lap the

the whole of a fortune amounting to 20 or 30,000*l.* without leaving a shilling for the legal heirs—all this did Mr. Panting get secured to *himself* by the strongest and most binding instruments, the laws of the land could be made to furnish by those professionally acquainted with them*.

This most iniquitous conduct, the indignant genius of the learned counsel, rebuked and stigmatized with all that energy of language, that pointed emphasis, that strength even to enthusiasm of feeling, which forms the distinguishing characteristics of his eloquence—he warned the Defendant's counsel for the sake of his client, not to provoke him by following up with too much zeal and perseverance, so bad a cause; for that in case of such proceeding, he Mr. Erskine, would do all in his power to fasten upon the defendant, and his abettors in mischief, conviction; under an indictment for a conspiracy. He begged the Jury would by their verdict, prove to the Defendant, who was a young man; that honesty is the best policy, and that the prying eye of a court of Judicature, could penetrate thicker veils than *his* cunning had been able to draw over his wicked and nefarious actions.

Mr. Erskine having established every material assertion of his opening speech, by most undeniable and respectable testimony; the testimony of eleven witnesses—Mr. Plomer, the counsel for the Defendant, informed the Jury that he thought it most respectful to his Lordship and to them, to call no evidence, although the catalogue of his witnesses was long: as though he was convinced he could by that means clear the character of his client, he could not establish for him any legal title to the property. Thus, to the satisfaction of almost every person present, the heirs of the late Peter Garrick were reinstated in their rights.

* Mrs. Docksey sister of Mr. Garrick claimed under a will dated 1791. Mr. Panting claimed under a deed of gift, a codicil, and subsequent will dated 1795; obtained in the 86th year of the deceased testator.

EPIGRAM.

SAID William to Edmund I can't guess the reason
Why Spencers abound in this bleak wintry season.
Quoth Edmund to William, I perceive you're no Solon—
Men may purchase a half-coat when they cannot a whole-one.

March 21, 1796.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

M

WE

WE SEE THINGS WITH DIFFERENT EYES!

HE who in company with a fine woman digests an excellent dinner, at two guineas a head, perceives *that every thing goes well*. "Thank Heaven, the Jacobins are suppressed, the mouth of Sedition is shut. We have men and money in abundance; we shall force the French to make Peace on our own terms: *shall we not, my Love?*" While this Sybarite is yawning and stretching himself in voluptuous indolence, let us turn to the man who has but one penny loaf of mixed bread, and a pound of boiled Potatoes to satisfy himself, his Wife, and three Children, and every instant dreads the entry of his Landlord demanding the long delayed payment of his Rent.—Ah! (he exclaims with a groan of anguish), formerly I could buy my loaf for eightpence—my Wife had the pot upon the fire every day, and we had a joint of roast meat on Sundays.—Now I have scarcely victuals or clothes; and my neighbours are as bad off as myself. We have neither men nor money left, and *God knows when we shall have a Peace!*"

Come, come, John! (says his Wife) you know, you have partly yourself to blame for this: you was for the War like all the rest: you would vote at the Vestry because the Church-Wardens asked you. What business had *we* with the French?—But come, let us eat our potatoes before they are quite cold.—I wish we had a morsel of butter to them!

Extract from Hutton's History of Birmingham. 1795.

FOR the Barracks at Birmingham Government took a lease of five acres of land at a penny a yard, and in 1793 erected the Barracks, at 13,000*l.* cost. They will accommodate 162 men.—As the man who loves his country will rejoice at every saving system to lighten the load of three hundred millions, I shall state the account with precision.

Annual Rent,	—	—	100	0
Interest on 13,000 <i>l.</i>	—	—	650	0
Average loss of principal per annum during the term of 80 years, for which the Loan is granted,	—	—	162	10

Perhaps there will not, at a medium, be more than two-thirds of 162 men, or 108 accommodated.

We may reasonably suppose 6000*l.* will be expended in furniture, repairs, &c. during the term. This principal and half the interest, which is 150*l.* per annum must be sunk. When all these sums are added together, every man's lodging will be found to stand the country in about ELEVEN PENCE a night, or SIX SHILLINGS AND FIVE PENCE the week.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.



The Speech delivered by M. D'ORSINI, the new Tuscan Minister at Paris, on presenting his credentials to the Executive Directory :

"Citizen President,

"All I bring with me is the frankness of *youth*, and the most distinguished respect and esteem for the *Government* of the French Republic, and *individuals* invested with those powers which the nation itself has granted. I feel happy in representing here a Prince, who, since the very beginning of the war armed himself with the shield of *reason* and *philosophy*, in order to subdue every prejudice; who formally acknowledged the Republican Government *as soon* as he was acquainted with the sacred wish of the French people, and who, forced by *violent means*, known to all Europe, for a short time to renounce his political system, was but one mouth *in appearance* an enemy of France, and then, overcoming every obstacle, *sought* again her friendship.

"As to the conduct of my predecessor, my Government, by disavowing it in the most formal manner, and hastening to send me to you, has given a striking proof of its *regard* for the French Republic. I expect from you a full return of the same sentiments.—This expectation is founded on the *sacred maxims* of the public law which you have proclaimed, and on the line of conduct you have constantly observed, by placing your true glory *in respecting*, without distinction, all such Governments and nations as have remained sincerely attached to you."

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Feb. 1.* A squadron of six or eight ships is ready to sail to bring home the Asiatic tributes, and protect the Turkish merchantmen from any accidents, in consequence of the appearance of English and French squadrons in the Archipelago.

All the palaces of the Foreign Ministers, the houses of the principal Franks, &c. still remain shut in consequence of the plague, the symptoms of which still appear; between 20 and 30 bodies have been carried through Pera and the Port of Adrianople, in the course of several days. French Officers, Engineers, &c. arrive here almost every day.

PETERSBURGH, *Feb. 16.* Sunday last, the 14th instant, his Imperial Highness, CONSTANTINE PAWLOWITSCH, our Grand Duke, was betrothed with the most Serene Princess of SAXE-COBURG, who on the day previous thereto, took upon her the name of ANNE FORODOROWNA, on being received into the Greek church.—The said betrothing was celebrated at Court with the greatest magnificence. Her Imperial Majesty, seated under the canopy of the Throne, dined with all the Imperial Family. There was another numerous table, at which the five first classes had the honour of dining. In the evening there was a Ball at the Hermitage. The following morning every one, as low as the rank of Major, was admitted to kiss the Grand Duchess's hand. The Ladies had the same honour in the evening, and the day concluded with a Grand Ball at Court.

FLORENCE, *Feb. 16.* It was in the night of the 1st instant, that the first symptoms of an earthquake were observed at Arezza, when, to invoke the divine assistance, a procession with the relicts of St. Donatus was set on foot, the Theatre ordered to be shut, &c. but at midnight the shocks became much more violent than before, several houses were damaged, and the roof of the Carthusian cloister fell entirely in. New shocks occurred on the following day, when most of the inhabitants fled to the churches, where they passed the greatest part of the night. For two days after, a penitentiary procession paraded the town, with the Magistrates at their head.—Nothing further has since happened.

VIENNA, *Feb. 24.* Marquis DELLE TORRE, and Count MARSAN, Generals sent by his SARDINIAN MAJESTY from the army, are expected here to-day or to-morrow. The object is said to be to concert a scheme of co-operation in the ensuing campaign; but letters from Turin represent them as charged with an urgent expostulation from his

SARDINIAN MAJESTY, who avows himself to be utterly unable to continue the war; and states, that as the French themselves offer advantageous propositions for Peace, the Cabinet of Vienna should either allow him to accept them, or by very powerful efforts indemnify him from the loss to which otherwise he must be inevitably subject.

WARSAW, Feb. 17. It is positively asserted, that War is immediately to be declared between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Field Marshall SUWARROW has accepted the Command of the Troops on the Dreister, and is to have four Generals under him. Field Marshall Romanzow will command a corps near Oczakow.

OFFICIAL NOTE OF COUNT BERNSTORF, DANISH MINISTER OF STATE.

The system of his Danish Majesty, uninfluenced by passions and prejudices, is merely governed by Reason and Truth, and constantly assumes such modifications as are rendered both just and unavoidable by the obvious change in the posture of public affairs. So long as no other than a Revolutionary Government existed in France, his Majesty could not acknowledge the Minister of that Government; but now that the French Constitution is completely organized, and a regular Government established in France, his Majesty's obligation ceases in that respect, and M. Grouvelle will, therefore, be acknowledged in the usual form. For the rest, this step remains an insulated measure, being neither more nor less than the natural consequence of circumstances, and an additional proof of the complete and truly impartial neutrality of the King.

On the day of opening their National Assembly, the Dutch exhibited a clumsy imitation of the French Revolutionary puppet-shows.—P. PAULUS is elected President.

Preparations for the commencement of the Campaign are going on with unwonted vigour. The French Loan (like all the other measures of that Republic) has been surpassed in point of compulsory taxation by the Imperial Court; which has exacted one fourth of the Revenue of the Monks and Nuns of Lombardy.

The troops of General Jourdan are thus distributed for the opening of the campaign:—80,000 men are to act offensively in the Hundsruck, whilst a body of 12 or 15,000, entrenched on the Chartreuse, and in the environs of Coblenz, are to prevent the Austrians from passing the Rhine on that side. A line is also to be formed on the left side, as far as Crevelt; but this, it is intended, shall be merely sufficient to defend the principal posts.

On the right bank of the Rhine the General Le Febvre is to make a diversion at the head of 30,000 men, which cannot fail of being useful to the main army. In this arrangement, the garrison of Luxembourg, amounting to 12,000 men, is not included.—It is in this way that the Republic is determined to push the war; and, according to every probability, it cannot but be fatal to the remainder of the coalition.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Duncan sailed with the squadron from the Downs on Saturday the 12th of March, and on Sunday he arrived off Yarmouth Roads, and Admiral Pringle's squadron immediately weighed from the Roads, and three ships got out: the rest could not get out till the night flood, and they sailed together on Monday March 14th.

It is with the greatest concern we state, that on the same morning the Royal Sovereign, of 110 guns, Admiral Cornwallis, who sailed from Portsmouth the 1st instant with a squadron, and large convoy for the West-Indies, returned to Spithead, owing to one of the transports, the *Bellisarius*, Captain Barge, running on board her, by which she received such considerable damage as to prevent her going on, and the wind at that time blew so exceedingly hard as to prevent the Admiral from shifting his flag to some other ship. The transport had near three hundred of the York Riflemen on board: She sunk immediately, and not more than a hundred and forty men were saved!

On Monday March 14th arrived three mails from Corunna, which brought dispatches to Government from the Marquis of Bute. The Court of Madrid, it is said, has yielded to the remonstrances made by the Noble Lord, and has removed the suspicions entertained of its political conduct.—The Spanish

Spanish Ministry have sent orders to Cadiz to dismantle twenty sail of the line, lying in that port: and a French privateer which was at Alicant, and had taken some of our vessels, has been ordered from thence to Toulon.

DUBLIN, *March 10.* Yesterday the soldiers convicted of Manslaughter for firing into St. Mary's Watchhouse, by which a Watchman was killed, were brought into Court, and discharged on account of their being PARDONED!!!

Mr. HASTINGS's pension is 4000l. a year, for twenty-seven years, from August 1795, to which the India Company have added the loan of 50,000l. for seventeen years, without interest, which is therefore an annuity for that term of all that it will bring of interest on a substantial security.

Mr. BURKE's pensions are three in number:—

- 1,200l. per annum, chargeable on the Civil List for the Lives of Mr. and Mrs. Burke, and the Survivor of them, to commence from January 5, 1793.
- 1,160l. per annum, chargeable on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund for the lives of Edmund Burke, Esq. Lord Royston, and Anchitel Grey, Esq. and the survivor of them, to commence July 24, 1793.
- 1,340l. per annum, chargeable on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fund for the lives of the Princess Amelia, Lord Althorpé, and William Cavendish, Esq. and the survivor of ——— them, to commence July 24, 1793.
- 3,700l. per annum.

Mr. Burke has been an Aristocrat from prejudice, as he is now a Royalist from gratitude. But can it be believed that this *Cameleon of hues*, as *brilliant* as they are *changing*, was once actually a Republican!—Take the proof from his speech in the House of Commons, on the 27th of January, 1789.

“If you are for a Republic, why do you not make it known in a direct and manly way? Why not openly declare your intentions? If you ask whether I hate a Republican Speculation, I will answer—No, I love, revere and adore the true principles of a Republic.”

The late Earl of Guildford being told that his large pair of *gouty* shoes had been stolen “Well well, (said his Lordship, with his usual pleasantry), all the harm I wish the thief is, that they may *fit him*.”

Disinterested Piety.—A gentleman of Macclesfield, who employs a great number of hands in both the silk and cotton manufactories, in order to encourage his work people in a due attendance at church, on the late Fast-day, told them, that, “if they went to church, they should receive their wages for that day, in the same manner as if they had been at work.”—Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer, that “if he would pay them for *over hours*, they would attend likewise at the Methodist chapel in the evening!”

A man of the name of NATHANIEL SAUNDERS, lately died in Chelmsford Gaol, where he was six years a prisoner. The offence for which this punishment was inflicted was, that he had killed a *Hare*!

THE HON. ADMIRAL JOHN FORBES,

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, AND GENERAL OF MARINES.

In the earlier part of his life, he was peculiarly noticed as an able, enterprising, and intrepid officer. He served with much reputation under Sir John Norris; and was no less distinguished as Captain of the Norfolk, of eighty guns, in the action of Mathews and Lestock, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, when his gallantry contributed in a high degree to save his brave friend Admiral Mathews, whose second he was in that engagement.—So bright was his honour, and so clear his reputation, in those turbulent days, that though his evidence on the trial of the Admirals went wholly against Admiral Lestock, yet that officer was often heard to declare, “that Mr. Forbes’s testimony was given like an officer and a gentleman.”

In Lord Chatham’s glorious war, Admiral Forbes was selected as the ablest assistant the First Lord could have in the management of the Admiralty, and conducted himself in a manner highly creditable to his abilities, and eminently serviceable to his country.

When the warrant for executing the unfortunate Admiral Byng was offered for signature at the Admiralty Board, Admiral Forbes refused to sign it, at the same time humbly laying at his late Majesty’s feet his objections.

To detail the meritorious deeds of the venerable character before us would lead to a discussion too extensive; but the writer

writer of this tribute to departed greatness cannot conclude it without inserting an anecdote, well known in the naval and political circles.

During a late Administration, it was thought expedient to offer Lord Howe the office of General of Marines, held by Admiral Forbes, and spontaneously conferred upon him by his Majesty, as a reward for his many and long services. A Message was sent by the Ministers, to say it would forward the King's service if he would resign: and that he should be no loser by his accommodating the Government, as they proposed recommending it to the King to give him a pension in Ireland of 3000*l.* per annum, and a Peerage, to descend to his daughter. To this Admiral Forbes sent an immediate answer: he told the Ministers the Generalship of the Marines was a military employment, given him by his Majesty, as a reward for his services—that he thanked God he had never been a burthen to his country, which he had served during a long life to the best of his ability—and that he would not condescend to accept of a pension or bargain for a peerage. He concluded by laying his Generalship of the Marines, together with his rank in the navy, at the King's feet, entreating him to take both away, if they could forward his service; and, at the same time, assuring his Majesty, he would never prove himself unworthy of the former honours he had received, by ending the remnant of a long life as a pensioner, or accepting of a peerage, obtained by political arrangement.—His gracious Master applauded his manly spirit, ever after continued him in his high military honours, and, to the day of his death, condescended to shew him strong marks of his regard.

It is with great pleasure we learn that on Tuesday March 21st 1796, at a meeting for the choice of a Physician to attend the Hospital at BIRMINGHAM, Dr. Carmichael was elected by a majority of thirteen. There were three candidates, and the numbers were for Dr. Salt 71, for Dr. Bree 74, and for Dr. Carmichael 87. The professional skill, the general science, and still more the long-tried humanity of the successful candidate, authorize us to congratulate the charity upon the choice it has made.

 PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, *March 19.*

THE order of the day was read for the further consideration of the report of the Committee upon the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG opposed the bill on account of the injurious effects which he deemed it would have on property in the Mother-Country as well as in the West-Indies. The Bill might with propriety be called, a bill of General Foreclosure. Every Mortgagee in this Country upon West-India Estates would have the whole of his security withdrawn. Sir William dwelt likewise on the severity of the prosecutions, for they led to a sentence of fourteen years transportation, which would send *Gentlemen* * of birth, temper, fortune, manners, and education, to mingle with the society of the lowest, meanest, and most abandoned of men: and this upon the information of an Overseer, who having been detected in importing slaves for his own advantage, might swear it was done with the connivance of his Master. Was this the return for the services of the West-India Planters in the present war? General SMITH defended the continuance of the Slave-trade on the plea, that, although confessedly most inhuman and unjust, it had been approved of, and even patronized by former Acts of Parliament: and that their policy and NECESSITY ought to justify these acts † equally as the acts for pressing seamen.

Mr. DUNDAS opposed the Bill on the grounds of its impolicy and impracticability. Its impolicy, as it would transfer

* In other words, those who contemning the laws of their country and of human nature, had been buying, (or kidnapping) *enslaving*, and (in the consequences) *murdering* some hundreds of their fellow-creatures, to mingle with the poor wretches, who, ignorant and half-famished had stolen a few poultry guineas!—*Gentlemen!!* “The Prince of Darkness is a *Gentleman!*” (Shakespear’s Lear.)

† *Equally.*

transfer the trade to France and † America : its impracticability §, as without the co-operation of the colonial legislature, not all the naval and military force of the country could enforce the act, so as to prevent the ingress of Slaves. This assertion was founded on facts. In the course of the last Campaign in the West-Indies we had 28 ships of war wholly employed in watching the coasts of two French islands, in order to prevent communication between them and one or two of our own, but in vain. If then it was impracticable under the favourable circumstance of active and zealous co-operation on the part of the military and civil force of our own islands, joined to such a fleet—how much more impracticable must it prove, when the force by sea and land must be proportionably so much less, and when the civil interest of the island acts in an opposite direction. In the last Campaign a communication was effected openly and in defiance by large vessels, in the day—Can we expect, therefore, with a less force to prevent an intercourse, which would be conducted silently and cautiously by the rowing of canoes and barges off shore, and under cover of the night? As, therefore, it would be impossible to prevent the traffic, he deemed, that we should consult the interests of humanity as well as of the colonies by proposing gradual and conciliatory measures. Instead of representing the planters as savages exulting in every excess of barbarity and horror, he should deem it prudent to afford parliamentary protection, not only to their property but to their characters.* Among the regulations which he thought advisable, he proposed to limit the power of sending slaves from one British island to another; and to prevent the importation of slaves above the age of twenty. The im-
portation

† Both of whom will in all human probability abolish it long before us. The only argument with them against the abolition is its impolicy, as it would transfer the whole trade to England!

§ This argument depends for its validity on the strength of the former. If the other States of Europe abandoned the trade, the argument falls; and our perseverance in the trade is the chief objection urged against their abandonment. If, however, there be any force in the argument, if an effectual abolition of the trade be not within the power of the Legislature, this is an additional and coercive argument for the disuse of sugar and rum by the declaimers against the trade, which to a certainty would abolish it.

* We suppose, By a Bill to be entitled “An Act for the Abolition of PROPER NAMES.”

portation of aged negroes into the colonies was attended with danger. After they had grown bold in immorality and *irreligion* on the coast of Africa, it had been found difficult to make them tractable and obedient. He concluded by remonstrating against the intemperance of some of the speakers, who had spoken with undue levity of the West-India islands, and seemed disposed to threaten the planters with independence. By an account of the imports and exports of articles imported from the West-India islands to Great Britain, he undertook to prove that the secession or independence of the colonies would be of material injury to the mother country.

Mr. Fox replied,—That as even the opposers of the present Bill allowed the inhumanity and injustice of the trade, the only difference that could remain was the policy or impolicy of this particular mode of abolishing it. On this part of the subject the Right Hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to prove, that we could not abolish the Slave-trade without the consent of the colonies; in other words, that the Slave-trade could never be abolished. But he himself had proposed two regulations to take place without their consent—and if these were practicable, the abolition was practicable. If it were possible to prevent any but negroes under twenty from being imported, it was possible to prevent any at all. If it were possible to prevent an intercourse between our own islands, it was possible to prevent an intercourse between those islands and foreign colonies.—The Right Honourable Gentleman had complained that the planters had been represented as men utterly destitute of humanity, &c. Now on this subject the House has heard evidence, and they found, what every man of sense expected to find, that where there is slavery there is cruelty. *Good God! while the House is hesitating, the West-India planters are tearing children from their mothers, and husbands from their wives, and hurrying them in chains and torment to slavery in a strange land.* Four years ago the House ordered this Trade to be abolished in February 1796; that period had now elapsed, and the House were only called on to carry into effect its own resolution, and to keep its promise with the Public.

Mr.

† That individuals are enriched by this trade may be true, but that the country at large can be benefited by a commerce, in which we give necessaries, which we ourselves want, for idle or pernicious superfluities, is a state-mystery, incomprehensible by ordinary understandings, and indigestible by unassisted faith.

MR. ROSE made particular objections to several clauses of the Bill, which were explained by Sergeant ADAMS.

The SECRETARY at WAR professed himself faithful to his original sentiments in favour of the Abolition. All the havoc of the Rights of Man, had not blunted him to the Rights of Africans, nor had the example of French Liberty reconciled him to African Slavery. Disapproving the common arguments urged in favour of the abolition, he rested the propriety of such a measure on the effect which our example might probably produce on other nations. Still however from the insurrections and other unfavourable circumstances it was with great reluctance that he should vote for the Bill. A plan had been formed for the abolition of the slave-trade by a person (Mr. Burke) whose benevolence was commensurate with his genius. This plan he had viewed with that predilection which he entertained for every production of that excellent great man's wisdom. It meant to introduce such regulations into the treatment of negroes, as would secure their propagation, and make the trade gradually die away. Next to such a plan as this, he would have wished that at the present moment no plan at all had been adopted. As however he was certain of the iniquity of the Slave-Trade, and not certain of the validity of his objections to its immediate Abolition, he should vote in favor of the Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER differed entirely from the last Speaker, and preferred the present plan. Mr. Burke's plan (he observed) postponed Abolitions which was not dangerous, in favor of a system of internal treatment, leading the Slaves to hopes of Emancipation that were full of dangers. As to any improvement in the disposition of the West-India Planters was placed beyond the reach of expectation; for their own Petition contradicted the Resolution of the House and the Preamble of the Bill by denying the injustice and inhumanity of the Trade. Mr. Pitt objected to separate clauses of the Bill. That for permitting the Captors to sell for their own advantage the Slaves seized in vessels that were attempting to carry them after the passing of the Bill, should, he thought, be exchanged for one allowing head-money to the Officers who should take them; the Slaves being afterwards landed in one of the Establishments for Commerce and Civilization on the Coast of Africa.

GENERAL TARLETON moved that the further consideration of the Report, be postponed to that day four months. Mr. Dent seconded the Motion.

The

The House divided on General Tarleton's amendment.
—Ayes 74. Noes 70. Majority 4. **AGAINST THE
ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE!**

WEDNESDAY, March 16. The order of the day for the second reading of the Wet-Dock Bill, produced a desultory conversation, which issued in the postponement of the second reading of the Bill till Wednesday the 11th April next.

MONDAY, March 21st.

General MACLEOD moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he be graciously pleased to order such information to be laid on the table as his Majesty's Ministers have received respecting the mode of carrying on the War with the Maroons. The General prefaced his motion by reading an extract from Bartholomew de la Casas, in proof of the ferocity of the Blood-hounds, and the manner in which they were applied by the old Spanish Extirminators. He then read an original letter from Jamaica, implying that they had been similarly applied by the British Planters, &c. The Maroons were Freemen who had never been slaves themselves, nor were their ancestors slaves. Mr. DUNDAS wished to wave the motion. He believed that these dogs were used merely to trace out the Negroes. Mr. SHERIDAN stated the origin of the War with these free natives. One of the Maroons was charged with stealing a pig; he was tried under our law and publicly whipped. Now by an express stipulation between us and the Maroons, they were to be tried by a tribunal of their own. The Chiefs of the Maroons remonstrated against this violation of treaty; and redress was refused them.

Mr. COURTENEY proved by facts, that it was the manner of Bloodhounds to fasten on human flesh, so as not to quit hold till they were pierced with bayonets. General Macleod said, he would never quit this subject, until he was satisfied that positive orders were sent from our Government not to use these Dogs. He withdrew his motion. The House adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT

To the Letter signed PHOCION, in the beginning of this Number.

Since the above was written, the zeal of some spies, and informers, uniting with the industry of the Birmingham Justices; a Deposition was fabricated, and laid before his Majesty's

ry's Privy Council. *That loyal and patriotic Nobleman*, the Duke of Portland, is said to have replied to the Magistrates, that the information they had sent, was put into the hands of the Attorney-General, who at present had not given his opinion, but that Binns was immediately to be apprehended, and confined.—In consequence of this Binns was taken into custody.

It does not appear that any deposition had been sent by the Justices to the Privy Council respecting Jones; or that the Justices had received any warrant from the Noble Duke to apprehend him. But men of such talent, station, and diligence, as the Justices of the town of Birmingham, are not fond of leaving "*rubs or botches in their work*."—Jones was still at large—and it is supposed they, upon their own authority issued a warrant for *his* apprehension.

The Prison-Keeper, and Constables, who appeared to have "acquainted themselves with the perfect spy o' the time," entered into a house, in a chamber of which, they found Jones sitting writing letters, and took him into custody.—These Gentlemen behaved with such insolence of office, as to pick the pockets of the master of the house in which Jones was apprehended, rifle his drawers, carry off his letters and papers, and seize his books and pamphlets, and when asked by what authority they thus acted, they refused to shew their warrant. When the Magistrates were applied to, for these books, and papers, by the owner of them, they refused to restore them. This took place on Thursday March 17th.

Upon the examination, it appeared that Mr. Jones is a surgeon—but I cannot learn, that any charge of Sedition, or of conduct contrary to any law of his country, has been fixed upon him. He received a letter from the society which delegated him, just after he was taken into custody; addressing himself to the constables and others who were with him, Jones said, "If there be any thing treasonable or seditious in the object of my mission, this letter, which I have just received from the Corresponding Society, and which I have not yet opened, will be likely to discover it."—he opened the letter in the presence of them all, and begged the constable to read it aloud; the constable referred it back to him: Jones then read it to the company, and so convinced was the constable himself by the contents of the letter, that he congratulated Jones upon having so strong a testimony of his innocence.

Francis Bathurst, who was president at the meeting in which Jones delivered his lecture, was so far warmed into the love of freedom by the eloquence of the delegate, as to make a speech of thanks to him when he had concluded, in which Bathurst was

was perhaps a little unguarded in his language; for it is reported that in the course of his speech he remarked, that "Birmingham men knew how to make arms, and knew also how to use them when compelled by necessity, or when occasion called for it," or words to that purpose. The spies, and informers, have fully sworn to Bathurst's having made this sort of speech, and he is also under confinement.

I shall defer any remarks upon these circumstances till we see the conclusion; in the mean time we ask the minister of this country, O William Pitt, Son of the late Chatham, what wilt thou do in the end thereof?

When the worthy Magistrate of Birmingham, put a stop to the harangue of the Apostle of the Corresponding Society, a part of the audience was so unmannerly as to hiss. The chief Magistrate of the country, our present gracious Sovereign, it is well known, frequently receives this mark of British freedom, and bears it always with patience. Not so my little country Justice. *Nemo me impune fibilat.* A constable seized one who was thought to be of the number of those who had presumed to attack the dignity of Mr. Hicks. He was a youth of sixteen or seventeen, and the constable swore that he hissed! However it appears it was but a constables oath; for the youth had not hissed. If he had actually perpetrated this malicious and abominable deed, one would have thought a reprimand sufficient. But no, the profound sagacity of the Justices, saw this crime in a point of view in which ordinary understandings cannot place it, and bound the youth over to his good behaviour for a twelve month in the sum of FORTY POUNDS!! N. B. "Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor unusual punishments inflicted;" Bill of Rights. That a man utterly ignorant of the principles of law and of the constitution of his country, and unblest with a liberal education, should act without attention to the habits, and feelings, of his fellow citizens is not at all extraordinary; we can expect nothing better; but, that a British House of Commons, should suffer such acts to pass, as must necessarily afford opportunities, to each petty Justice, of exercising a monstrous, and odious tyranny; *there lies the grief.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If our anonymous *Friend* who has written so severely to the "Companion of his Youth," will favor the Editor with a few lines signifying *where*, and by what letters of the alphabet, he may be addressed, the Editor will answer him.

THE
WATCHMAN.

N^o. V.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1796.

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THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

To the EDITOR of the WATCHMAN.

SINCE I have been capable of reasoning, I have beheld with compassion and indignation the state of the Slaves in the West-Indies.—I have longed for the abolition of the slave-trade, as the abolition of the source of the evil, and for a system of laws which may finally lead to the emancipation of this oppressed race of Men—Latterly I have trembled on seeing intelligence from our Islands, lest I should read that the Negroes had at length by some horrid act of Justice avenged themselves on their oppressors—One night, after having mused long on this subject, I retired to rest, when I dreamt that, removed far from the din of modern politics, I had been travelling through distant countries, and had at last arrived at the West-Indies—My heart throbbed as it approached that land, which, since its acquaintance with Europeans, had witnessed every extravagance that Souls the most deeply polluted could suggest—I called up all my fortitude to bear with steadiness those scenes which I anticipated—abject and oppressed Slaves!—Masters in a state of disgusting luxury!—but how great was my amazement to find a People at once free and happy.

N

On

On landing I was accosted with the utmost urbanity by a Negro, who with his Wife walking on the shore in a lovely evening, had been observing the approach of our vessel. I was delighted to see that some at least of these people were happy. He offered to conduct me to the neighbouring town; I thanked him, and on the way began to make those inquiries so natural, concerning the state of the slaves in that country—SLAVES! he cried, with a countenance of pity, indignation, and rapture,—we have no Slaves here,—THE TIME IS PASSED—almost suffocated, but yet incredulous, I asked a hundred questions without waiting for a reply.—He saw that I was unacquainted with the great revolution which had taken place during the few short years that I had been travelling among the isles of the southern ocean. He satisfied every interrogatory as quickly as I possibly could permit him. At length being in the town, he led me to a spacious square; in the midst of which, was placed on a magnificent pedestal, the statue of a Negroe. Behold said he our Hampden, our Tell, our Washington. At the foot of this statue were engraved these words:—

TO THE AVENGER OF THE NEW WORLD.

The head of the figure was naked, his arm stretched out, his eye sublime, the whole attitude noble, and commanding awe: the wrecks of twenty sceptres were scattered round him. I burst forth with renewed ecstacy. Yes, exclaimed my Conductor, with a warmth equal to my transports, Nature at length produced that astonishing man, who was destined to rid the world of the most atrocious, the most insulting and the longest tyranny;—his genius, his intrepidity, his patience and virtuous vengeance were recompensed;—he broke the chains of his countrymen—*human beings* oppressed under the most odious slavery; who wanted only the opportunity to form as many heroes; the torrent which breaks its dams, the thunder which strikes, have an effect less instantaneous, less violent:—at the same moment of time we shed the blood of *all* our tyrants,—English, Spanish, Dutch, *all* were victims to fire, poison, and the sword—this earth drank greedily that blood after which it had long thirsted, and the bones of our ancestors, basely assassinated, seemed at that moment to rise anew and tremble with joy. The few remaining natives have re-assumed the rights of man, for they

they are the rights of nature.—That heroic avenger, continued he, stretching forth his right arm, and pointing at the statue, that heroic avenger has given liberty to our hemisphere, and we almost worship him as a God. The inhabitants of Europe, now enlightened by pure Christianity and a liberal philosophy, emulate each other in paying homage to his memory. He came like a storm which broods over a guilty city ere it blasts it by its thunders. He was the exterminating angel whom the God of justice armed with his sword. He has demonstrated, that sooner or later cruelty shall be punished; and that Providence has instruments in reserve, whom it lets loose on the earth to re-establish that equality which iniquity and ambition may destroy.—He ceased. A multitude who were by this time collected around, and who had sympathized with him as he spoke, after a few moments of dead silence, burst forth into a shout of such rapture, that it overcame the delusion of my mind and I awoke.

I must acknowledge that this dream made a strong impression on me, and I trust that now, when the public attention is recalled to the subject of the Slave-trade by the recent rejection of the Bill for its abolition, that every good man will by that easy self-denial so well recommended in your last Number, make at least a preliminary step towards a system which may avert the too probable horrors presented to me in a dream.

T. P.

Storrey.

For the two following sublime and truly original Sonnets, the Watchman is indebted to Mr. ROBERT LOVELL, Author of "Bristol, a Satire," and of some Poems published in conjunction with Mr. Southey.

S O N N E T.

STONEHENGE.

WAS it a Spirit on yon shapeless pile?
 It wore methought an hoary DRUID's form,
 Musing on ancient days—the dying storm
 Moans in his lifted locks;—thou, NIGHT! the while
 Dost listen to his sad harp's wild complaint,
 Mother of Shadows!—as to thee he pours
 The broken strain, and plaintively deplores
 The fall of Druid Fame—Hark Murmurs faint
 Breathe on the wavy Air! and now more loud
 Swells the deep dirge accusom'd to complain
 Of holy Rites unpaid, and of the Crowd
 Whose careless steps these sacred Haunts profane.
 O'er the wild Plain the hurrying Tempest flies,
 And 'mid the Storm unheard, the Song of Sorrow dies.

R. L.

S O N N E T.

THE cloudy blackness gathers o'er the Sky
 Shadowing these realms with that portentous storm
 Ere long to burst, and haply to deform
 Fair Nature's Face: for Indignation high
 Might hurl promiscuous vengeance with wild hand,
 And Fear, with fierce precipitation throw
 Blind ruin wide: while Hate with scowling brow
 Feigns patriot rage. O PRIESTLEY, for thy wand,
 Or FRANKLIN! thine, with calm expectant joy
 To tame the storm, and with mysterious force
 In viewless channel shape the Lightning's course
 To purify Creation, not destroy.—
 So should fair order from the Tempest rise
 And Freedom's Sun-beams gild unclouded skies.

R. L.

TO MERCY.

SONNET.

NOT always should the Tears' ambrosial dew
 Roll its soft anguish down thy furrow'd cheek;
 Not always heaven-breath'd Tones of *Suppliance* meek
 Beseech thee, *MERCY*! Yon dark Scowler view,
 Who with proud words of dear-lov'd Freedom came,
 More blasting than the mildew from the South!
 And kiss'd his Country with *Isca*riot mouth
 (Staining most foul a godlike Father's name)
 Then fix'd her on the Cross of deep Distress,
 And at safe distance marks the thirsty Lance
 Pierce her big side! But O! if some strange Trance
 The eye-lids of thy stern-brow'd * Sister press,
 Seize, *MERCY*! thou more terrible the Brand,
 And hurl her thunderbolts with fiercer hand.

S. T. C.

* Justice.

RECOLLECTION.

AS the tir'd savage, who his drowfy frame
 Had bask'd beneath the sun's unclouded flame,
 Awakes amid the troubles of the air,
 The sky deluge and white lightning's glare,
 Aghast he scours before the tempest's sweep,
 And sad recalls the sunny hour of sleep!
 So tost by storms along life's wild'ring way
 Mine eye reverted views that cloudless day,
 When by my native brook I wont to rove,
 While *HOPE* with kisses nurs'd the infant *LOVE*.
 Dear native brook! like peace so placidly
 Smoothing thro' fertile fields thy current meek—
 Dear native brook! where first young *POESY*
 Star'd wildly eager in her noon-tide dream;
 Where blameless Pleasures dimpled *Quiet's* cheek,
 As water-lilies *ripple* thy slow stream!
 How many various-fated years have past,
 What blissful and what anguish'd hours, since last

I skimm'd the smooth thin stone along thy breast
 Numb'ring its light leaps! Yet so deep imprest
 Sink the sweet scenes of childhood, that mine eyes
 I never shut amid the sunny blaze,
 But strait, with all their tints, thy waters rise,
 The crossing plank, and margin's willowy maze,
 And bedded sand, that, vein'd with various dyes,
 Gleam'd thro' thy bright transparence to the gaze;
 Ah! fair tho' faint those forms of memory seem
 Like Heaven's bright bow on thy smooth evening
 stream!

S. T. C.

The Editor returns his grateful acknowledgements to Mr. G——rt for the following Essay, and will anxiously expect the remaining Numbers. The Editor is not perhaps equally convinced of the uses of Trade; but this small difference of opinion by no means lessens his admiration or gratitude. Mr. G. discovers much general knowledge, and when his reasonings are not perhaps unimpregnably solid, even then they are ingenious, and uniformly conveyed in a style luminous and elegant.

THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMIC.

No. I.

THE Academics were a sect of ancient Philosophers who rejected every *dogma* advanced by the other Schools; and pursued the middle path between the Stoic and the Pyrrhonist Sceptic. As the Stoic affirmed, so the Pyrrhonist doubted every thing: one was as fluctuating as the other was peremptory. The Pyrrhonist ended his life as he began it, in infantine hesitation, founded on no principle, aiming at no point. The Stoic, despising the volatility of Childhood, assumed the obstinacy of Age. The Academic tempered the principles of the two Sects. Doubt impelled to activity, not enfeebled—Confidence invigorated, not chained down his mind. He wandered, but it was for information, and he rested where the occasions of Life demanded a stand. He rested as long as was necessary for the purposes of practical benevolence, but without presuming to say—My resting-place

place has absolute certainty for its foundation, and I shall never be removed from it. In the spirit of an *Academic* I mean to investigate the system of Commerce.

The expectation that mankind will ever possess perfect wisdom, or virtue, is universally allowed to be Utopian. It runs counter to the leading principle of Society, which

On mutual wants builds mutual happiness.

If every man were perfectly wise, strong and active, he would never have occasion for his neighbour. Each individual would be a kingdom within himself—a God. How does the case differ with respect to nations? If each nation could fully supply its own wants, or rather, if its desires were bounded by its absolute *wants*, there would be an end to commerce. From these premises I mean to draw the following theorems. First, **HAPPINESS** is the natural object of every communication between man and man, and between nation and nation. Secondly, Commerce is always opened for the attainment of luxuries, not necessities. Thirdly, Luxuries are *necessaries*. Luxuries I mean as a general term for every thing beyond the rudest food and cloathing; for all those wants which originate in the necessity of our intellectual though not of our animal nature. If we confine the wants of man to the wants of the mere animal, we unravel the web of society and brutalize our nature; if we go farther and stamp every thing beyond with the harsh name of Vice, we arraign the Providence of Creation and cynically quarrel with our own bliss. What I affirm of an individual will apply to a nation, which is made up of individuals.

HAPPINESS is the cause and object of commerce, as every individual is the best judge of his own wants, or in other words of what will contribute to his own happiness,* and as national commerce can only be carried on to supply the wants and promote the happiness of individuals, it follows, that every restraint laid upon commerce is a restraint laid upon our happiness. As the **NATIONS** with whom we trade have precisely the same views in commerce as ourselves; as they cannot fully accomplish those ends if we derive from them a greater advantage than we impart, as **EQUALITY** is **EQUITY**; and as human nature (in *nations* at least) will not, cannot, patiently endure inequality—it follows, that every unequal, unrepayed advantage gained by commerce is a step to war. I infer that, that idol, the **BALANCE OF TRADE** is a source of *War*.

* A point I will not give up to Statesmen or Divines.

War and Commerce are the points between which nations must constantly waver: as we recede from commerce we approach to war; and as we emerge from war we ascend to commerce. Again, the narrow and foolish attempts respectively to derive unequal advantages from commerce is a fountain of blood. One nation tricks another into a treaty of commerce, which the other finds by experience to be unfavourable to its interest. It of course breaks the treaty; and then the first nation declares war against the second—determined to murder, because it has been detected in swindling!

Equality is Policy as well as Equity. If the BALANCE OF TRADE were universally in our favor, we should die from repletion. The Muscles, which give action to Commerce, would lose their tone, and the whole system would sink into languor and relaxation. Regular Industry would be destroyed by the influx of Riches: for the multitude and greatness of Capitals would introduce a rage of speculation among our rich men, which would gradually produce the oppression and dependence of the Poor. Regular Industry is necessarily attended with labor, which they will not submit to, who can obtain wealth by other means. A Nation's health consists in the free exercise of its functions, inspiration and respiration.—But in the nature of things it is impossible that the Balance should be universally in our favour. We might as well think of draining all the Seas in the world into the English Channel, as to draw all the advantages of Trade into England. That Equality is the only solid, lasting basis on which mankind as Individuals or as Nations can communicate: or in other words, that reciprocity of advantage is the essence of Commerce, is a proposition which I have appeared to myself to prove. But the ground that will be taken is this:

If Commerce be left unreservedly open, young manufactories will be stifled, and our bullion drawn off.—And first against free commerce with nations that draw off our bullion.

The following *wise* prophecy, is extracted from a Treatise on Trade, published in 1745, and addressed to the House of Commons, at the request of several Members of which it was compiled by an eminent Merchant of Bristol. The author, after attacking our East-India Trade, root and branch, as defensible upon no one ground of argument, and destructive to the nation upon EVERY principle, goes on, and says, “The East-Indies is a bottomless pit for our bullion, which

“ which can never circulate hither again ; whereas, if it
 “ was sent to any part of Europe, there might be some
 “ hopes, by the balance of our trade, to bring it back
 “ again ; and WHEN *our bullion fails, that Trade must cease*
 “ *of COURSE, which it will soon do, if the Company continue*
 “ *to carry out yearly as much as our other Trades bring in.*”

This being an hypothetical proposition, is not directly attackable ; however, the East-Indian Trade still exists, and still exists in the same mode. This passage puts me in mind of one of Mr Boswell's anecdotes :—a complaining Irishman, (who said England annually drew a large proportion of cash from Ireland ; and yet, that the Irish were without Manufactures, and in short, without any way of making money) being hard pressed by Dr. Johnson, to know where they got it to export to England, answered in a passion, that *it came out of their blood and guts.*

I have only one short remark to make on a Trade that exports money : If the returns it brings are more than we can consume, we sell them and get cash again ; if it only brings as much as we want, we have our money's worth for our money, which I apprehend, is making full as good use of it, as if we were to keep it, in order to supply the place of brick and stone. It is strange to recommend to a nation a miserly spirit, which we should despise in a man.

I am apt to think the East-India Trade has not exported yearly as much bullion as our other Trades have brought in—or, in other words, that the total balance of Trade has, *unfortunately* been in our favour. I say *unfortunately*, because the only *proof* we have of it (for I defy *calculation*) is an existing *evil*—the subject of general complaint, and serious investigation, and a favourite argument to prove—that *we must suffer* in the proposed open Commerce with France—I mean the present high price of labour and provisions. We may beat about the bush for causes as long as we please, but if there were not plenty of money, plenty of money *could not* be paid. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* The use of paper currency will be recurred to, as affording some reason for this high price ; it is supposed to be a sort of extraneous, unwholesome wealth, that incumbers without invigorating, and raises the price of our manufactures beyond the due ratio it should bear to our Commerce. I fancy I see something, which induces me to suspend my assent to this motion though apparently rational, till I have given it further examination. One thing is clear, that a *BANK NOTE has every essential property of MONEY as fully as GOLD and SILVER*

except FOREIGN circulation ; and that is an inconvenience we cannot feel, till we have exported *all* our manufactures, cash, and our bullion ; and then—if ever *then* comes, it will very probably be remedied, by foreigners making it money also ; and if foreigners put money in our funds, their taking our paper is only taking—*security*.

It is possible for a nation, as well as for a man, to be blind to those circumstances in itself, which it easily discerns in others. If the constant introduction of Gold and Silver makes a nation flourish, what do we say to Spain ? Not the merest Tyro in Commerce, but can tell us, its riches are its bane—that they depress the spirit of industry—that, without supplying the wants of the inhabitants, they blunt the edge of enterprize, which would stimulate them to labour—that they manure, without fertilizing—that they settle like a wen upon the body, and instead of circulating through, and nourishing the system, attract to one spot the juices—and attract to destroy.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

The following very interesting extract from “ MARSHALL’S account of the Norfolk Husbandry, will shew the propriety and patriotism of Mr. CURWEN’S motion for the repeal of the Game Laws in the clearest manner ; and therefore I hope you will please to give it a place in your Miscellany.

Your’s,

F—D.

“ From what I have seen myself, and from what I have learned of those whom woeful experience has taught, I am led to believe that there are not less than ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF TURNIPS ; ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF CLOVER ; ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF BARLEY, and ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF WHEAT, ANNUALLY DESTROYED, or materially injured, in the county of Norfolk, by HARES and PHEASANTS. That is, I am clearly of opinion, that a quantity equal to one acre in one hundred acres of wheat ; to one acre in two hundred of barley ; and to more than one acre in an hundred acres of turnips : as also one acre in an hundred acres of clover, is wholly destroyed or irreparably injured by HARES and PHEASANTS.—I do not mean that a
thousand

thousand acres of any of these crops can be picked out; but that there is, upon the whole, a destruction adequate to the produce, on a *par*, of a thousand acres.

	l.	s.	d.
1000 acres of wheat, worth on an average of			
crop and price, - - - -	6000	0	0
1000 acres of barley, worth 4l. 10s. -	4500	0	0
1000 acres of clover and the consequential			
damages, - - - -	5000	0	0
750 acres of turnips, and ditto, at 10s. -	7500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£.23,000	0	0

“ If we view this inordinate quantity of Game in a moral light, its evil consequences of a private and public nature, are yet greater. There are in this country an hundred, perhaps five hundred men whose principal dependance is on poaching. The coal-trade and fisheries are not more certain nurseries of seamen, than covers for game, are nurseries of poachers. An excessive quantity of game is not more certainly destructive of the crops they have access to, than it is inevitably productive of idleness and dishonesty among the labourers in the neighbourhood.

“ For a while the poacher may go on in security; but his ways and haunts being at length discovered, he is taken; and if not killed in the scuffle with the Keepers, sent to gaol. Having lain here his wonted time, he sallies forth again, not only a more desperate poacher, but an incorrigible rogue fit for any thing. Having been two or three times taken, and imprisoned perhaps twelve months, and so habituated to sloth and idleness, that he cannot reverse his way of life; yet being too notorious to carry on his poaching trade any longer, his case becomes desperate, and if he is not fortunate enough to get among a gang of smugglers, he, of course, takes to housebreaking or to the highways, and from thence to the gallows.

“ Nor is this the sum of the mischief—A Gentleman who preserves an inordinate quantity of game, is, in the nature of things, perpetually in hot water with the Yeomanry and minor Gentlemen in his neighbourhood.

“ To say that the Game Laws are disgraceful to this country, would be only repeating what has been said an hundred times by the first characters in it; nevertheless they still remain an absurdity, a disgrace to English jurisprudence.

"The Legislature having lately thought fit to make rural diversions an object of taxation; it strikes me that game might be rendered a public and private good.—Wherever personal property is ascertained, there also let a private property in game take place; and let every proprietor great or small have a full right to any he can find upon his estate. But the moment he steps off his own land, whether with, or without permission, let him become liable to a fine provided he do not pay the annual sum of five guineas, or a greater sum, towards the support of the State.—Let this pecuniary licence qualify him to sport on Forests, Wastes, and undivided property without leave: as also to sport, with permission, over any man's private estate. But notwithstanding his qualification, let him, for starting game without permission, upon private property, with an intent to kill, be guilty of an act of Larcency, or Felony, and subjected to the usual penalties of the law for such offences."



REVIEW OF COUNT RUMFORD'S ESSAYS.



These, Virtue, are thy triumphs, that adorn
 Fitliest our nature, and bespeak us born
 For loftiest action; not to gaze and run
 From clime to clime; or batten in the sun,
 Dragging a drony flight from flow'r to flow'r,
 Like summer insects in a gaudy hour;
 Nor yet o'er love-sick tales with fancy range,
 And cry—"*'Tis pitiful, 'tis passing strange!*"
 But on life's varied views to look around,
 And raise expiring sorrow from the ground:—
 And he—who thus hath borne his part assign'd,
 In the sad fellowship of human kind,
 Or for a moment sooth'd the bitter pain
 Of a poor brother—has not lived in vain!

IF in some hour, when fancy had overruled our severer reason, we could prevail on ourselves to adopt the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, in COUNT RUMFORD we might hail the auspicious re-appearance of our great Howard, his zeal the same, his genius superior, his sphere of action more enlarged. I must confess, my heart is not

so completely emancipated from the tyranny of vulgar prejudices, but that it experienced a proud delight when I found that Count RUMFORD was an ENGLISHMAN. The recent rejection of the Bill for the abolition of the Slave-trade, had well nigh cured me of this fond partiality.—The Countryman of Alfred, of Milton, and of Sydney, I blushed for my birth-place, and imagined a kind of contamination in the name of Briton. But no! the title shall still be high in honour among the nations of the world—HOWARD and RUMFORD were both BRITONS.

In the year 1784, with his Majesty's permission, Count Rumford engaged himself in the service of the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria. His first employment and that which suggested his subsequent operations, was to introduce "a new system of order, discipline, and economy" among the troops of his Electoral Highness; and to render the military force even in time of Peace, subservient to the Public Good. To facilitate these important objects he found it necessary to make Soldiers Citizens, and Citizens Soldiers. The pay of the army was increased, their exercises simplified, and all restrictions on their liberty not absolutely necessary were abolished. The soldiers were permitted and encouraged to work at their former occupations; and in addition to the wages they might obtain from their private labor they received their pay in general undiminished. Soldiers, who were natives of the country, and who had families or friends to go to, or private concerns to take care of were allowed "to go home on furlough, and to remain absent from the regiment from one annual exercise to the other, that is to say, ten months and a half each year." Schools were established in all the regiments for instructing the soldiers in reading, writing and arithmetic; and into these schools the children likewise of the neighbouring citizens and peasants were admitted gratis, and school-books, paper, pens and ink were furnished for them at the expence of government. The paper in fact cost nothing, as it was afterwards used for making cartridges. But the most extraordinary of these military arrangements and that which evinces the greatest genius, is the formation of military gardens, by means of which the army became a society for the improvement of agriculture. Each private and non-commissioned officer had a piece of ground allotted to him; seeds of all kinds were given him, and the produce was sacred to his own use. By these means potatoes and some other vegetables

vegetables till then almost unknown have been made common in Bavaria: as the soldiers on their furlough always carry with them potatoes and garden seeds. Such were the interior arrangements of the army: which was afterwards employed in clearing the country of beggars, whose numbers indolence, and shameless debauchery were alike incredible: the restoration of whom to happiness and virtue posterity will reckon among the miracles of the 18th century. Every friend of human nature will of course be eager to peruse these valuable essays; to neglect it would be indeed an act of criminal self-denial.* The first essay contains the account of the establishment of the poor at Munwick; the following essays, which we shall review in our next number, treat of the principles on which similar establishments might be commenced in the different countries of Europe.

The

* As the most convincing proof of the truth of this assertion, we add the contents of the first essay.

CONTENTS of the FIRST ESSAY.

INTRODUCTION.—Situation of the Author in the Service of his most Serene Highness the ELECTOR PALATINE, Reigning Duke of BAVARIA.—Reasons which induced him to undertake to form an Establishment for the Relief of the Poor.—CHAP. I. Of the Prevalence of Mendicity in Bavaria at the time when the measures for putting an end to it were adopted.—CHAP. II. Various Preparations made for putting an End to Mendicity in Bavaria.—Cantonment of the Cavalry in the Country Towns and Villages.—Formation of the Committee placed at the Head of the Institution for the Poor at Munich.—The Funds of that Institution.—CHAP. III. Preparations made for giving Employment to the Poor.—Difficulties attending that Undertaking.—The Measures adopted completely successful.—The Poor reclaimed to Habits of useful Industry.—Description of the House of Industry at Munich.—CHAP. IV. An Account of the taking up of the Beggars at Munich.—The Inhabitants are called upon for their Assistance.—General Subscription for the Relief and Support of the Poor.—All other public and private Collections for the Poor abolished.—CHAP. V. The different Kinds of Employment given to the Beggars upon their being assembled in the House of Industry.—Their great Awkwardness at first.—Their Docility, and their Progress in useful Industry.—The Manner in which they were treated.—The Manner in which they were fed.—The Precautions used to prevent Abuses in the Public Kitchen from which they were fed.—CHAP. VI. Apology for the Want of Method in treating the Subject under Consideration.—Of the various Means used for encouraging Industry among the Poor.—Of the internal Arrangement and the Government of the House of Industry.—Why called the Military Work-house.—Of the Manner in which the Business is carried on there.—Of the various Means used for preventing Frauds in carrying on the Business in the different Manufactures.—Of the flourishing State of those Manufactures.—CHAP. VII. A farther Account of the Poor who were brought together in the House

of

The style of these essays is unaffectedly elegant, and the observations interwoven with the narrative, evidence profound reflection as well as expansive benevolence: ex. gr. the following extract.

“ Many humane and well-disposed persons are often withheld from giving alms, on account of the bad character of beggars in general; but this circumstance, though it ought undoubtedly to be taken into consideration in determining the mode of administering our charitable assistance, should certainly not prevent our interesting ourselves in the fate of these unhappy beings. On the contrary, it ought to be an additional incitement to us to relieve them;—for nothing is more certain, than that their crimes are very often the *effects*, not the *causes* of their misery; and when this is the case, by removing the cause, the effects will cease.

“ Those who take pleasure in depreciating all the social virtues, have represented pity as a mere selfish passion; and there are some circumstances which appear to justify this opinion. It is certain, that the misfortunes of others affect us, not in proportion to their greatness, but in proportion to their nearness to ourselves; or to the chances that they may reach us in our turns. A rich man is infinitely more affected at the misfortune of his neighbour, who, by the failure of a banker, with whom he had trusted the greater part of his fortune;—by an unlucky run at play, or by other losses, is reduced from a state of affluence, to the necessity of laying down his carriage; leaving the town; and retiring into the country upon a few hundreds a-year;—than by the total ruin of the industrious tradesman over the way, who is dragged to prison, and his numerous family of young and helpless children left to starve.

“ But

of Industry:—And of the interesting Change which was produced in their Manners and Dispositions.—Various Proofs that the Means used for making them industrious, comfortable, and happy, were successful.—CHAP. VIII. Of the Means used for the Relief of those poor Persons who were not Beggars.—Of the large Sums of Money distributed to the Poor in Alms.—Of the Means used for rendering those who received Alms industrious.—Of the general Utility of the House of Industry to the Poor, and the distressed of all Denominations.—Of Public Kitchens for feeding the Poor, united with Establishments for giving them Employment, and of the great Advantages which would be derived from forming them in every Parish.—Of the Manner in which the Poor of Munich are lodged:—CHAP. IX. Of the Means used for extending the Influence of the Institution for the Poor at Munich, to other Parts of Bavaria.—Of the Progress which some of the Improvements introduced at Munich are making in other Countries.

" But however selfish pity may be, *benevolence* certainly springs from a more noble origin. It is a good-natured, generous sentiment, which does not require being put to the torture in order to be stimulated to action. And it is this sentiment, not pity, or compassion, which I would wish to excite. Pity is always attended with pain; and if our sufferings at being witnesses of the distresses of others, sometimes force us to relieve them, we can neither have much merit, nor any lasting satisfaction, from such involuntary acts of charity; but the enjoyments which result from acts of genuine benevolence are as lasting as they are exquisitely delightful."

We are happy in being able to present our readers with the following admirable lines, written by Mr. CROWE, the public Orator of the University of Oxford: they were intended to have been spoken by an Under-Graduate at the Installation of the Duke of Portland; but were rejected by the Vice-Chancellor, on account of the *too free* sentiments which they conveyed. Mr. CROWE is the Author of LEWESDON-HILL, a Poem.—Quod qui non legit, legat, Qui legit, relegat.

IN evil hour, and with unhallow'd voice
 Profaning the pure gift of poesy
 Did he begin to sing, he first who sung
 Of arms and combats, and the proud array
 Of warriors on the embattled plain and raised
 The aspiring spirit to hopes of fair renown
 By deeds of violence. For since that time
 The imperious victor, oft unsatisfied
 With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest, dares
 To challenge fame and honour; and too oft
 The poet, bending low to lawless power,
 Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea, and brought
 Streams clearest of the Aonian fount, to wash
 Blood-stain'd ambition. If the stroke of war
 Fell certain on the guilty head, none else;
 If they who make the cause might taste the effect,
 And drink themselves the bitter cup they mix,
 Then might the bard (though child of peace) delight
 To

To twine fresh wreaths around the conqueror's brow,
 Or haply strike his high toned harp to swell
 The trumpet's martial sound, and bid them on,
 Whom justice arms for vengeance: but alas!
 That undistinguishing and deathful storm
 Beats heaviest on the exposed Innocent;
 And they that stir its fury, while it raves
 Stand at safe distance; send their mandate forth
 Unto the mortal Ministers that wait
 To do their bidding—Ah! who then regards
 The Widow's tears, the friendless Orphan's cry,
 And Famine, and the ghastly train of woes
 That follow at the dogged heels of war?
 They in the pomp and pride of victory,
 Rejoicing o'er the desolated Earth,
 As at an altar wet with human blood,
 And flaming with the fire of cities burnt,
 Sing their mad hymns of triumph, hymns to God
 O'er the destruction of his gracious works!—
 Hymns to the Father o'er his slaughter'd Sons!
 Detested be their sword, abhorred their name,
 And scorn'd the tongues that praise them.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STATE PAPERS.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 17. It is now more than six weeks since the King of Poland wrote a very affecting letter to the Empress of Russia, relative to the fate he had just experienced, and to that which was destined for him in future. The reply was impatiently expected; it was late in coming, but is at length arrived. It is as consolatory, as in the present state of things, now that he is stripped of his dignity, and his country divided between the neighbouring powers, his POLISH MAJESTY could have expected. It states in substance, "that his MAJESTY's title to the property of all his possessions in Warsaw shall not be disputed. That the EMPRESS approves of his design of proceeding to Carlsbadt in Bohemia, and to Baden near Vienna, to drink the waters at those places.—And that she does not oppose his future residence in Italy, that of Rome having been chosen in preference

ference by the KING, as the most conformable to his love of the arts." The EMPRESS adds "that his POLISH MAJESTY shall never be divested of the sacred character of Royalty, and that she will do every thing in her power to give to his establishment, wherever he may fix it, the lustre it ought to maintain." With respect to the other objects, his POLISH MAJESTY touches on in his last and preceding letters, she makes known to him that, to come to a determination on these points, it is necessary that she should concert in the first instance with her allies.

FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE COASTS OF THE OCEAN.

Head Quarters at St. Brieux, 7 Ventose,
March 27.

Litaux, General of Brigade, to the Chief of the Etat-Major, General of the Grand Division of the Army of the West.

"I hasten, Citizen General, to communicate to you intelligence of the most agreeable nature. Puissaye, the very soul of the Chouan war, has made his ignominious exit.—He was yesterday shot in the Commune of Mediac, by a party selected from the flying column under the command of Captain Bal.—Subjoined you have a letter that was found on him when he was taken. He had received a number of wounds which were not healed, and which apparently would have accelerated his death, even under the care of the most skilful surgeons. It should appear that he had received some of these wounds in the skirmish at the Chateau of Berquigny, near Rennes, where three Chiefs of the Chouans were taken, and shot after a trial before the Military Council, and others, in the memorable defeat of the enemy at Quiberon.

"One of his Ades-de-Camp was shot by his side, and fifteen officers and foldiers, who composed his body guard. Capt. Bal assures me, that he will transmit to you a detailed account of this transaction.

"On the same day, at seven in the morning, the flying column, which I have just formed, and put under the command of Capt. Dupin, of the 104th regiment, had fallen in with a horde of Brigands in the forest Lorge. Fifteen of them bit the dust, and nine of their horses have fallen into our hands. It is peculiarly gratifying to reflect,
that

that the rebels were routed without losing a single drop of Republican blood. Since the 8th of this month, no less than 50 Brigands have been killed by my little reconnoitring party."

CALAMBOUR. The meaning of the jest of *La Boutique d'un Savatier a vendre*, was this. On the occasion of the *Forced Loan*, a cobbler wrote upon his stall—

" This shop to let. The stock consists of

500 *Savattes*.

250 *Sabots*.

5 *Tirants*.

He will give the whole for *one Louis*."

MADAME DE LA FAYETTE.

(From a German work entitled, *Reflections on the French Fugitives*).

The Journey of Madame De Fayette to Vienna was mentioned in the Journals in the month of October last—The Emperor gave her a kind reception and permitted her to go to Olmutz to attend her husband and to soften his doom. She flew thither, and arrived with her two daughters, the one eighteen, the other sixteen years of age. They were all searched with the most scrupulous care, and then thrown into the dungeon where M. De La Fayette has been immured—and from that moment to the present, the fate of that unhappy man has been theirs.

On Monday March 28th, Letters were received in London, announcing the safe arrival in the West-Indies, of several of the Transports which sailed with Admiral CHRISTIAN'S Fleet. Three hundred of these Troops that were landed at St. Vincents, enabled Colonel Hunter to attack the French on the 21st and 22d of January, over whom he obtained a complete victory.

On Tuesday night intelligence was received of the surrender of the Dutch Settlement of Bavaria to the British.

Reports have been received of a general Insurrection in Sardinia, and of alarming conspiracies against the Court in the Kingdom of Naples. A conspiracy at Abruzza was discovered, and the inhabitants of the village suffered military execution.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The great speculation in the funds is the topic of general animadversion, and the reports concerning it are as various as they are contradictory. It is certainly unexampled in its magnitude, and its consequences to the country are afflicting beyond calculation. The set of men to whom the public eye points as its authors, deny all connection with it, and it is therefore, involved in inscrutable mystery.—In the mean time the persons who so successfully accomplished the forgery of *L'Eclair*, are its loudest supporters, and of course no expedient will be spared to facilitate its march, that cunning unrestrained by principle can devise.

Whether it be the foreign click to whom Mr. PITT has delivered himself up, that has set it on foot, we know not, but if the French Directory were the authors, there could not be a scheme better calculated to injure the country.

For let us enquire how it operates. The Bank, seriously alarmed at the operation, and observing that between forty and fifty per cent. for money is now paid to carry on these bargains, for a time have resolved to narrow their discounts so as to withhold from all adventurers the means of feeding this fire with fresh fuel. In doing this they cannot always distinguish between the paper of fair traders, and the bills of speculation; and to such a point of distress is all commerce brought to, by new and unheard-of projects of finance which Mr. PITT has so unwarily countenanced, that all credit, all confidence, all intercourse, and almost all trade are extinguished.

Persons at a distance will hardly believe the circumstances which daily present themselves in the city of London. The Bills of the most eminent commercial houses in England are thrown out at the Bank, without the slightest scruple, and no apparent distinction is made, as to the line of merchandize in which the houses are engaged.—Whether Brokers or Bankers, Manufacturers or Merchants, the quantity discounted in proportion to the quantity sent in is trifling beyond measure; it is almost ridiculous to say that they discount at all. One great house, for instance, had 1400l. discounted out of 36,000l. sent in; another had 150l. taken out of 8000l.!

One would imagine that if all other bills, in such a moment of scarcity as the present, were rejected, *Corn Bills* would be favoured. no such thing!—Though to encourage importation, the nation is to give the unheard-of bounty of twenty shillings per quarter, the best bills by which the importation may be forwarded, are indiscriminately thrown out.

Nay, the prizes of the Lottery, though they are national security, and have only three months to run, are not discountable. One of the 20,000l. prizes was offered in vain at the Bank, and one of the 5000l. after being *hawked* about, was cashed at a discount of 7 per Cent. which was paying at the rate of 28 per Cent. per annum for the money!

And yet to this dreadful state of the country, the Parliament and the People shut their eyes! can we flatter ourselves that the French are ignorant of this distress, or that they are so little acquainted with figures, as not to be able to take their advantage of it? It is by no means impossible that while our Ministers are assisting all the manœuvres of ruinous *agiotage* in France, they are playing the same game upon us. Certain it is, we repeat, that the manœuvres, originate with whom they may, could not be more fatally directed, if they came from the avowed enemies of the land.

In the mean time we plume ourselves on the *comparative* state of the finances of the two countries, as if the cases could admit of comparison. As well might a woman of reputation find an excuse for levity of behaviour by reference to the conduct of a demirep! The finances of France! They make no secret of their embarrassments. They have no affectation on the subject. In the face of open day they propose a *forced Loan*. They violate the foundations of all credit, and they triumph by the very ruin of regular supply. But what they do with impunity we dare not even look at. A single *faux pas* with us in bankruptcy; and it is in vain to conceal from ourselves the dilemma into which we are brought—when we can no longer find ways and means consistent with national faith, nor fly to irregular practices consistent with national safety.

COLONEL CAWTHORNE.

[The following is a more particular account of the Sentence upon COLONEL CAWTHORNE than we have been able to collect before:]

Horse Guards, March 21.

The Court assembled this day at one o'clock, for the purpose of passing sentence on Colonel JOHN FENTON CAWTHORNE, of the Royal Westminster Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

A certificate from Dr. REYNOLDS was read, stating that the Colonel was so much indisposed as to be unable to attend the Court.

The DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE then said, that his Majesty, having ratified the sentence of the Court, had directed that it should be conveyed to Colonel CAWTHORNE in person; but owing to his indisposition, and in consideration of the long attendance of the Members, his Majesty had since judged it expedient to dispense with that intention.

The opinion and sentence of the Court upon the different charges, fourteen in number, were then read.

The following is an accurate copy of the first:

That the said Colonel Cawthorne received from the Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the County of Middlesex, in the year 1793, when the said Regiment was ordered into actual service, the Guineas, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 26th year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament the laws relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England," directed to be paid by the said Receiver-General to the Captain or other commanding officer, of every Company of Militia so ordered out, for the use of every private Militia-man belonging to his Company, and for the use of every Recruit, whilst in actual service aforesaid, commonly called marching Guineas, and did withhold the said several Guineas so by him received, or some part thereof from the respective Captains or other Officers commanding companies in the said regiment, whereby the said Captains, or other Officers commanding companies were prevented from laying out such money for the advantage of such respective Militia-men, according to the direction of the said Act; and which

receipt

receipt of the said money for Marching Guineas, by Colonel Cawthorne, and the withholding of the same from the Captains of the Regiment, are in direct violation of the 101st Section of the said Militia Act; and a misapplication of monies with which Colonel Cawthorne was entrusted, for the payment of the Soldiers under his command, against the 4th Article of the 13th Section of the Articles of War; and also against the second Article of the 23d Section of the said Articles of War.

The other charges were generally of a similar nature. Upon twelve of the fourteen the Colonel had been found guilty.

The sentence was then pronounced, in substance as follows:

"That the said JOHN FENTON CAWTHORNE, having acted in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, is ordered to BE CASHIERED, AND RENDERED UNWORTHY AND INCAPABLE OF SERVING HIS MAJESTY IN ANY MILITARY CAPACITY WHATEVER. And, for the purpose of making the example more striking, his MAJESTY has given orders *that the adjudication of the Court shall be read at the head of every Militia Regiment in the Kingdom.*"

The Court, which was extremely crowded, was immediately dissolved on the sentence being pronounced. Col. CAWTHORNE is Member of Parliament for the City of Lincoln.

We understand that another Militia Officer is also to be CASHIERED, but not with that ignominy attending Col. CAWTHORNE'S sentence.

The Limerick Gazette mentions that the coach called the Telegraph, in going from Kidostreery to town, took fire in consequence of the great friction of the wheels. There were in the coach a young gentleman of the name of O'Bulkley, who was going with his father to get his marriage licence at Limerick; the Reverend Mr. Kelly, and a drunken soldier on the outside. The fire having communicated to a cask of gunpowder carrying to Mr. Flynn, the grocer, it blew up with a tremendous explosion. The parties in the carriage were blown to pieces, but the soldier, who fell off the carriage a short time before, escaped with only the fracture of an arm. The remainder of the coach, in flames, was carried by the terrified horses through the streets of Limerick to the stables of the owner, which were set on fire; but the flames were happily extinguished thro' the activity of the militia and others.

EPIGRAM

On a late Marriage between an OLD MAID and
French PETIT MAITRE.

Tho' Miss ——'s match is a subject of mirth,
She considered the matter full well,
And wisely preferred leading one ape on earth
To perhaps a whole dozen in hell.

EPIGRAM

On an AMOROUS DOCTOR.

From Rufa's eye fly Cupid shot his dart
And left it sticking in Sangrado's heart.
No quiet from that moment has he known,
And peaceful sleep has from his eyelid's flown.
And opium's force, and what is more, alack !
His own orations cannot bring it back.
In short, unless she pities his afflictions,
Despair will make him take his *own prescriptions*.

ANECDOTE.

A respectable character, after having long figured away in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obscure retreat in that city, the victim of severe and unforeseen misfortunes. He was so indigent that he subsisted only on an allowance from the parish. Every week a quantity of bread was sent to him sufficient for his support, and yet at length he demanded more. On this the Curate

Curate sent for him. He went. "Do you live alone?" said the Curate. "With whom, Sir!" answered the unfortunate man, "is it possible I should live? I am desolate and abandoned by all the world.—You see that I am, since I thus solicit such charity." "But Sir!" continued the Curate, "if you live alone, why do you ask for more bread than is sufficient for yourself?" The other was quite disconcerted, and at last, with much hesitation, confessed that he had a Dog. The Curate startled, observing that he was only the distributor of the bread that belonged to the poor, and that it was absolutely necessary that he should dispose of his dog. Ah Sir! exclaimed the poor man and burst into tears, *and if I should lose my dog, who is there then to love me?*

We address the preceding Anecdote to the Advocates for the Dog-Tax.

We are happy to announce that on Monday last, Corn fell thirteen Shillings per quarter.

The collectors of the HAIR-POWDER Duty in Yorkshire are so numerous, that the whole produce of the tax does not more than pay their salaries! Mr. Wilberforce, however, assures the Minister that they are all necessary till after the *General Election*.

Not only Theatricals, but Oratorios of Sacred Music were last week prohibited; and the inhabitants of the Capital, for the sake of *morality* and *edifying example*, confined their pleasures to the *tavern*, the *brothel*, and the *gaming house*.

An estimate has been made on the number of days in each year that the establishment of *Telegraphs* may be expected to be useful in the gloomy atmosphere of England. An accurate observer says, that he thinks the signals may be seen twenty-five days in each year, provided that the first station be out of the *smoke of London*.

Marquis Cornwallis has resigned his office of Master General of the Ordnance.

The Court-Martial against Admiral CORNWALLIS is to be undertaken by the Admiralty itself; and the serious charge is, *disobedience of orders*, and his return to port without necessity. This is the first trial by the Executive Government, without the intervention of a private prosecutor, since the case of Admiral BYNG.

There

There is said to be a design, in contemplation, to form a Committee of Merchants, to inquire into the causes of the present alarming scarcity of money, and of the measure adopted by the Bank of limiting the discounts. It has been hinted, with what truth we know not, that this committee is only preparatory to a grand confederacy of opposition to the Bank of England; and that even plans have been circulated for establishing a rival bank.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Paris gives the following description of the garden of the Thuilleries:—"This celebrated spot, which was once planted with potatoes to supply the wants of the people, forms now a curious and correct map of the eighty-eight departments of the Republic; and also of Savoy, Jemappe, and the other conquered places united to France. This idea, which is most artfully conceived to flatter the vanity of the Parisians, is as beautifully executed. Each path marks the boundary of a department; every mountain is represented by an hillock; every forest by a thicket; and every river has its corresponding streamlet: Thus every Parisian in his morning's walk can now review the whole of the Republic, and of her conquests."

BIRMINGHAM, March 27. Jones and Binns are at length admitted to bail. The Birmingham magistrates, waiting for instructions, kept them confined till Thursday last, when the Solicitor of the Treasury arrived in Birmingham, and Binns was liberated. Jones was not liberated till Saturday, his sureties having been objected to. All their papers are lodged in the hands of the Government. The Delegates mean to seek redress by legal process.

A List of Republican Men of War engaged by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. H. Warren, Bt. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796.

La Proserpine, Captain Dogier, Commodore, 44 guns, 18 pounders, 500 men, escaped.

L'Unite, Captain Durand, 40 guns, 18 pounders, 400 men, escaped.

Le Coquille, 40 guns, 18 pounders, 400 men, escaped.

La Tamise, Captain Pradice, 32 guns, 12 pounders, 300 men, escaped.

L'Etoile, Captain Berthelice, 30 guns, 12 pounders, 160 men, taken.

Le Cygnone, Captain Pilet, 22 guns, twelve pounders, 150 men, escaped.

La Mouche, brig, 10 guns, six pounders, 80 men, went off with the convoy, at the commencement of the action.

A List of Vessels taken, by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, being part of a Convoy belonging to the French Republic.

Ship, name unknown, 500 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Nantes.

Brig, name unknown, 300 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Rochfort.

Brig, name unknown, 200 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

Brig, name unknown, 150 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.

An Account of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, in an Engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic.

La Pomone, none killed or wounded.

Artois, no return made.

Galatea, Mr. Evans, Midshipman, and 1 seaman, killed; Mr. Burke, Acting Lieutenant, and 5 seamen, wounded.

Anson, none killed or wounded.

La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 22.

Mr. LECHMERE moved "That there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of Corn exported from Great Britain in the years 1776 and 1777, and the years 1794 and 1795, distinguishing each year, and the ports from whence the same was exported, and the quantities exported from each port." The motion was put and carried.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the order of the day, to take into immediate consideration the report of the committee on the Bill for allowing certain additional Duty on Legacies. The motion was opposed by Alderman NEWMAN on the grounds, that such a tax would give an inquisitorial power to Government to examine the whole

whole of an executor's accounts—an hardship entirely new in this country. There might be many circumstances which a man might very fairly, as well as prudently wish to conceal even from his partner in trade; but by this bill every thing belonging to a man's private concerns would be liable to public exposure. He objected to the tax, likewise, as it would severely affect illegitimate children; and moved that instead of the word *immediate* be substituted “this day four months.” Mr. Fox opposed the motion on nearly the same grounds as Alderman Newman, particularizing several cases in which such a tax would be impracticable, and several in which it would be heavily unjust. It might, he thought, endanger the commerce of the country. He was confident, that from a sense of his duty he should vote for the total rejection of the bill. He should now, however, only desire that this bill be delayed until the other bill for taxing landed property should be laid before the House. Mr. GREY spoke in support and elucidation of Alderman Newman's and of Mr. Fox's arguments. The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied.—He deemed the present bill a parliamentary solution of the inexplicable difficulties and perplexities of the former acts respecting legacies: He reviewed these acts—those which were passed in 1780, 1783, and 1789, and found them all defective, yet every one of them permitting the inspection of private concerns. So far indeed was this from being an hardship entirely new in this country, that, supposing none of these acts had passed, he should be glad to know how many cases there were in which an individual was *not* compellable by law to make a full disclosure of the state of his affairs:—He replied to other objections, each of which he proved to have originated in misapprehension of this Bill, or applicable to a variety of other Laws against which such objections had never been adduced. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER spoke in favour of an immediate consideration of the Report—after which the House divided, for the original motion 46, for Alderman Newman's Amendment 16. The report was then read and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on the Thursday following.

WEDNESDAY, *March 23.* The third reading of the Legacy which stood for Thursday, was on the motion of Mr. Pitt, discharged and fixed for Monday the 4th of April next.

THURSDAY, *March 24.* The Caldon Canal Bill was discussed—For the Bill 51—Against 63. Lost.
The House adjourned till Monday, 4th of April.

 TO CAIUS GRACCHUS.*

YOU have attacked me because I ventured to disapprove of Mr. Godwin's Works: I notice your attack because it affords me an opportunity of expressing more fully my sentiments respecting those principles.—I must not however wholly pass over the former part of your letter. The sentence "implicating them with party and calumniating opinions," is so inaccurately worded, that I must *guess* at your meaning. In my first Essay I stated that literary works were generally reviewed by personal friends or private enemies of the Authors. This I *know* to be fact; and does the Spirit of Meekness forbid us to tell the Truth? The passage in my Review of Mr. Burke's late pamphlet, you have wilfully misquoted: "with respect to the work in question," is an addition.

* CAIUS GRACCHUS's Letter is reprinted from the *Bristol Gazette* of Thursday, March 24. It was *paid* for as an Advertisement, which is the reason that it was not answered in the same Paper.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

THE "WATCHMAN" having within these few weeks attracted the Notice of the Citizens of Bristol, through the Channel of your Paper I presume to make a few Comments on the Execution of that Work. In the first Number we observe the *Debut* of this Publication upon the political Theatre made with "professions of Meekness." The Author's bias being towards principles not men, will lead him to write in the "Spirit of Meekness." The first effects of this Spirit, are, an abuse of every existing Review, implicating them with party and calumniating opinions—fully convinced of the little prejudice he possesses, he becomes Reviewer, declaring that he will execute the Trust "without Compliment or Resentment." The first specimen of his Critical Abilities is exhibited on the brilliant Pamphlet of *Mr. Burke*—His "Spirit of Meekness" is evident when he says "when men of low and creeping faculties wish to depreciate Works of Genius, it is their fashion to sneer at them as meer Declamation;—this mode has been practised by some low minded Sophisters with respect to the Work in Question," and passing immediately from these characters to himself and his opinions of Mr. Burke, he becomes the herald of his own fame; and with his "ere I begin the task of blame" adds to the many Trophies he already enjoys in his own ideas. In a few Numbers we shall it is probable, see his

"*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*"—announced.

In the Court and Hand-bill news, he wished to have displayed his wit; but, as he soars above vulgar prejudices the Humour is hid from the profane Eye.

Odi profanum vulgus.

His "Spirit of Meekness" is visible in the Note under the Poem—had it been a Verse of the *Æneid* of *Virgil*, or the *Iliad* of *Homer*, less pomp

addition of your own. That work in question I myself considered as mere declamation; and *therefore* deemed it woefully inferior to the former production of the venerable Fanatic.— In what manner I could add to my numerous *ideal* trophies by quoting a beautiful passage from the pages which I was reviewing, I am ignorant. Perhaps the spirit of vanity lurked in the use of the word “*I*” “*ere I begin the task of blame.*” It is pleasant to observe with what absurd anxiety this little monosyllable is avoided. Sometimes “the present Writer” appears as its substitute; sometimes the modest Author adopts the style of Royalty, swelling and multiplying himself into “*We*”; and sometimes to escape the egotistic phrases of “*in my opinion,*” or, as I think, he utters dogmas, and positively asserts—*exempli gratia*. “*It is a work, which, &c.*” You deem me inconsistent, because, having written in praise of the Metaphysician, I afterwards appear to condemn the Essay on political Justice. Would an eulogist of medical men

pomp could not have been used. I leave the Public to judge of the “*Meekness of Spirit,*” so evident in this. Inconsistency in the character of this Philosopher, seems a prominent feature. Thus in p. 19. does he say “*how vile must that system be, which can reckon by anticipation among its certain enemies the Metaphysician, who employs the strength and subtlety of his Reason to investigate by what causes being acted upon, the human mind acts most worthily.*” The “*Enquiry concerning Political Justice*” by *Mr. Godwin*, except by the prejudiced, will be allowed to be a deep Metaphysical Work though abstruse, yet to those who are earnest enquirers after Truth sufficiently clear in its deductions from every argument. It is a Work, which, if many of the ideas are not new has concentrated the whole mass of argument in a manner unequalled in the English Language—Therefore, do we class it among those productions who seek by their discussions to meliorate the condition of Man. In p. 73, we find a chapter entitled “*Modern Patriotism*” “*sententious and prejudiced*”;—in this *Mr. Godwin’s Enquiry* is considered as vicious, and improper in its tendency. The Philosopher has mentioned the Arguments of *Mr. Godwin* without giving the Reasons of or the Deductions drawn from them by that acute writer;—should he find himself competent let him take up the Gauntlet and defend in a regular train of Argument supported by Reason, the system which he conceives to be injured by the Work.—But the Difference would be too great—the one a cool Reasoner supporting his Doctrine with propriety, and waiting for the human mind to be more enlightened to prepare it for his theory,*—the other an Enthusiast supporting his Arguments by lofty Metaphors and high-toned Declamation.

Wishing that the “*WATCHMAN*” in future, may be conducted with less prejudice and greater liberality,

I remain, your’s &c.

CAIUS GRACCHUS.

* *Observations on the two late Bills by “a Lover of Order” are attributed to Mr. G. a Publication well worthy the Attention of every Party.*

men be inconsistent if he should write against venders of (what he deemed) poisons? Without even the formality of a "since" or a "for" or a "because," you make an unqualified assertion, that this Essay will be allowed by all, except the prejudiced, to be a deep, metaphysical work, though abstruse, &c. &c. Caius Gracchus must have been little accustomed to abstruse disquisitions, if he deem Mr. Godwin's work abstruse:—A chief (and certainly not a small) merit is its perspicuous and *popular* language. My chapter on modern patriotism is that which has irritated you. You condemn me as prejudiced—O this enlightened age! when it can be seriously charged against an Essayist, that he is prejudiced in favour of gratitude, conjugal fidelity, filial affection, and the belief of God and a hereafter!!

Of smart pretty Fellows in Bristol are numbers, some
Who so modish are grown, that they think plain sense
cumberfome;
And lest they should seem to be queer or ridiculous,
They affect to believe neither God or *old Nicholas*!

I do consider Mr. Godwin's Principles as vicious; and his book as a Pandar to Sensuality. Once I thought otherwise—nay, even addressed a complementary sonnet to the Author, in the Morning Chronicle, of which I confess with much moral and poetical contrition, that the lines and the subject were equally bad. I have since *studied* his work; and long before you had sent me your contemptuous challenge, had been preparing an examination of it, which will shortly appear in "the Watchman" in a series of Essays. You deem me an *Enthusiast*—an Enthusiast, I presume, because I am not quite convinced with yourself and Mr. Godwin that mind will be omnipotent over matter, that a plough will go into the field and perform its labour without the presence of the Agriculturist, that man may be immortal in this life, and that Death is an act of the Will!!!—You conclude with wishing that the Watchman "for the future may be conducted with less prejudice and greater liberality:"—I ought to be considered in two characters—as the Editor of the Miscellany, and as a frequent Contributor. In the latter I contribute what I believe to be truth; let him who thinks it error, contribute likewise, that where the poison is, there the antidote may be. In my former, that is, as the Editor, I leave to the Public the business of canvassing the nature of the principles, and assume to myself the power of admitting or rejecting any communications according to my best judgment of their style and ingenuity. The Miscellany is open to all *ingenious* men
whatever

whatever their opinions may be, whether they be the Disciples of Filmer, of Locke, of Paley, or of Godwin. One word more of "the spirit of meekness." I meant by this profession to declare my intention of attacking things without expressing malignity to persons. I am young; and may occasionally write with the intemperance of a young man's zeal. Let me borrow an apology from the great and excellent Dr. Hartley, who of all men least needed it. "I can truly say, that my free and unreserved manner of speaking, has flowed from the sincerity and earnestness of my heart." But I will not undertake to justify all that I have said. Some things may be too hasty and censorious; or however, be unbecoming my age and station. I heartily wish that I could have observed the true medium. For want of candour is not less an offence against the Gospel of Christ, than false shame and want of courage in his Cause.

S. T. COLERIDGE.



THE
WATCHMAN.

N^o. VI.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,
Bristol :

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

To the EDITOR of the WATCHMAN.

SIR,

WILL you permit me to prophecy, that those political dramas (whether farcical or tragic let time determine) the Treason and Sedition Bills, the first representation of which on a country stage, I announced to you in my last, will not only immortalize the renown of ministerial audacity, but will ensure to the subtle and inventive genius of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the loud curses of the rising generation.

I considered the intelligence I sent you in my last, as generally interesting, because, though in itself local and individual, yet, as being a history of the first operation of those laws so new to Englishmen, and so hostile to the Constitution, it seemed calculated to arrest the attention, and excite the curiosity, not only of the lovers of freedom, but of the abettors of tyranny. The former would watch with jealousy, and indignation, each stride towards despotism, and the latter, must feel some little anxiety to learn, how readily, or how reluctantly, the shoulders of free-born men, would stoop to the iron yoke of bondage, which their brave fathers, instead of wearing, would instantly have dashed in pieces.

Q

To

To the sequel of the story, your readers are entitled, which I will comprize in as few words as possible.

The Birmingham Justices, liable, like Justices of other places, and of other times, to be lost in the confusion incident to narrow faculties, and profound ignorance, when taken out of the horse-mill round they had been accustomed to tread, were charitably assisted by the Cabinet, with the skill, and presence, of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. White.

On Tuesday, March 22d, Binns and Jones were brought before their Worships and the Treasury Solicitor. It may not be amiss to observe, that with a prudence by no means common, the prisoners were conveyed in a coach with as much privacy as possible, and introduced by a back-way into the public-office. The front-door of the public-office was shut, and a gentleman who wished admittance, was told by the constable, that the Magistrates had with them a gentleman from London, and had given positive orders to let nobody come in. After a negociation, during which the constable twice consulted his superiors, the spirited and persevering remonstrances of the gentlemen, procured him admittance.

The prisoners, after some examination were informed, that their offence was bailable, and the bail required was, that each prisoner should himself be bound in the sum of 500*l.* and should find two persons to be bound in the sum of 100*l.* each. The Justices gave them from that day, Tuesday, till Thursday, to procure this bail.

On Thursday, Binns and Jones came at the appointed time provided as they thought with sufficient bail. Binns gave bail, such as was accepted, and thought the business concluded and himself at liberty.—But mark the tenderness and sagacity of the successors to SHALLOW and SILENCE.—“Mr. Binns (said they) are you prepared to give bail for your other offence?” They seem with the aid of Mr. White’s ingenuity, to have contrived to split the indictment in two, and by thus surprizing the delegates, obtain a pretence from the want of bail, to protract their confinement. Binns gave bail for the second indictment, and was set free. Jones was not so fortunate, and had to return to his prison till Saturday, when he gave bail for both offences, and regained his liberty.

You may judge how intimately conversant we in this town are, with the laws of our country, and how careful to administer justice in mercy, from this circumstance—

When

When Bathurst was brought up, it appeared that the thief-taker at whose house he was confined, had made him sleep every night in fetters. Mr. White very properly expressed his surprise at this treatment, and said that it ought not to have been done. But Bathurst, though released from his chains, has not as yet been able to give bail, and therefore is still imprisoned.

The intellect, and science, of Justices of the Peace, have long been proverbial. Knowledge is necessary to the practice of virtue, as well as good intention. Had wisdom, and virtue, been the characteristics of magistrates, it might produce some good effect to remark, that the Justice who said to Mr. Binns after *that* gentleman had given bail, "take care how you come before us again, for when you do, we shall not behave to you so gently as we have done this time," did no honour to his benevolence: and he who called out to the same gentleman to take care how he *offended* a second time, would have confirmed (had the previous proof admitted confirmation) our belief concerning his knowledge of the rights of Englishmen, and the most common maxims of the law.

This cause, in the usual course, will come on to be tried at Warwick, the next assize. It will naturally excite general attention. And its trial will instruct us, how far twelve honest men will coincide in opinion with a corrupt cabinet, and inform us more distinctly than the parliamentary debates, how much of our long boasted liberty is gone. Perhaps the symptoms, which will then discover themselves, will indicate the time when we must neither speak nor hear nor read nor publish about what has hitherto been conceived of importance for all to understand; or encourage us with the hope, that remembering our fathers and our children, Britons will rouse from their lethargy, and with united and irresistible voice demand of a feeble tottering administration the restitution of their rights, and the impeachment of those who have dared to violate them.

PHOCION.



S O N N E T.



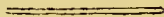
AS when the huge Leviathan is seen
 Torpid and slumb'ring 'midst his native ice,
 The Seamen ply the oar with anxious mien,
 Quick every eye, and noiseless every voice—
 And now the keen harpoon its entrance makes,
 At first unfelt; till deeper grows the wound,
 When lo! th' enormous animal awakes
 And his broad tail spreads death and terror round.—
 So when a Nation, cold and sluggish, lies,
 Silent and slow, th' oppressor drives his steel,
 At first the wound's unfelt; again he tries,
 Deep sinks the shaft, and now the people feel;
 Pierc'd to the quick, the TAIL soon mounts on high,
 And Despots, Priests and Peers, in one proud ruin lie.

LIVERPOOL, *March 30, 1796.*



L I N E S

On Observing a Blossom on the First of February, 1796.



WRITTEN NEAR SHEFFIELD.



SWEET Flower! that peeping from thy russet stem,
 Unfoldest timidly—for in strange sort
 This dark, freeze-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering Month
 Hath borrow'd Zephyr's voice, and gaz'd upon thee
 With blue voluptuous eye—alas poor Flower!
 These are but flatteries of the faithless Year.
 Perchance escap'd its unknown polar cave
 Ev'n now the keen North-East is on its way.
 Flower, that must perish! shall I liken thee
 To some sweet girl of too, too rapid growth
 Nipp'd by Consumption mid untimely charms?
 Or to Bristowa's † Bard, the wond'rous boy!
 An Amaparth, which Earth scarce seem'd to own.

Bloom-

† Chatterton.

Blooming mid poverty's drear wintry walle,
 Till Disappointment came and pelting Wrong
 Beat it to earth? Or with indignant grief
 Shall I compare thee to poor POLAND's hopes,
 Bright flower of hope kill'd in the opening bud!
 Farewell, sweet blossom! better fate be thine
 And mock my boding! 'dim similitudes
 Weaving in moral strains, I've stolen one hour
 From black anxiety that gnaws my heart
 For her who droops far off on a sick bed:
 And the warm wooings of this funny day
 Tremble along my frame, and harmonize
 Th' attempter'd brain, that ev'n the saddest thoughts
 Mix with some sweet sensations, like harsh tunes
 Play'd deftly on a soft-ton'd instrument.

S. T. C.

Mr. EDITOR,

Nine out of ten read those publications alone which favor their own opinions; they read not to discover truth, but to flatter their sagacity for having discovered it, or to indulge their malignant feelings against those who differ from them. I was pleased therefore when I observed in your last Number a promise that your Miscellany should be open to all *ingenious* productions, however opposite their tendency might be to your own private opinions. In confidence of your sincerity I transmit you the following Letter which was lately handed about in *Ireland*; but the advice, which it contains, is equally applicable to your democratic Readers in this country. I remain, Sir, your personal Well-wisher, although an admirer of Mr. Pitt and (what is vulgarly called)

AN ARISTOCRAT.

April 3, 1796.

MY DEAR MISTER PRINTER

IME a very plane man, I hav no Lattin, and very littel English, though I can tauk Irish as faste as any man in Munster, except my weif, who to be sure can tauk me def; and afterwards tauk onn till Ime tired of hearing hur. But though Ime not book larn'd, yet Father Tedy O'Borke, who is a deep skollard, offten tells when Ime giving him a jorum of whiskey punch, that tho' Ime ignorant, yet I have a goode understanding. But if this be aule Blarney, and if I

have

have no understanding at aule, this need nat hindor me from riting abaute pollyticks, becaise this is a thing that every bodie understands. But it is time for me to be astur telling you what it is I mane. The Society of United Irishmen are sartingly mity fine people; they can't but noe every thing, for they hav among um aule professions, attornies, and bruers, and steymakurs, and docturs, and grand jontlemen, who ware formerly parliament men, and if they wer able to by burroes, wud be the seme agen; and they hav likeweys among um, preefts and prospiterion ministers, and atheists, and all the otheer religions in the kingdom. Now this Society tells us that the French revolution is the most charmin, vartuous, nobel bizniffe that the world ever sawe, and that we aut to immitete it as faste as we can. But, on the other hand, there ere topping makers who swere shat is the most abominable hellish worke that ever was done sence adam was cristened, and that, if we attempt any such thing, we shall distroy all Ireland, and what is worser, destroy ourselves. Now, by the vessment, these great people bodder me so, by their palauvering on both sides, that I don't know what to think of it, at all at all; and therefore I send you my own thants upon the subject.—I thinks then that tenn years is littel enuff for giving the French Revolution a fare triel. If we find in the year 1800 that it has bront to the Frenchmen, riches and honor, and happyness, and all that, then, in the name of the blest virgin, let us aule drawe our spedes, and flauns, and shilellies, and hav a grand bodderation of our one. But iff we see that it has inaid the Frenchmen poor, and infimous, and wicked, then lett us remane snugg and pasible, and content ourselvs with volunteering, and singing trezion, and rankeing rebellion, jist to sho that we are brave Irish boys, but not come the joak any farthur. In the mane time, until that hapy yeer shal come, in which we may posibly hav the pleesure of cutting one anoders troats, let us be indistrous, and ern a grete dele of money, and seve more. For tho' England, to be shure, is not match for us, yet in case of a war with hur, we shood want some mony. War is like lawshute; and I know, to my grief, what a lawshute is, for I was almost ruined by ganing a cauze against a gossup of mine, that cheted me; butt the divel shal hav all my gossups, men, wimen, and childrin, befoar I go to law with one of um agen.—War requiers money as bad as a lawshute: without mony our generals, and cornits, and grany deers wood'nt

wood'nt fire; without mony our preefts wood'nt prey us out of purgaturry, when we were kilt; nay, our drummiors wood no moar rattle their sticks without mony than Counfillor O'Currin, or Counfillor Arskine wood rattle their tongues, without their hire. When we hav got mony, then will be the time to invaid England, take Lonnon, bring it hoam with us, and build it in Belfast. My deer countrymen, every one of you noes parfitly, that you are a wize nashon; herfoar, my sweet duils, take a fools advice, and be quiet.

I am deer Printer, your sarvent, to command till death,

PATRICK O'FLEHERTY.

Ballybooby, near Tripperary.

THE WAR.

The following Remonstrance from the City of London, to the Throne, in 1775, during Mr. WILKES's Mayoralty, is highly deserving the attention of our readers at this eventful epoch; how far the sentiments it contains apply to the present *just* and *necessary*, as well as to the American war, we leave the Citizens of London to determine.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow-subjects in America, as well as of the men who secretly advise, and of the ministers who execute these measures. We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for, over the Colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is to all intents and purposes *despotism*. That the exercise of despotic power in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country. *As we would not suffer any man or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us*, we cannot acquiesce in an attempt to force it upon any
part

part of our fellow-subjects. We are persuaded that by the sacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the Constitution, the *Americans* ought to enjoy peace, liberty and safety; that whatever power invades these rights, ought to be resisted: we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensable duty to God (from whom those rights are derived) to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands, unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty, that these measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; *a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes*; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majesty's subjects. Unhappily, Sire, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror. We have seen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's commander in chief. Will your Majesty be pleased to consider, what must be the situation of your people here, who, having nothing now to expect from *America*, but gazettes of blood, and mutual lists of their slaughtered fellow-subjects? Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war, may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connexion, on which the glory and safety of the *British* empire depend. If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your Majesty's having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, *a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents, and their country*. It is the misfortune of your Majesty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council and a representative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence, which though procured by your ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you, and to your people by betraying them. In such a situation your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; *that they will exert themselves at every hazard, to bring those who have advised these measures to the justice of this country, and of the much injured colonies*.

We have already signified our persuasion, that these evils originate in the secret advice of those, who are equally enemies to your Majesty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say, *that*
your

your throne is surrounded by men avowedly inimical to those principles on which your Majesty possessed the Crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your Majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people. Such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers, who want wisdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, chosen under a national delusion, insidiously raised by misrepresentations, touching the true state of America.

Your petitioners therefore again beseech your Majesty, to dismiss your present ministers and advisers, from your person and your councils for ever, to dissolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to Popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unshaken attachment to the Constitution, joined to their wisdom and integrity, may enable your Majesty to settle this alarming dispute, upon the sure, honourable and lasting foundation of general liberty.

The following is an extract from another Remonstrance presented afterwards by the same Persons.

“ The forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion,
 “ were not established for the form's sake, but for the
 “ substance; and we call God and men to witness, that as
 “ we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle distinctions, which places and pensions and lucrative employments have invented; so neither will we be deprived
 “ of it by them; but as it was gained by the stern virtue of
 “ our ancestors, by the virtue of their descendants it shall
 “ be preserved.”

Where has the spirit of the Citizens of London since fled, and why do they not now address the Throne in similar language?



FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.



F R A N C E.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.—In this Number we have given an account of the resignation of Pichegru. Moreau, a General of some reputation, is to be his successor.—According to the best accounts, the French have collected a force of near 500,000 effective men beyond the Weipper, and in the vicinity of Dusseldorf.

FACTIONS.—The towns in the South of France (if we may believe Jourdan of the Bouches du Rhine) are all Jacobinized: in Paris, it is said, there are seven Newspapers the avowed advocates of Royalty. The following paragraph we extract from the SUN, which after announcing the capture and Execution of CHARETTE, proceeds,

“But whilst Republican perfidy is thus triumphant on the left banks of the *Loire*, the Royal Standard is yet floating with resplendent glory on the right banks of that river, and is daily joined by new adherents to the French Monarchy. *Brittany* is full of insurgents; SCEPAUX's Army covers *Anjou*; FROTE organizes with success the insurrection of *La Mayenne*, the Royalist Party is daily increasing in *Lower Normandy*; and, if we may believe accounts, the authenticity of which we have no reason to doubt. M. PRECY, the defender of *Lyons*, is at the head of a considerable Corps of malcontents in the narrow passes of the *Jura* Country. All these partial insurrections stand only in need of a more regular organization, and more concert among the Leaders. They are now better provided with arms, ammunition, and money, than before. In order to prevent treasons, and avoid the fate of *La Vendee*, they must be able to act offensively.”

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.—The Bank, on which the Directory founded such great hopes, has not been established. The attempt to stifle the freedom of the Press has failed. All clubs, associations, and assemblies of Petitioners are suppressed.—The friends of two recent Acts of Parliament triumph in this measure of which we allow the policy and even justice; but before this concession is transferable to the same measures in England, our rights of suffrage ought

ought to be equally enlarged with that of France, and the recurrence of popular elections equally frequent. The National Convention in their establishments of Hospitals for the Infirm and Aged, profess to pay the most religious attention to the sensibilities as well as the wants of those who are to be benefited by them.

FINANCES.—The National Convention have issued Mandats to the amount of 2,400 millions of Livres, or one hundred millions Sterling. These differ from Assignats in the following particulars: I. The Assignats rested on the whole landed property of the Nation, or general security; the Mandats on specific security. They are bottomed on so much *specified* Domain as is equivalent in value to the mass issued. A printed list of the Lands set apart for the Mandats, is sent to every part of the Republic: and every holder of Mandats may apply to the administrators of the departments established near the national domain, he wishes to purchase; and the purchase being compleated, the Mandats which he pays for it, are burned in his presence. The Lands are to be sold for 22 times their net rent. II. There was no law fixing precisely the relative value of Assignats to specie: hence the enormous excesses of stock-jobbing. The Mandats are to be taken at par with specie. This financial measure seems founded in wisdom; and we have little doubt that it will succeed, for a time at least.

POLITICAL VIEWS.—If the resignation of Pichegru originated in his having advised *pacific* measures, and the cession of the Netherlands, this would seem to prove a spirit of aggrandizement in the Government of France which, we fear, will prove fatal to French Liberty. The establishment of the Batavian Convention gives a strong probability to the opinion that the French Directory are determined to bound their Empire in the East, by the Ocean only; while the devastation of the Netherlands by the excessive contributions under which they have laid the Inhabitants, seems to vindicate a despair of being able to confound them with the French Territories.—The French are urging the junction of the Spanish Fleets with their own—They conjure Spain to feel that England is only attempting to destroy the French Marine, in order to deprive her of the mines of Peru and Mexico; that the capture of Tringuemale, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope, tend to nothing less than to render Great-Britain mistress of the Commerce of Asia; that therefore it behoves the Spanish Nation to recover Gibraltar.

and Jamaica, and to unite herself with France and the Porte, in order to resume that preponderance which she ought to have in the Mediterranean and in Africa.— But Peace is, beyond all doubt, a far more certain means of giving to France a superiority over the World, than any territorial acquisition, however vast. Peace would heal up her wounds, revive agriculture, manufactures and commerce; consolidate the government, and give it security, by lessening the number of those whom Hunger or Hope long delayed have driven into Royalty or Jacobinism. The juvenile ardour of a nascent Republic would carry her on, by a rapid progression, in a splendid career of various improvement; and a large increase of wealth and knowledge would render her capable of the greatest achievements of war: if indeed in that progress towards the perfection of human nature, which is her favourite philosophical tenet, she should not attain so much wisdom as to be persuaded that national glory as well as felicity may be increased in a far superior degree by Peace than by the deeds of Blood.—In the natural course of events, the Netherlands would be united in some way or other, and by some means or other, with France; and her Empire bounded only by the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Rhine, and the Ocean, might form and execute grander designs than ever were formed and executed, or ever conceived by the greatest Emperors; designs not of political Ambition and Conquest; not of stupendous Pyramids; or mountains hewed into gigantic Statues; but miracles of Philosophy for the amelioration of Nature, and the general comfort of all that live!!

AMERICAN STATES.

The seat of Government and the offices annexed thereto, are to be removed to the Borough of Lancaster, until the permanent seat is fixed by a future legislature. In the Morning Chronicle of Jan. 28th, 1796. is the following paragraph.—“The magnificent city of Washington, in America, has already seven thousand houses built in a very handsome style; and they continue building in a very rapid manner.” And Mr. Winterbottom in his history of America, Vol. II. p. 72, says, “*The city now makes a noble appearance.*” In opposition to these statements we quote a paragraph from a pamphlet recently published, entitled “Look before you leap;” but by no means making ourselves responsible for the truth of its information. “The city of Wash-

Washington, which is to be the seat of the American Legislature in the year 1800, does not at present contain forty brick houses, and these not half finished: the remainder are wooden houses of a very bad kind; and the five streets so pompously laid out in the maps are *avenues cut through the woods* with not a solitary house standing in either of them. This place is the mere whim of the president of the United States, and lies contiguous to his own estate. During his life it may out of compliment to him be carried on in a slow manner; but I am apprehensive (and that not without reason) as soon as he is defunct, the city will also be the same. *There are not above 150 mechanics of all descriptions employed there at present.*"

It has been ever our opinion, that in England the people are better than the government; in America that the government is better than the people. The Americans are lovers of freedom because their ledgers furnish irrefragable arguments in favour of it; but the vital spirit and high internal feelings of liberty they appear not to possess. In looking over some printed accounts of the affairs of religious societies in America, we were particularly struck with the following paragraph:

Extract from minutes of the Baptist Association held at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 1795:

"On application for assistance to build a Meeting House in Savannah Georgia, large enough to admit some hundreds of blacks in the galleries, we recommend to the churches to make subscriptions or collections for the above purposes; and to forward the amount to Mr. Ulich, which Mr. U. is requested to convey by the first opportunity, together with a letter of condolence to the above *mentioned blacks* and our ardent wishes that Providence may interfere in their favor, *at least so far* that their masters may be moved to allow them the free enjoyment of public and private worship."

CHARENTE.

To have waged a War for three years, in the heart of a potent Military Nation, with resources almost *self-derived*; to have mocked all the efforts for so long a period, which wisdom could devise, or terror employ, shewed a genius worthy of Hannibal, and which the pen of a Cæsar should convey to posterity. We speak not now of principle.—The
man

man is dead, though the hero lives; and we pay a willing tribute to gallantry and enthusiasm.

This event is certainly decisive of the War in La Vendee—a War on which Mr. Pitt so confidently reckoned to increase the “pressure” on the French Republic; and which, we are also free to add, was dreaded even more by its successive Rulers than all the combined efforts of their external enemies! It was in this Country the boast and the *resource* of Ministers and their agents. Were our Allies defeated at Fleurus—there was Charette, at the head of 100,000 men, to avenge it in La Vendee! Were we compelled to retreat with loss in any engagement—40,000 Republicans bit the dust in La Vendee! Thus was the public mind, if not *consoled*, at least *diverted*, from its immediate object.—The consolation and the diversion are now no more.

Another important event, is the death of CHARETTE. Entirely defeated by the Republican army—his troops dispersed and incapable of being rallied—himself closely pursued, CHARETTE assumed the dress of a peasant, with a hope of eluding the strict search that was making after him. He wandered for some time among the fields alone, and was at length discovered and pursued by a Republican patrol. His strength being at last exhausted, he sunk upon the ground, and was taken by two Grenadiers, who carried him on their shoulders to the next post, from whence he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately carried into execution. Every idea of there being any powerful body of rebels in La Vendee must now be relinquished, for, as a French paper well observes, “if there be any such a body, would the most renowned Chiefs of the rebels have been forced to conceal themselves, and to fly in disguise from place to place unattended and alone?”

After the death of Charette, the most important intelligence is the resignation of General PICHÉGRU: this event seems to have taken place in the interval of which we have not the papers, and we are therefore unacquainted with the cause. Whatever it may be, it is highly important to the war; for, if we may trust to the report of this great man, made by the English and Germans, to whom he was opposed, he was as exemplary in his conduct as a humane and generous enemy, as he was consummate in military genius, in gallantry and in skill. He was the author of a new scheme of tactics, the
value

value of which he demonstrated by success. When called to the command of a multitude of undisciplined boys, he found no one principle of an army upon which to act, except enthusiasm in the cause in which they were engaged; he seized upon this great passion and made it equal to all the rest; discipline, science, maturity, fell before it.—With enthusiasm only as his support, he attacked the veteran armies of Germany *in mass*, and to the astonishment of a surrounding world, *for thirty-three successive days*, he brought this unorganized multitude to the charge, disciplined them in the midst of actual fire, and moulded them into a regular army upon heaps of slain. He exhibited a new scene in the history of arms. To be repulsed was not to him a defeat—to have his squadrons broken was not to be put into disorder—and he was the first General who could so rally his men, that though driven back to day, he returned to the field with the same alacrity to-morrow, and as the incessant drop pierces the stone, converted his series of defeats into the most brilliant conquest. Such was the splendid opening of his military character towards the close of 1793, when he took the command of the motley host of requisition men, to resist the impetuous inroad of General WURMSER, who had cut through the lines of Weissenbourg, and penetrated almost to the capital of Alsace. The whole of his military career since that time has been equal to the promise of his outset. He recovered all that the treachery of General DUMOURIER had lost, and accomplished even more than his bombast had promised, and while he drove the veteran armies of Europe from the plains of Cambray to the Weser before him, his course of victory was stained by no acts of violence—his reports to his country by no vain exultation.

Such is the General, who has retired from the command of their army! It is not unbecoming in an enemy to do justice to such talents, and when the passions which now blind mankind shall subside, and the characters of the present day come to be fairly estimated, such, we prophecy, will be the tribute paid to his name! We may therefore be allowed to say, that his retirement, if true, is a most important thing to the cause of the French, and of course to the cause of the Allies. It is very material indeed to the Germans; when they have no longer a CLERFAYE to lead them on, that they have no longer a PICHEGRU to oppose.

The present Ministers have the singular good fortune of discovering, not by the brilliancy of their success, but by the uniformity of their misconduct, to what point confidence may be carried, and how far a nation will bear to be ruined by their profusion, and disgraced by their incapacity. At any other period than this, with any other sentiments than the people of this country now display; the fate of the West-India expedition would have produced a torrent of just indignation and complaint, which no Minister could have withstood. He would have been arraigned by the public voice, he would have been tried at the bar of public opinion, and he would have been compelled to come fairly upon his defence, and to vindicate his innocence, or he would have fallen. But now every fresh disaster is added with careless indifference to the mass of misfortunes which in their turn have in vain demanded the public regard and indignation. The defeat of an enterprize creates as little emotion as the change of the wind, and the Minister may determine upon another campaign that will devote thousands of human beings to destruction, with as little opposition as would be given to a Canal or Inclosure Bill.

Of late a practice is creeping into the House of Commons which entrenches on its established rules, and of which its independent Members ought to be jealous: it is an endeavour on the part of Ministers to consider every office which has any mixture of military duty in it, as an office purely military, and that therefore it does not vacate the seat in Parliament. This was attempted in the case of Sir GILBERT ELLIOT, and no writ was issued until the question was agitated by the Opposition; and the same thing is now done on the appointment of Lord HOOD. We are told that the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital is entirely military, though a very considerable civil trust belongs to the office; and certainly it was usual to vacate the seats of Members, as may be seen by the following precedents:

“Admiral Aylmer, Member for Dover, vacated his seat, being appointed Master of Greenwich Hospital, and a new writ issued on the 20th March, 1717.

“Sir John Jennings, Knight, Member for Rochester, vacated his seat on the same appointment, and a new writ issued the 8th December, 1720.”

On Thursday the STADTHOLDER and his suite, in ten heavy carriages, set off from this country for the Continent. His departure gives rise to a variety of speculations, which, as it is impossible for us to fathom, it is idle to state. It is
not

not improbable that he considers the conduct of England in regard to the foreign Colonies of the United States, as at least suspicious, since instead of being taken, as the ships of the late King of France were at Toulon, *in trust* for his Serene Highness, the surrender has been made without qualification to his Majesty; and perhaps he may, therefore, consider himself as abandoned to his fate.

On Thursday Government began issuing their new Exchequer Bills, issued on the Vote of Credit lately passed, and with which they are to pay off a part of the Army Arrears. A small part of them was issued to the Army Clothiers; and yesterday, to the pretended surprise of Ministers, they bore a discount of 4l. 10s. per cent. What they will fall to, when the whole are issued, it is impossible to foresee. It is such a lesson to Government as, we trust, will be useful; for it is such a sign of an exhausted Country as England, never before exhibited.

Let it be considered, that this is a new order of Exchequer Bills, and that they bear 5 per cent; the ordinary Bills bear only 3d. per day, which is 4l. 11s. 3d. per cent. per annum: and yet, before 200,000l. of them are issued, they fall to this enormous discount.

Surely, it cannot be the design of Ministers to issue these Bills to the National Creditor at par, when they see that they bear this discount. It would be a kind of composition with our Creditors, inconsistent with National faith; for, in the first place, the services now to be discharged have been performed, and the money expended for the use of Government more than 18 months ago: and the Public Creditor has been in advance all that time. The fair interest of his money for that time is 7l. 10s. per cent; and, if he is to receive a Bill for every 100l. which is worth but 95l. 10s.—he is in truth paid 12l. per cent. short of his Debt.

A Correspondent writes that at Birmingham, a man has just been taken up for Sedition: The charge against him is, that being at a public-house, he heard it said that the King had been shot at by some person, but that the man missed him—then said the fellow “he must have been a damn’d bad marksman.” The Barrister who may chance to be employed in defence of this poor fellow, will surely find it easy to prove the speech a *libel* upon the man that *shot*; instead of *Sedition* against the great Personage *shot at*; and he may quote by way of precedent, *Lonsdale versus Peter Pindar*, for likening the Lord to the Devil.—Mr. Erskine remarked that the action for libel should have come from

another quarter—that the Poet had complimented his Lordship, but that the Devil might certainly bring his action for damages, could he but come into the Court with clean hands.

On Tuesday, April 5, a Committee of Gentlemen met at the London-Tavern, to consider the distressed state of public credit, (viz.)

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Chairman.

Mr. Alderman Anderson,	Mr. Boyd,
Mr. Alderman Lushington,	Mr. Inglis, and
Sir James Sanderson,	Mr. Angerstein.

The subject of the deliberations, and the report of the Committee not being yet in a state of maturity as to be fit for publication, we are only permitted at present to state the general result of the proposition which was yesterday submitted to Mr. Pitt on the part of the Committee, who were with the Minister near an hour and a half. In consequence of the extended trade of the country, and the narrowed circulation of the Bank paper, every mercantile man has lately felt the greatest inconvenience in carrying on his business, on account of the limitation which the Bank has prescribed to itself in discounting bills. To remedy this inconvenience, the Committee have generally proposed, that a paper currency should be issued for a limited time, not exceeding one year, under the sanction of Parliament, and under the controul of twenty-five Commissioners, towards the aid of public credit; and that this paper, so issued, should be either payable at sight (to do which a fund should be raised) or bear an interest, as suited to the holder.

This proposition produced a long conversation on the general state of public credit, which being confidential, it would be extremely indelicate even to hint at. We can therefore only say generally, that Mr. Pitt gave the Committee the most cordial reception, that he conducted himself with the greatest frankness, and promised to give the matter the most early consideration.

On Saturday, April 1st, the Play of Vortigern and Rowena, attributed to Shakespear, crowded Drury Lane. The two first lines of the Prologue drew down a thunder of applause:—

No common cause your verdict now demands,
Before the court immortal Shakespear stands!

The

The two first Acts of the Play were heard with much patience and long-suffering; the three last Acts were received with loud laughter, intermingled with cries of indignation at the palpable and gross forgery. In theatrical phrase, it was completely DAMNED!!

Three Hamburg Mails arrived on Monday, April 4th. With respect to Peace or War, the Letters and Journals leave us in the same state of uncertainty as before. While we are assured by some that the Armistice between France and Austria had been prolonged by a formal Convention; others say, on the contrary, that Hostilities will re-commence in a few days. The Court of Berlin continues to exert all its influence in negotiating a general Peace.

The Dutch Fleet are not destined for the Cape of Good Hope, as was surmised; but are about to join a Fleet in Brest.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

WAR REGULATIONS.—These are chiefly confined to our Naval power; which ought indeed to have been the plan of operation from the commencement of this disastrous contest. The number of three-decked vessels has been very much increased, and the new vessels of almost every rate, constructed on a much larger scale than formerly. Two new classes of Ships have been added to our Navy, that of eighty-gun ships on two decks, and that of large and powerful frigates carrying eighteen or twenty-four pounders upon their main decks. A number of fine ships have been transferred too from the Navy of our Enemies. We are sorry that truth obliges us to place in counter-balance to this statement of our Navy, the following interesting facts, quoted from "Letters written in France to a Friend in London, by Major Tench of the Marines," and recently published.

"In the little time I have been in my new situation, nothing has surprized me more than the quantity of English articles I every where observe. The Cheese, as I said before, was GLOUCESTER, the Plates it was served upon were STAFFORD, and the Knives it was cut by were SHEFFIELD; while the Coats, Hats, and Shoes of those that were eating it, were also chiefly of British Manufacture. To our enquiries where they obtained them, PRIZE, PRIZE, was the

constant answer. Surely what one of their Officers told me cannot be true!!—Seeing me just now looking up one of the arms which help to form this capacious Port, (Brest) and which was crowded with shipping, he assured me that THEY WERE ALL ENGLISH, AND NOT LESS THAN FOUR HUNDRED IN NUMBER. It is too well ascertained that the French have been during the present War, wonderfully successful against our Trading Vessels. Their Frigates, I am informed, cruise in small detached squadrons to the Westward of Europe, while we confine ours almost totally to the Channels, which I presume to consider a very injudicious disposition of them, in a war where the Enemy have no privateers, and when consequently the little ports on the French Coast, within Ushant, should be less objects of our jealousy than heretofore. Provided our grand Fleet can, after a parade off Brest, return into Spithead or Torbay, we seem to be satisfied and conclude that all is going on well on the Waters."

COLONIES.—The Ships with troops on board, that parted from Admiral Christian's Fleet five weeks ago, have arrived safely and turned the tide of Fortune in St. Vincents.—We however consider the fate of these guilty Islands, as extremely precarious; and the most watchful efforts are found necessary to prevent Tippoo Saib from forming an immediate *Alliance* with the French in the East-Indies.

FINANCES.—On this intricate subject, Mr Morgan, the Nephew of Dr. Price, has written a pamphlet, entitled FACTS—which, we presume, the larger number of our Readers have seen. An Answer has appeared on part of Government by Mr. Vansittart, who appears to have detected some inaccuracies in Mr. Morgan's calculations; and to prove that the writer of the FACTS has totally overlooked *two* very important facts, namely, the prodigious increase of the price of provisions, and the vast disproportion of *effort* between this and the four last years of the American War. But however the dishonourable transaction of Hamburgh bills, the emission of assignats under the name of Exchequer bills, and the refusal on the part of the Bank of England to *discount*, are *proofs* of imprudent financiering too powerful to be *overturned* by calculations.

TRADE, COMMERCE.—Our commercial prosperity at present seems great. We enjoy the largest share by far of the European and American trade, and the whole of that of both

both the East and West-Indies. Whether the influx of specie from this source is commensurate with the liberality of our minister, as grand subsidizer of beggarly potentates, we know not. But let us even suppose this immense influx undiminished by any foreign demands, is it favourable to general happiness? It diminishes the *value* of money, of itself: and the wages of the field-labourer do not rise in proportion. Journeyman manufacturers act in combination, and (although illegally) *can* and *do* force their masters to terms of composition: this is not practicable in the country. The consequence therefore is, that the poor in the country fly to towns whenever they can seize the opportunity! The most loathsome vices, and diseases are the natural consequences; and prepare the way for that greatest of evils, a revolution begotten by an unprincipled and extravagant government on a miserable, ignorant, and wicked people.

CANALS and WASTE-LANDS.—Among the more pleasing prospects, which the state of our country presents, we may mention the multiplying of CANALS. The passion for Canals, which has lately risen to a degree of enthusiasm, appears by no means irrational. They may be considered as so many roads on which one horse will draw as much as thirty do on the ordinary turn-pike roads. They collect the dispersed materials for manufactures, and supply these, as well as all the necessaries of life at the cheapest rate. Canals are the great veins that carry on the circulation of internal trade, and replenish the reservoirs of external commerce.

Besides the canals already begun, others, of great magnitude as well as utility, are planned and agreed on, as the completion of the grand combination of canals, that shall unite the three great rivers of England, the Humber, the Severn, and the Thames; and others, both in England and Scotland, are in contemplation.

It is infinitely to be regretted, and it is undoubtedly a reproach to government, that a canal has not been made, long ago, between London and Portsmouth. Such a canal, in the course of the present war, would have saved several millions, not only by quickening expeditions, but saving the convoys now employed between those two ports. It often happens that an expedition is detained for want of gunpowder; another for want of guns; a third for necessities of the army, cables, anchors, &c. Add to all these, this capital consideration, that it requires a variety of winds

to go from the river to Portsmouth; whereas the whole of any convoy, by means of a canal to Southampton, might be sent in two or three days. We are informed, that there is not above twenty miles to cut, in order to open the desired communication; a distance which, if government should go heartily to work, might be finished in the space of a twelve-month.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal yields to the proprietors, at this day, on their original shares, one hundred per cent. Although, in the cant language of the times, there be a rage for canals, yet this rage is not unreasonable, or carried to an excess. Internal canals form, perhaps, the most solid basis on which a monied capitalist can speculate. It is difficult to say to what pitch of convenience to the public, and advantage to the undertakers, they may not reach. When we reflect on the degree of stimulation that they must give to agriculture, mineralogy, manufactures, and commerce, we may be permitted to say, that, in all probability, the most sanguine among their promoters, in their calculations respecting their success, have fallen short of the truth. Let us cast our eyes around over the champaign lands of Great Britain, and consider how very small a portion thereof is cultivated to the utmost point of its improveability, and how large a portion is not cultivated at all. Let us also consider what are the spots and stripes on which the hand of industry has exerted all its power. They are the busy haunts, the frequented paths of men. The environs of towns and populous villages, the skirts of highways, and the borders of navigable rivers. Canals multiply roads and rivers, and, by multiplying these, multiply villages and towns. They bring the whole of the nation together as into one busy fair. And, as it has been said of science, that knowledge, which consists in comparison, is increased, not in proportion to the increase of individual ideas, but in a much higher proportion; so the wants and superfluities of different districts, produced by so great a fermentation, will be augmented in a ratio still higher than that of increased population. It is, indeed, scarcely possible that canals can be too thick. Holland is intersected with canals, like a dam-board or a piece of tartan; and yet who will say that they have canals in too great abundance?

In Holland, canals serve the purposes of commerce and manufactures, and of these almost only. In Britain they serve, also, or rather, they will serve the greater purpose of agriculture.

If we would behold a picture of canals, and the effects of canals, we must turn our eyes to China. China, perforated in every place by canals, and flourishing in internal commerce, is indifferent to that of the world; a reflection that naturally unites, in a native of this isle, at this time, ideas of apprehension, with sentiments of consolation. If the common destiny of nations shall bound, for a lapse of time, the Gallic empire, only by the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Ocean, the trade of the world must, for a time, pass also into her hands. But even then, Britain, secure and exulting in her internal trade—her internal trade, nourishing with agriculture a hardy and virtuous race of men, may smile at all external pomp and power, and rejoice in exchange of a solid, safe, and secure, for an enervating and precarious commerce.

The formation of canals and roads, carried to a due extent, would render Britain to Europe what China is to Asia. The mass of varied industry to which these would give birth, the productions of nature and art, would bring the ships of foreign nations to our doors; and although we should recede from the rigour of the navigation act, we should not lose, on the whole, in point either of security or comfort. Thousands, and even millions, of new hands, not pent up in corrupt, and corrupting towns, but every where scattered in villages and hamlets, and employed in the pursuits of agriculture, and the more necessary manufactures, would nourish up health and happiness with simplicity of manners. We should be abundantly able to defend our own country; we would have no need or temptation to invade or to migrate to any other. And if the Legislature, at the same time, should restrain the monopolisation of farms, by such means as are recommended by Captain Newte, in his instructive and truly patriotic, as well as amusing, Tour in England and Scotland, or by any other means, and open an asylum to every one who might be inclined to cultivate the ground on his own account; or to provide, at least, that every one might be readily furnished with as much ground, at a moderate rent, as might enable him to keep a cow, with some poultry and pigs—the charm of an independent and tranquil home—the holy influence of the *penates* and *larcs familiares* would invite and allure the city slave to the salubrious air and free genius of the country. Instead of crowded cities full of diseases contagious to body and mind, we should have innumerable townships, as in America, in which the inhabitants, restored to the natural destination of

man, would vary the monotonous and debasing uniformity of mere mechanisin, by the alternate occupations of the fisher, the gardener, and the husbandman.

The formation of canals, by promoting the cultivation of the soil, and at the same time population, health, and virtue, not only tends directly to secure the empire of this fortunate island against foreign enemies, but also against domestic incendiaries.

By the present over-driven system of manufacturing, men are assembled in great numbers in towns and cities, for the interest and convenience of the master, but not those of the workman, who is of often subjected to great inconveniences, by failures in the demand for his manufacture, arising from war and other causes. Pressed by wants that he cannot supply, he listens with fond hope to any project of political change, whereby he may be tempted to imagine that his situation may be rendered more comfortable. From the centre of a few profligate persons, spending their last sixpence in an alehouse, doctrines are disseminated, which, in their progress, disturb the peace, and sometimes subvert the order of society. It is unnecessary to shew, that the contrary of all this is the case, and would be still more the case, if such arrangements as we have here recommended were established, in the country. In cities and towns the lower orders of men are often vicious, discontented and factious. Scattered in villages and hamlets, if there be not some egregious defect in the public œconomy, they are inoffensive, contented, and obedient to lawful authority.

It is with great satisfaction that we contemplate the measures pursued by the legislature for the improvement of waste lands and commons. We hope they will adopt and pursue the principles so often recommended, of using all prudent means for restoring each individual, willing to labour, to his share of the earth (unavoidably alienated by the involved relations and bearings of society); and raising the industrious day-labourer to the comfortable and dignified situation of an independent cultivator; to which design, the formation of canals is highly favourable and subservient.

PROVISIONS.—The appearance of the next crops of Wheat in every part of the Kingdom is exceedingly promising. Oats are in great forwardness; the land is in excellent condition for Barley; and the Beans come remarkably strong. These excellent appearances added to a considerable foreign supply, have produced a proportionate

re-

reduction in the price of Wheat. In some places the markets have been glutted. But while Grain has thus lowered its price, Butcher's Meat and Potatoes have experienced an alarming advance.

PEACE or WAR.—The state of things has at length, we are informed, made the proper impression on the minds of Ministers. They shrink from the consequences of their own system; and finding, we fear too late, the impossibility of going on, they are about to come to Parliament with an exposition of the terms they have offered to the French, and the answer they have received, and to submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of Peace or War.—This is the rumour. We of course speak from no other authority than report. The obvious remark of every impartial man upon such a reference would be—Are Ministers in earnest? Do they really demand the genuine Council of the Nation, and will they leave the Representatives of the People to their unbiassed opinion? Will Mr. Pitt act on this great question as he did on the Slave Trade, strip himself of his Ministerial influence, and appear in his plain character as a man?—If so, the decision would be important. Their voice would be for Peace. But if not, it will be a mere showy manœuvre of mere quackery, by which they may cover their own wishes with the approbation of Parliament.

We shall endeavour to give an arranged account of our domestic Affairs similar to the preceding, every other Number.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

PETER PAULUS is dead. The Convention have decreed that he had not ceased to deserve well of his country. This Decree written on vellum is to be presented to his widow; and at the same time the National Scarf with which he was decorated. Citizen PETER LEONARD Van De Kastele is chosen President in his place.

The Convention are about to pass vigorous means for the improvement of their Navy: The whole Nation have been solemnly invited by the Legislature, to engage able-bodied young Men for the Sea Service.

The accounts of an Insurrection in Sardinia, are confirmed. The people of Cagliaris began it: They put to death the General of the Troops, and the Intendent-General of the Finances and established Provisionary Council of Government: They then dispatched Deputies to the King, claiming

claiming their Rights and Privileges; but not receiving a satisfactory answer, they determined on a Revolution, which they have accomplished, the whole Country having followed the example of Caglians. The Sardinians mean to throw themselves on the protection of the French.

DUBLIN, April 2. The Public have been at a loss to know the meaning of the Pass-word *Eliphismatis*, which appeared in the Defender's Oath, as produced on the recent trials. One of the diabolical and sanguinary confederacy, now in confinement, who was deeply concerned in their infernal plots, disclosed its origin, and is constituted of the first letter in every word in the following lines, in the acrostic stile, from which it certainly took its rise, and was used to disguise their horrid intentions.

E VERY
L OYAL
I RISH
P ROTESTANT
H ERETIC
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A Letter from Longford states, that 12 notorious robbers have been apprehended in that neighbourhood by the Lime-ricK Militia. One fellow had a passage under ground from his own house into a field, the opening of which was through a ditch, covered occasionally with fods; a soldier who had been planted near this place, by chance perceived the fods fall in, and a man's head make its appearance, on which he presented his musquet, which caused the robber to attempt making his escape; but before he could do so, the soldier fired, and lodged a ball in his leg; he was consequently secured, and, with sixteen accomplices, sent to Cavan gaol, where they will be tried the ensuing Assizes.

We omitted to give the speech of the late President Paulus. They who have seen it elsewhere will not blame us, as it was indeed a *Dutch* Speech.—The following proclamation however makes ample compensation.

PRO-

PROCLAMATION

Of the Dutch National Convention, for manning the Navy,
published at the Hague, March 16.

CITIZENS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

The unjust and destructive War in which we have been involved by the British Ministry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the first object of our solicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable Peace, firmly establish our Freedom, and maintain the independence of our State, and the glory of our Ancestors. Our Navy, under Divine Providence, is the natural and only means to set bounds to the immeasurable insolence of the British Ministry, and to defend our Country against their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object the endeavours of the best Patriots have been uniformly directed since the time when our heavy chains were broken by the assistance of our French brethren, since the day when the Stadtholder left the Batavian shores, the day when we began to breathe a freer air, and were at liberty to exert ourselves for the improvement of the great sources of our Prosperity, our Trade, our Fisheries, our Navigation, our Colonies, and our Manufactures. By their Navy, Fellow Citizens, did our Ancestors become great. The Batavian Flag was known, feared, and honoured in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late Government it was insulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our first duty to restore our Marine. The zeal of the Committee of Marine has done much, where nothing scarcely had before been done. Its exertions were incessant. But in the present state of our Navy, all hands seem to have lost their habits, and all hearts the inclination necessary for the service. The Batavian youth are no longer accustomed to the labours requisite on board the armed Fleets of their Country. Is our Nation then less brave,—less indignant against its enemies—or, do we less love our native land, than in the time of a RUYTER or a TROMP? No, Fellow Citizens, no! Far from us be such a thought! We rely with confidence on your patriotism, and cannot doubt but you will act with vigour in the present critical situation of our Country; for why should we conceal that such is our situation, when to make it known must procure the remedy. Our ships, which are very numerous, and more than sufficient to secure us a superiority in our seas, and to cut off from the Enemy all supplies of Provisions and
Stores

Stores from the North, and thus compel them to Peace—our ships are in want of men. The recruitings proceed with languor, and the measures hitherto taken have had little effect. Nor should this excite our wonder: they were of a partial nature, and not in consequence of the expression of the will of the Assembly, Representative of the whole Batavian Republic. This will is now made known: supported by you it shall deliver our Country. Let the people be called together in all the Towns and Villages of the Netherlands: Let the example of Haerlim be proposed to them; that Town so zealous for Liberty, that it has already raised two hundred young men for the Navy. Let all the Constitutional Authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their Country looks up to them for her defence: they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppression is past. The Fleet of the Republic is under the Command of true Patriots, who do not consider their Comrades as Slaves, but Fellow-Citizens. The attention of the Representatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the Mariner, and they will consider the rewarding of heroism and faithful service as the most pleasing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their sons, sisters their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the Country, to acts of heroism, and to engage in the Naval Service, to maintain the honour of the Batavian Flag, and defend their Native Land. When they shall thus nobly have fulfilled their duty, they will find their reward in our tender care for them and their relatives, in the approbation of every noble mind, and the congratulations and gratitude of all their Countrymen.

VAN DE CASTEELE.

Interesting Information respecting the conduct of the Bank in their late limitation of discounts.

Mr. BOYD, and the other Gentlemen of the Committee appointed to hold a conference with the Minister on the subject of the present alarming scarcity of money, had their interview with him on Tuesday last. All the causes of the present distress, as assigned by the Gentlemen who have the surest means of information, were fairly canvassed.—They were stated to be four in number:

1. The advance made by the Bank to Government, amounting in all to more than fourteen millions.
2. The drain of specie out of the kingdom, in consequence of the exchange being against us to every corner of the world.

3. The monopolies of almost every article of the first necessity, and particularly of grain.

4. The speculation in the funds, to an unexampled amount, which drew within its vortex all the floating money.

These were the causes assigned for the limited aid which the Bank had lately afforded to circulation, and for the consequent scarcity that was felt. It was impossible to deny their existence.

The first was within the knowledge of Government.—The Bank had advanced to the State near twelve millions, according to the account laid upon the table of the House of Commons; and in their private dealings as a banking company, they had purchased, and taken out of the market, above two millions of Navy Bills. This sum was so much larger than, in usual circumstances, was ever employed in this way, that it occasioned a proportionate limitation of discounts. They had not the same power of ready money to bestow on trade.

The second was an evil which demanded all their vigilance as the guardians of public property. Two months ago they saw that the Exchange was at 31 to Hamburgh, and they found by the nature of the paper sent into them for discount, that men were taking advantage of the circumstance, and that bullion to a great and alarming amount was daily going out of the kingdom; which, added to the drain of our armies on the Continent, and in the Mediterranean, the subsidies to foreign powers, and the increased balance to the Northern nations from the demands of the war, made the sum actually exported in three years amount to sixteen millions sterling.

The third cause of scarcity had been too severely felt by all descriptions of men. No sooner had the Report of Parliament spread the alarm of a short crop, than schemes of monopoly had begun. Grain disappeared from the face of the earth, and wheat rose to 120s. per quarter. The whole of this was to be carried on by Bank paper.

But more than all the rest, perhaps, the fourth cause was the most seriously alarming, since the speculation in the funds was carried to an extent so unprecedented, that to enable them to make their bargains, twenty, thirty, nay forty per cent. was given for money, and of course the merchant, the tradesman, the manufacturer, who could only afford to give five per cent. for accommodation, could not be supplied,—and every guinea taken from the Bank was whelmed into this abyss. What made this the more alarming was, that every man of character and distinction in the country disowned the specula-

tion. It was said to be done by foreigners, and yet every foreign house of eminence formally disclaimed it. And tho' avowedly the sink of all our ready money, it eluded the scrutinizing eye of alarm itself.

Such were the causes which it was acknowledged had influenced the Bank for the last two months to limit their discounts. The first was an imperious necessity. They had perhaps gone too far in their exertions for a cause in which true patriotism as well as enlarged wisdom would have been more sparing; but the advances were made. The three others were causes of prudence. They saw that men were acting upon their discounts. That they were looked to for fuel, which was to feed the flame, and if they had proceeded, it is impossible for conjecture to say to what an extent the exportation of our specie, the price of every necessary of life, and the bubble of speculation, would have been carried. They have checked the whole system.

The Exchange to Hamburgh is now 35 instead of 31, and it is in favour of England from every corner of the world.

The stores of the Monopolists are opened, and wheat which was 120, is now 80 shillings per quarter.

And the abandoned speculation is so blown, that it is doubtful whether prudent men will agree to a further continuation on any terms.

To the Bank of England, to its energy and wisdom—to its disregard of clamour and misinterpretation—to its intrepidity and steadiness in pursuing the good, old, and wholesome system of English caution, Great Britain is indebted, perhaps, for her salvation.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 4.

Nothing of importance transacted.

Tuesday, April 5.

The Legacy was read a third time. On the motion for passing it ALDERMAN NEWNHAM renewed his former objections to it, and stated in addition, that in case of epidemic disorders, persons might be liable to pay the tax five or six times in a year.—In short, the Bill was altogether so oppressive, that although this Country may be fit to live, it would hereafter be a Country no man would choose to die in. Mr. Fox moved, that the Debate be adjourned to that day fortnight. After a reply from Mr. Pitt, the House divided,—Ayes 16. Noes 64. The Bill was then passed. The debates on the Dog-Tax we are obliged to defer to our next Number.

THOMAS GAGE.

The following reasons for further enquiry concerning the innocence or guilt of THOMAS GAGE, who now lies in Newgate under sentence of Death, are submitted to the serious consideration of the inhabitants of BRISTOL.

On the sixth day of June last, a number of persons illegally assembled together in the Market, and attacked the house of the Prosecutor with stones, and took away his meat. The riot commenced about six o'clock, and continued till past nine, before which hour, the outrage for which Thomas Gage has been tried, and condemned, was sworn to have been committed.—The prisoner was apprehended between nine and ten o'clock. The principal and indeed the only material evidence for the prosecution, was Matthews, a Tyler, whose wife kept a Butcher's Shop in the Market, and who upon the conviction of William Gage is intitled to receive the sum of Forty Pounds by Act of Parliament.—Matthews positively swore that he saw the prisoner about Eight o'clock in the mob, that he was very busy, and that he absolutely threw stones at six different times. Mr. Wilmott, Gage's master, swore that the prisoner was employed by him in his Brewery on the 6th day of June, 1795, in Redcliff-Street, and that he was actually in his service on the sixth day of June, that he saw the prisoner at his work at different periods of time,—to wit, on or about 6 o'clock, at about 7 o'clock, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock of the said 6th day of June, when he paid him his wages, and his other workmen, John Brice, Henry Osmond, and John Seal at the same time. That his men were much engaged in his work on the said 6th day of June, and that as usual he watched them, and after they had finished, about 9 o'clock he paid them their wages; and though he occasionally left the place when the prisoner was at work, yet he verily believes that the prisoner did not leave the Brewery from 5 o'clock on the 6th day of June until 9 o'clock of the same evening, as he must have noticed his absence. The counsel for the prisoner was so much satisfied with the evidence of the prisoner's master, that he declared that his life was safe.—But contrary to all expectation, and for want of other evidence which might have been produced, the prisoner was found guilty, and condemned to death. Since his conviction Wilmott's Affidavit has confirmed his testimony given at the Trial, and three of the prisoner's companions in work at the Brewery; viz. Brice, Osmond, and Seal have sworn before

Dr. Small, that they were employed in the service of Mr. Wilmott at the Brewery on the said 6th day of June, that they were all together at work with Gage the prisoner now under sentence of death, from 5 o'clock in the evening of the said 6th day of June until 9 o'clock of the same evening, and that Gage never quitted them, and that they were constantly at work together until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Wilmott paid them their wages, and that Gage could not have absented himself without their knowledge. John Seal further swears, that he accompanied Gage at 9 o'clock from the Brewery, after their wages were paid, to the Fox Inn in Redcliff-street, and there partook of a tankard of ale with the said prisoner in company with Thomas Stevens, that they parted company at half past 9 o'clock at the Fox, and the prisoner told this John Seal, that he should go into the market to buy a little meat for his family. They swear they did not hear concerning the Riots which happened in the market on the 6th of June until after 9 o'clock in the evening when they quitted the Brewery.

And they further swear, that they were not subpoena'd or had any notice to attend to give evidence, or they would have attended and given the evidence before stated. It is said, that the late Mayor, Mr. Smith, when Gage was first brought before him for examination, was particularly impressed with Matthews' evidence, as he felt the difficulty of identifying Gage in a mob, and of his ascertaining at the time he was himself in a place of danger of the number of times Gage threw stones.

These testimonies are printed to induce all persons, who have it in their power, to satisfy themselves as to the facts. They are more particularly addressed to those concerned in the prosecution: for upon them of all men living is it incumbent to examine into the real state of the case; and if they find the proofs of the alibi convincing, to exert themselves night and day to obtain a free pardon for the convict in the first place; and in the second to find him the best possible compensation for his bodily and mental sufferings.

This concise and unimpassioned statement seems most suitable to the present stage of this important transaction. Various rumours are in circulation; and if the author of the present paper should have reason on enquiry to believe some of them true, he shall think himself bound to call the attention of the whole people of Great-Britain to the circumstances of this trial. At no period since the Revolution have the lives of so many innocent men been attempted by perjury; at no period therefore ought the public eye to be more steadily fixed on courts of justice.

THE
WATCHMAN.

N^o. VII.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,
Bristol:

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

WITH the deepest regret we present the following
STATE PAPERS, on the important Subject of
PEACE, which have just been communicated by Lord
Grenville to the Foreign Ministers at this Court.

NOTE

TRANSMITTED TO M. BARTHELEMI, BY MR. WICKHAM,
MARCH 8, 1796.

The undersigned, his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is authorized to convey to Monsieur Barthelemi the desire of his Court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France in regard to the object of a general pacification. He therefore requests Monsieur Barthelemi to transmit to him in writing (and after having made the necessary enquiries), his answer to the following questions:

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negotiation with his Majesty and his Allies for the re-establishment of a general peace, upon just and suitable terms, by sending, for that purpose, Ministers to a Congress, at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

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2. Would

2. Would there be the disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a pacification, such as France would be willing to propose; in order that his Majesty and his Allies might thereupon examine in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negotiation for peace?

3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever, for arriving at the same end, that of a general pacification?

The undersigned is authorized to receive from Monsieur Barthelemi the answer to these questions, and to transmit it to his Court: But he is not authorized to enter with him into negotiation or discussion upon these subjects.

Berne, March 8, 1796.

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

TO WICKHAM

NOTE

TRANSMITTED TO MR. WICKHAM, BY M. BARTHELEMI,
MARCH 26, 1796.

The undersigned, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Helvetic Body, has transmitted to the Executive Directory the note, which Mr. Wickham, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, was pleased to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the Executive Directory.

The Directory ardently desires to procure for the French Republic a just, honourable and solid peace. The step taken by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the Directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself, which that Minister makes, of his not having any order, any power to negotiate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his Court. In fact, if it was true, that England began to know her real interests; that she wished to open again for herself the sources of abundance and prosperity; if she sought for peace with good faith; would she propose a Congress, of which the necessary result must be, to render all negotiation endless? Or would she confine herself to the asking, in a vague manner, that the French Government should point out any other way whatever, for attaining the same object, that of a general pacification?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British Government the favourable impression which always accompanies the first overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the Executive Directory, whose policy has no other guide than openness and good faith, will follow, in its explanations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated, to procure peace for the French Republic, and for all Nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the Constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or listen to, any proposal that would be contrary to them. The Constitutional Act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that, which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the Republic.

With respect to the Countries occupied by the French Armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests Political and Commercial, may become the subject of a negotiation, which will present to the Directory the means of proving how much it desires to attain speedily to an happy pacification.

The Directory is ready to receive, in this respect, any overtures that shall be just, reasonable, and compatible with the dignity of the Republic.

BASLE, the 6th of Germinal, the 4th year of the French Republic (26th of March, 1796).

(Signed)

BARTHELEMI.

NOTE.

The Court of London has received from its Minister in Switzerland, the Answer made to the Question which he had been charged to address to Monsieur BARTHELEMI, in respect to the opening of a Negotiation for the re-establishment of General Tranquillity.

This Court has seen, with regret, how far the tone and spirit of that Answer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any disposition for Peace.

The inadmissible pretension is there avowed, of appropriating to France all that the Laws actually existing there may have comprized under the denomination of French

Territory. To a demand such as this, is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made or even listened to: And this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other Nations.

While these dispositions shall be persisted in, nothing is left for the KING but to prosecute a War equally just and necessary.

Whenever his Enemies shall manifest more pacific sentiments, His Majesty will at all times be eager to concur in them, be lending himself, in concert with his Allies, to all such measures as shall be best calculated to re-establish General Tranquillity, on conditions just, honourable and permanent, either by the establishment of a Congress, which has been so often, and so happily, the means of restoring Peace to Europe; or by a preliminary discussion of the principles which may be proposed, on either side, as a foundation of a General Pacification; or, lastly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the same salutary end.

Downing-Street, April 10, 1796.

The horrors of war must therefore be re-commenced.—
Let those who sit by the fire-side, and hear of them at safe distance attentively peruse the following

*Interesting Narration relative to the Campaign of
1794 and 1795.*

ABUSES unheard of in any former war existed in almost every department; and our helpless countrymen were given up to the mercy of Surgeon's Mates, furnished by a *cheap contract*, and *Deputy Commissaries*, whose interest it appeared to deprive them of every shadow of enjoyment. The enormous sum of forty thousand pounds sterling had been drawn for to supply the sick with wine; and such was the infamous behaviour of the MEDICAL STAFF, that the Surgeons and Mates are very much belied, if there were *not many of them* in the constant habits of robbing the sick, and of applying that necessary article to their own use, preferring the pleasure of carousing over flaggons of heady Port, to the
drudgery

drudgery of alleviating the pangs of the miserable and afflicted patients, whose hard fate placed them under the hands of such ignorant and inhuman Butchers.*

When we consider how many brave men were thus sacrificed, and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty money were at that time publicly offered for recruits, would it not have been more economical in Government, to have employed *Rush, Lind*, and other respectable men, who offered their services at the commencement of the war, but whose demands were deemed exorbitant, than to have imported at so much per head, such numbers of inexperienced pretenders to a science above their comprehension, who scarcely knew in which hand to hold a lancet, or in what manner to place a tournequet.

The general orders issued for the removal of the sick proved a death-warrant to numberless miserable objects. A description circumstantially detailed of their poignant sufferings during the retreat to Deventer, would form a tale "whose lightest word would harrow up the soul." Constantly removed in open waggons, exposed to the intense severity of the weather, to drifting snow, and heavy falls of sleet and rain; frequently without any victuals till the army halted, and then but scantily provided; littered down in cold churches, upon a short allowance of dirty straw; and few of them enjoying the comforts of a single blanket, to repel the vigorous attacks of the night air; it is no wonder they expired, by hundreds, Martyrs to the most infamous and unpardonable neglect.

ON the morning of the 17th Jan. 1795, I was sent upon a particular duty, to trace out a road over the common, by which the army and artillery might safely proceed to Looners. When the party marched, it was scarcely light, and as the day broke in upon us, the horrible scenes which it revealed, afforded a shocking proof of the miseries of a winter's campaign.—On the common, about half a mile off the high road, we discovered a baggage cart, with a team of *five horses*, apparently in distress; I galloped towards the spot, and found the poor animals were stiff, but not dead; the hoar frost on their manes, plainly shewing they had been there the whole night. Not perceiving any driver with them, I struck my sword repeatedly on the canvass tilt,

* When a soldier fell sick and was ordered to the Hospital, his comrade would exclaim, "Ah poor fellow! we shall see thee no more, thou art under orders for the *shambles*."

enquiring

enquiring at the same time if there was any person in the cart; at length, a very feeble voice answered me, and someone underneath the canvas appeared to be making an effort to rise. A pair of naked *frost-nipt* legs were then advanced, and the most miserable object I ever beheld, sunk heavily upon the ground; the whole of his clothing so ragged and worn, that I can scarcely say he *was covered*. So stiff and froze, was this miserable wretch, that he was by no means capable of moving: he informed me that his regiment, the Fifty-fourth, which he was following the preceding night, had lost its road, and in turning into another, he found his horses incapable of clearing the cart from the ruts, and that himself and his two comrades were left behind to proceed in the best manner they could; the two men he spoke of were then lying dead in the cart, having all three endeavoured to communicate to one another, a degree of warmth, by creeping close together. We placed the miserable survivor upon one of the horses of his team, and led him forwards till joined by the battalion; by that means his life was prolonged, yet, I fear, but for a season; for when placed in the hospital, his toes dropped off, frost-bitten, and his mass of blood appeared in a corrupted state. The whole of this day's march was marked by scenes of the most calamitous nature, similar to the one I have just recited. We could not proceed a hundred yards without perceiving the dead bodies of men, women, children, and horses, in every direction. One scene made an impression upon my memory, which time will never be able to efface. Near another cart, a little further on the common, we perceived a stout looking man, and a beautiful young woman with an infant, about seven months old; at the breast; all three frozen and dead. The mother had most certainly expired in the act of suckling her child, as with one breast exposed, she lay upon the drifted snow; the milk to all appearance, in a stream, drawn from the nipple by the babe, and instantly congealed. The infant seemed as if its lips had but just then been disengaged, and it reposed its little head upon the mother's bosom, with an overflow of milk, *frozen* as it trickled from the mouth; their countenances were perfectly composed and fresh, resembling those of persons in a sound and tranquil slumber. About fifty yards advanced, was another dead man, with a bundle of linen clothes and a few biscuits, evidently belonging to the poor woman and child, and a little further, was lying down, but not quite dead, with a couple of panniers on his back, one of which contained, as
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we discovered, the body of another child, about two years of age, wrapped up in flannel and straw. This, as we afterwards heard, was the whole of one family : a serjeant's wife of the fifty-fifth, her brother and children ; the man found with the horse and bundle, had remained behind his regiment to assist them, during a march, thus memorable for its miseries. He had just gained sight of a distant hamlet, where they might have obtained a shelter from the inclemency of the weather, when his strength failed him. The commanding Officer of the fifty-fifth, rode by at that critical moment, but too late to render them any service ; and as the battalions passed the spot, the troops were witnesses in their turns of this melancholy scene.

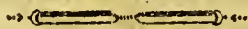
ALL FOR THE BEST.

What at first we regret as misfortunes, the lapse of a few years generally proves to us to have been the means of blessings. In a Committee of Congress in June 1775, a declaration was drawn up containing an offer to Great Britain, that the colonies would not only continue to grant extraordinary aids in time of war, but also if permitted a free commerce, pay into the sinking fund such a sum annually for 100 years, as should be more than sufficient, if faithfully applied, to liquidate all the then debts of Great-Britain. The frustration of this scheme was deeply regretted by the patriots at that æra : yet had it happened, what would it have effected ? In the present state of our administrations it would be ridiculous to suppose a faithful application. The sum would only have increased the powers of diffusing corruption. America would not have been a free and independent state, and her example would not have kindled France into liberty. There are however lessons which the American Revolution might have taught this country, but which it has not taught it. It has not taught English Ministers that a war against a nation of patriots must be as unsuccessful and calamitous, as it is iniquitous and abominable ; that rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God ; and that they therefore who struggle for freedom fight beneath the banners of omnipotence ! It has not taught the English Ministers, that popular indignation must be removed by a removal of the causes, and cannot be *strait-waistcoated* by harsh and unconstitutional laws ; that there is a crisis beyond which the overburthened people can endure no longer, and that obstinate refusals to reformer confessed abuses lead in
their

their consequences to coercive revolutions; those whirlwinds, by which God cleanseeth pestilence! "The Lord standeth up to plead. O my people, they, who lead thee, cause thee to err. The Lord will enter into judgment with the princes—What mean ye, that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? I look for judgment and behold oppression, for the pleasant song of righteousness, and behold groaning."

Accept these desultory reflections, Mr. Editor, from your constant reader

POLITOPHYLACTOPHILUS.



ANECDOTE OF PETER THE GREAT.

Peter the Great, often punished with his own hands such delinquents as he did not wish to deliver up to the public executioner. The instances of this kind that are on record are almost innumerable. I select a single example. He had summoned a meeting of his council, I have forgot on what occasion, at seven in the morning. When he entered the senate-house, he was astonished to find not one of those arrived whom he had ordered to attend. By the time he had waited about ten minutes, and wrought himself up to a proper degree of rage, the president appears; who, seeing the storm that was about to fall on him, begins to make an apology; but in vain. Peter, whose passions never listened to excuses, instantly seizes and belabours him most severely. Every member shared the same fate according to the order of his arrival, until General Gordon appeared. The General was not a little alarmed at the appearance which the council-room presented. But the Emperor's rage was by this time pretty well exhausted, and he only told Gordon, that, as he had not been punctual to his time, he was very lucky in being *so far* behind it. "For," added he, "I am already sufficiently fatigued with beating these scoundrels; and I understand that a Scotch Constitution does not agree well with a drubbing."

The Country which, by the existing Laws in France, constitute the French Territory, are;

1. France, as it stood at the commencement of the War.
2. The French Colonies in the West-Indies still occupied by France.
3. The Islands of France and Mauritius.

4. Martinico and Tobago.
5. The whole Island of St. Domingo.
6. Pondicherry, Chandénagore, Carical, Mahe, and the other French Establishments in India.
7. Avignon, and the County Venaissin.
8. Principality of Montbeliard, and Bishoprick of Porentrui.
9. Savoy, Nice, and Monaco.
10. Austrian Flanders and Brabant, and generally, whatever belongs to the EMPEROR on this side the Rhine.
11. Maastricht, Venlo, and Dutch Flanders.
12. The Bishoprick of Liege.

On the subject of all or any of these, the Directory refuses to make, or even to receive, any Proposal, and insists that the Negotiation shall be preceded by an admission of this Claim on our part.

FRANCE.

An event that occurred a few days ago at Rouen throws much light upon an eternal and indefatigable conspiracy: the Municipality of that Commune watched for a long time two persons whose measures were suspicious. The National Guard, commanded by Citizen BEAUVAIS and LELIEVRE, were sent in pursuit of them. The two suspected persons were seized; their names are MAURY and GERARD.—The former bears a name dear to the Counter-revolutionists, and which the famous Prince of the Church has rendered illustrious in all Courts: the second shewed much zeal last year against the Terrorists; he defended himself with obstinacy, and he aimed several blows with his sabre at BEUVAIS, who fortunately parried them. When they saw that resistance was vain, they attempted to make away with the papers of which they were the bearers, but they were not more successful; and the National Guards got possession of their correspondence, which informs us, that these Gentlemen were Inspectors-General of Royalism in the armies of the Republic which they had visited. Their notes upon the army of the Sambre and Meuse are not very advantageous to the Kings; they say, that it is composed of Terrorists, with whom nothing can be done; they speak their sentiments upon the other legions, and they represent their fears and hopes. But what in their correspondence is most alarming, is, that there are in Paris and its environs, 8000 braves, who are ready at the first signal to make a hecatomb of the men who have the audacity to inhabit the Luxembourg, and to concert and combine the happiness of the

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French

French people ; they will destroy you also who give them laws ; friends and foes of the 31st of May, the 10th of August forms your indictment. You have usurped the power of the CAPETS, you have destroyed Feudality, Priesthood, and Nobility, you have thrown down Escutcheons, Crosses, and Sceptres ; you will all be murdered in your curule chairs. LANJUNAS will fall at the side of POULTIER, and the blood of CHENIER will flow with that of ISNARD.

It appears by this intelligence, which is accurate, that there are more dangerous conspiracies against the Government than those of the Terrorists, and that the latter, without leaders, money and allies, ought less to occupy our attention than men paid, cherished, and fostered by the Foreign Powers ; by the fortunes of their relatives ; by the elements of their past conspiracies ; by the accomplices of Vendimaire, who are not yet dispersed, and who correspond still with their chiefs ; finally, by that crowd of writers who prostitute to them their criminal and venal pen. We cannot dissemble that the Terrorists have done much evil, but it was when they were the machines of Government, and existed only by the Government ; left to their own strength, a single blast overthrows them. But the Royalists are connected with all the Kings of Europe, with all our vices, with all our proud egotists, whom the Republic conceals in her bosom, and whose number is alarming.—*From a French Journal.*

ANGERS, March 29.—CHARETTE arrived here two days ago. I went to the prison in which he was confined to see his wounds dressed. I was beside him ; he was in great pain ; he had two contusions in his head, and his fingers were very much hurt. He said he had a strange feeling in his right hand, something like a scratch. When he was dressed, he said. "What do you want ? This is done ; I shall soon be well." He did not seem to expect that he would be put to death. Some persons drew him into a conversation with them, after giving him spirits. He delivered a warm eulogium upon CANCLAUX, HOCHÉ, and one General JACOB, who are confined in the prisons of Nantes. He affirmed, that they had always fought well ; and that it was wrong to keep them in confinement. He said he never believed that the French could fight so well, and with so much courage ; particularly the Chasseurs of Cassel, and of the Mountain ; and that if the French had not been divided in their opinions, the War in La Vendée would not have lasted

two months. He was asked, why after the pacification he did not remain quiet? He replied, "Because they had not kept the promise which they made him."

They said to him, you have made us lose a great many men. "Ah! one cannot make pancakes without breaking the eggs." They asked him if he knew that STOFFLET had been shot? Yes; this was a scoundrel: as for me, I have been taken after my troops were defeated, but still I have been surprized. In fact, two Cavaliers in disguise went to the house of a peasant, telling him that they had wandered, that the Republicans had pursued them, and that they did not know what rout General CHARETTE had taken. The peasant shewed them the wood where he was; they flew together to give notice to the detachment which invested the wood; they hunted him like a hare, and surprized CHARETTE, supported by two Cavaliers. What gave him most pain was, that he had not fallen in the field of battle. He wished to give his girdle full of Louis to TRAVOT, who arrested him. He replied, that he had vanquished him, that he was satisfied, and that he might keep his Louis.—You are, said CHARETTE to him, a brave man; I have nothing more to offer you; I could wish that you had the sword sent me from England, but I cannot get it. I have sent to Paris to get a scabbard of silver for it; it is mounted in gold; but I cannot get it without betraying the possessor.

He has not been shot at Angers; his examination must be interesting. He was an impressive figure. He is lively, has a sweet voice, a brown complexion, most beautiful eyes, a chin rather long, and thick lips; he is well made. He asked for a pipe to smoke, which was given him. He had upon his arrival at Head-quarters, a private conversation with HEDOUVILLE, TRAVOT, and VALENTINE, which was the reason why he was not examined at the prison, as they had examined all the others half an hour after their arrival. I waited till Ten o'Clock at night, which was two hours after he arrived.—They put him in a room; he asked for onions and cheese for supper, and lay down upon a bed, where he slept well till they came seeking him to go to Nantes. I am anxious to know the event of this journey. They say in our town, that the Patriots of Nantes wish to have him, because, being a native of Nantes, the people there will see that it is the same person who made his entry into that place after the pacification.

CHARETTE says, it is six months since he has quitted his boots. They said to him, your Nephew has been shot at Nantes. No, it was only my Cousin German, I know it. And by what means? By the orders which I sent him.

His dress consisted of a hussar vest, with *fleurs-de-lys*, stocking pantaloons of white wool, and boots, a scarlet girdle, and a white handkerchief marked with his name.

GENOA.—The Government, true to its system of neutrality, have in the mean time refused compliance with all the demands made by the Charge d'Affaires for the French Republic. They were reduced to one only, which was five millions in anticipation for the cession of Oniella and of Loano. The friends of the coalition, afraid without ground, lest the Republic of Genoa should depart from its system, have given information of the demands to the English Minister, who was at Milan, and who has arrived here within these three days, to obstruct their satisfaction by threats. In concert with the Imperial Minister, he has notified that all assistance, and all hope of any cession given to the French by the Genoese Government, will be considered by the Combined Powers as a declaration of War. The Combined Powers know that such a proceeding was unnecessary; but they have adopted it for the purpose of being able to say, that they have restrained the Genoese by terror, and for the purpose of having it in their power to treat them as enemies, if ever the coalition have the superiority.

Though the Genoese Government cannot lend any money to the French Republic, as well from want of the means, as from motives of policy, different individuals are disposed to treat with the French Agents. We are even afraid that many have already offered very considerable sums.

We are as yet ignorant what answer the Senate of Genoa has given to the English and Austrian Ministers; but it is probable, that the answer will be, that they will never depart from their Neutrality, and that they will support it against all the Belligerent Powers, to the utmost extent of the force that they can command.

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To the EDITOR.

[TWO PORTRAITS IN ONE.]

SIR,

YOU are doubtless acquainted with those ingenious designs, which, as one side or the other is held uppermost, present you with a bearded philosopher, or a blooming beauty. The following piece is in this style. As it stands before you, you have the father; if you change the affirmative periods into negative and *v. v.*, you will have the son. It is by W. Seward, Esq. When I tell you that the author is an alarmist, you may wonder that he should hold the present admired minister so cheap. The peculiar turn of his studies will perhaps explain this deviation from a general law. He has long employed his leisure in contemplating “distinguished persons.” The survey fixed in his mind a scale, by which when he came to measure Mr. Pitt, he found him a very dwarf in efficiency and (what properly makes up the other half of such a character), a giant in pretensions.

I do not gaze with the same rapture as Mr. S. “on the sack of nations.” Lord Chatham in my estimation, was intent upon filling the world with admiration rather than with happiness, and I hold him much more fit for the minister of Gengis Khan than of Marcus Aurelius. In considering two men as war-ministers, it is, however, fair to contrast the nature and issue of their enterprizes. But luckily for the son, we are as content under the disgraces brought by his counsels on the British arms, as our predecessors were elated by the glorious victories of the father.

B.

LORD CHATHAM

seems to have been one of those superior spirits, who, in mercy to mankind, are permitted occasionally to visit this lower world, to revive or create Nations, and to decide the fate of Empires.

The British Empire, sinking under the disability of his immediate predecessors, soon regained its pristine vigour under the influence of Lord Chatham. His great mind pervaded every part of it, and, like the torch of Prometheus, illuminated and animated the whole. Called into
power

power at the middle time of life, and with some experience in the complicated business of politics, by the voice of the people, and against the inclination of his Sovereign, he never had the insolence to declare with what rank only of the executive department of Government he would do his country the honour and favour to be contented. In opposition to the Ministers of his Sovereign, he never, from spleen or from indignation, dared to attempt to innovate upon the established Constitution of his country, and, with a view to be a favourite with the people, cajole them with the hopes of an increase of their power and of their consequence, which he never in his heart intended they should possess. When Prime Minister, he never dealt out the dignities and emoluments of office to persons merely because they were related to and connected with him, and whom he intended to direct, from the superiority of his understanding to theirs, and from his knowledge of their incapacity to fill the arduous and important stations which, at a very critical period of the State, he had assigned to them. In Council, when a baleful influence prevailed, which, from jealousy of authority, and perhaps from meaner motives, by its improper interposition and dangerous interference, like the pernicious Remora, impeded and counteracted the motion of the great vessel of Government, he disdained to temporize, and, from views of interest or of fear, to keep the helm which he was not permitted to manage as he pleased. He nobly, and in the true spirit of the Constitution, declared, that he would be no longer responsible for measures which he was not permitted to guide. Of the manliness, of the wisdom, and of the virtue of this declaration, his fellow-citizens were so sensible, that when his Sovereign, the idol of his people, and himself met on an occasion of public festivity, he appeared to divide with the beloved Vicegerent of Heaven the applauses of the multitude!

Lord Chatham never degraded his mind with that attention to the patronage which his high situation afforded, nor divided and distracted his understanding by the minuteness of detail and the meaner operations of finance, which the most ordinary Clerk in his office could have managed as well as himself. The great powers of his mind were always directed to some magnificent object. He saw with the eye of intuition itself into the characters of mankind: he saw for what each man was fitted. His sagacity pervaded the secrets of the Cabinets of other countries; and
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the energy of his mind informed and inspirited that of his own. The annals of his glorious administration were not marked by the rise of stocks, or by the savings of a few thousand pounds, but by the importation of foreign millions, the spoil of cities, the sack of nations, by conquests in every part of the globe.

AN IRREGULAR ODE TO THE MOON.

I.

NOW, when faint purpling o'er the western sky,
The Lord of day his faded lustre weaves,
And thro' yon wild wood's budding leaves,
Shoots his last solitary ray.
O! let me woo the from thy azure shrine,
The mildness of thy snowy brow display!
The tranquil pause, the extacy divine,
And all the witcheries of the Muse, are thine.

II.

Lo from thy beamy quiver fall
Arrowy points, that pierce the ground,
And light the glow-worms twinkling lamp:
On the pale lake's margin damp
The fairy phantoms dance around,
Till scar'd by frolic echo's cavern'd call
They quit their circle, shudd'ring flit away,
And meltingly in thy wan veil of humid light decay.

III.

Oft, let me, by the dimpled stream
That kisses thy reflected beam,
The solemn hour of midnight spend;
When no cares the bosom rend,
When Sorrow's piteous tale is done,
And Trouble sunk with the departed Sun.

IV.

IV.

For Strife is his and grizzly War,
 And deaf'ning Tumult, never mute ;
 But, ON THY silent-moving car
 Wait Peace, and dew-ey'd Pity's tender train,
 And Love, sweet warbling to the soothing flute,
 Whose dying note
 Is wont to float
 Seraphic, on the night gale's aery wing,
 Tempting the planet-tribe their heav'nly hymns to sing.

V.

Hear me ! so may the bird of woe
 Aye greet thee, from her bow'ry cell below ;
 And ocean's rapid surges stand
 Check'd by thy silver hand.

THOMAS DERMODY.

The following information is interesting, as it proves that *Gentlemanly* satisfaction might be given by Law, to the exclusion of that gothic compost of Suicide and Murder, called Duelling.

RUSSIA.

A young Irish Gentleman was lately at Moscow. One night he was present at a public masquerade. In walking through the rooms he inadvertently, in the crowd, pressed against a Russian Lady of high quality. The Princess complained of the rudeness; and the Gentleman, the moment he understood what had happened, went to the Lady, and made the most ample apology. The Princess expressed herself satisfied; and the Gentleman naturally supposed this affair settled.

A Russian Officer, probably some dependent of the Prince, the husband of the Lady, anxious to shew his attachment to the family, basely encouraged others of the company, no doubt by misrepresenting the matter, to insult this stranger, by crowding about him and shewing different signs of disapprobation. The Englishman, who kept the house, advised the Gentleman to leave the rooms, as it was idle to contend with hundreds.—He did so; but was followed unperceived by the Russian Officer, who in one of the entries leading out from the rooms came behind the
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Irish Gentleman, and pulled him down, assaulting him in the grossest manner. In this conduct, I am sorry to add, the Officer was not only abetted but assisted by the Prince his patron. Every country has some nobility to disgrace it.

The Landlord with difficulty rescued the stranger—the Prince and Officer ran away. The Gentleman, not being able to find the delinquents, applied to the Governor of Moscow for redress, who readily promised that exemplary punishment should be inflicted, and demanded to know what sort of satisfaction the Gentleman expected. The stranger replied, that although the Prince and his associate had behaved like scoundrels, he would be satisfied with the Prince's accepting a challenge to fight him in a duel. The Governor said, that such satisfaction was not permitted by the Laws of Russia, but that he would cheerfully grant any satisfaction which these did admit.

The stranger thanked the Governor for his politeness, and agreed to accept of an apology, which he wrote down, to be delivered by the Prince and the Officer in presence of the company assembled at the next masquerade. The masquerade was in consequence of this exhibition much crowded. The Governor himself attended; and the Prince and Officer, having mounted to the Orchestra, pronounced from it, in view of all the assembly, the apology dictated to them.

The Governor added,—“Thus will I punish any one who treats ill any stranger. Our city and country are not so full of foreigners, that we need drive them from us with rudeness and inhospitality. On the contrary, let us invite society so beneficial to us, with kindness and respect. I am ashamed for my country, that persons of such exalted rank should not shew a better example to their inferiors; but while I have authority, those who will not voluntarily shew a good example shall be held up an example at least of the justice of our laws.”

Count——, the Governor, deserves not merely the thanks of his country, but the esteem of mankind, for such a noble behaviour.

Reflections relative to the late STATE-PAPERS.

The hopes of peace which have been so fondly entertained by many for some time past, have for the present completely vanished. Our Cabinet have published a declaration of their sentiments, and it now remains to be seen what line of conduct the French will follow in consequence. It would

not surprize us to see them give up to the Emperor, almost without sollicitation, the very territories concerning which the Executive Directory has declared the law precluded negociation; for we are still of opinion that the aim of the French is to have Peace, if possible, with all the world, except England, flattering themselves that then the united navies of France, Spain and Holland, will be able to drive the British from the ocean. Time will shew how far we are warranted in our opinion.



The following most striking passage we select from the Earl of Lauderdale's Letters to the Peers of Scotland,—Published in the year 1794.

“ In his conscious incapacity to treat; we may anticipate with melancholy certainty the sure cause of protracted hostility: the habit of sacrificing principle to convenience may, indeed, induce the Minister to make a piece of miserable patch-work of his character; but he, and those connected with him, must see *that every consideration of policy and wisdom precludes the possibility of his treating with success.* The instant he makes the attempt, by analysing his political character as a man, and his conduct as a Minister, the whole of our situation will stand unveiled to our enemy. They must know that necessity, not choice, dictates the measure. They must feel that want of ability to carry on the war, and not a wish to re-establish tranquillity, leads to the proposal. They must see that *fear of them, and not love of Peace,* actuates his conduct. In the very proposal they will best discern the extent of their victories: in the past language and conduct of Ministers they will alone be able to form a commensurate view of their present strength, and our humiliation. It would be laying the country at the feet of France, and stating in the plainest characters, that any terms must be accepted; because no resistance could any longer be made.

“ But we cannot suppose the French so blind in their discernments, as not to have marked the political character of the man.—It requires not their ingenuity to discover that the depth of his necessitous submission, will be proportionate to the extent of his original arrogance and folly. Can we believe for a moment, that they are so lost to the remembrance of even his recent policy, as not to observe, that in
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the conduct of the wary Empress of the North, there is a rule and a guide laid down for their adoption? In treating with him, will they not imagine that it is but to refuse, and new concessions must be made? That it is only to deny, and fresh submission must ensue? The sacrifice of character, and of what he stated to be the interest of the nation, *to her*, will insure the concession of our dearest interests *to them*; and if in the year 1791, to preserve his place, the Minister made light of the honour of his country—when he attempts to treat, in the situation to which he has now reduced us, he will learn the consequence of such conduct, by the solid and calamitous sacrifices he will be obliged to make—sacrifices not made more to necessity than to his past and present impolicy and ambition. It will unfortunately, however, not be even necessary for them to look back to this memorable event: it is the nature of man to demand what he conceives would have been asked; and in the submissions that Mr. PITT would have forced upon France, we may form a competent judgment of the terms that he will have it in his power to make."

Such were the opinions of the noble Earl, whose zealous exertions as a Peer of Parliament are actuated by a firm conviction, that the junto who have the Administration of England in their hands, would sacrifice the best interests of the country to their love of office. It is a dreadful precipice upon which we stand, and surely it becomes the People of England to pause and demand whether England shall be sacrificed to the house of PITT. They are to weigh this Minister and his interests against Great-Britain; for we demand in fair argument, whether an opening is not made to a Negotiation by the very answer, lofty as it is, which the Directory have given to our message? They reproach our Ministers with insincerity; they declare that they distrust their professions; but evidently shew that if they could have confidence in their wishes for Peace, they would meet the nation with frankness.

Let us then give to the French an unequivocal proof of our sincerity. Let us petition HIS MAJESTY to dismiss from his Councils men who have equally demonstrated their incapacity for war and peace. And with a new Administration, who have not sullied the character of England by abetting the Despots of Europe in their schemes of partition, nor disqualified themselves for Negotiation by scolding the nation that they could not beat, let us with our own conquests in one hand, hold out to them with the other a fair

and equitable offer for the concessions which we think it important for the safety of Europe that we should demand from them.

They cannot believe that we shall surrender up the French and Dutch settlements we have taken, for nothing in return. They do not say so. Their answer will not admit of such an interpretation; but they say, in clear and intelligible words, that they do not see the features of sincerity in the Message of our present Ministers.

If it should be said, "What, shall we stoop to their insolence, even in return for our own? We will perish rather in the last ditch of our Island!" This is very spirited and very British; but it will not hold. The pressure is too heavy on the mass of the people already.—A very little more. A very few millions in addition to those we have already lavished, will bring us by necessity to that which ought now to be the choice of wisdom, and we shall at last be forced to call in those very men to rescue us from shipwreck, whose voices, if listened to, would have saved us from the storm.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 5th.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the Leicester and Worcester petitions for a tax upon dogs. Mr Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. DENT rose to state his own reasons and the opinions of other people concerning the motion of which he formerly had given notice for a tax upon dogs. He shewed that such a tax was not only desirable but necessary on account of their destruction of cattle and their great consumption of provisions. Allowing therefore one dog to every family, which he thought a moderate computation, there were two millions of dogs in this kingdom. By the proposed tax, this number would probably be reduced to one million; and the amount of the tax at half-a-crown annually on every dog without discrimination, except those which serve as guides to blind men, would be 125,000*l.* a year.

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In the 2d part of the 4th volume of the Manchester Philosophical transactions, 15,000 animals were reckoned to be annually destroyed, and he believed he should not exaggerate if he reckoned them at 50,000. Fifty-one sheep, worth fifty guineas, have been worried and killed by a dog in Lancashire in one night. He had an account, transmitted to him from Devonshire, of a dog that had worried 400 sheep. It was stated in evidence upon a trial before Lord Chief Justice Hale, that a dog had been watched, and seen to kill two sheep, and afterwards went into a pond and washed himself (*a loud laugh*). The fact being stated to the owner of the dog, was disbelieved because the dog was free from blood; but upon solicitation the dog was hung up by the heels, and he voided a considerable quantity, by which means he was found guilty of the accusation. However highly he valued his Right Hon. Friend, he was obliged to state that gentlemen's dogs were equally criminal with those of the poor, as a dog had been observed to do the same in the neighbourhood of Holwood, and when some persons caught him and perused his collar, they found inscribed upon it a *Right Honourable*——“ he left the Committee to fill up the blanks—(*a very loud laugh*). The dog however was pardoned out of respect to his master. (*another peal of laughter.*) As to the danger arising from the multiplicity of dogs, he had to inform the Committee that thirty-three people applied to the Manchester Infirmary in one week with the Hydrophobia. He informed them that allowing a penny per day for the food of one million of dogs, it amounted annually to 3,000,000l. which was 7,000,000l. more than all the rates of the aged poor of the country. So far he called upon the humanity of the house to adopt his motion. He had heard of a gentleman who contracted with his mealman at 800l. per annum for the supply of his kennel; another he knew to expend 400l. a year for the same purpose. A pack of fox hounds could not be kept for less than 1000l. 1500l. or 2000l. per year.

He then moved that a tax of half-a-crown a head upon each dog should be resolved on. He said if this resolution passed he should afterwards move for another tax upon unkennelled hounds.

Col. STANLEY seconded the motion. The question being put,—“ that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a duty of two shillings and six-pence per annum be imposed on dogs of every description.

Mr. PITT approved of the laying of some tax on dogs : but thought that some distinction ought to be made between the poor and the opulent : between those who pay and those who do not pay any assessed taxes, that distinction he should propose thus : three shillings per annum for each dog that shall be kept by a person who pays any assessed taxes, and only one shilling for each dog kept by all those who do not pay assessed taxes. The shilling tax indeed might be applied entirely to parochial purposes ; but the remaining two thirds of the duty he should propose to be brought forward for public purposes. He should therefore propose an amendment to the present resolution. That instead of a duty of 2s. 6d. there be a duty of 3s. on each dog, meaning afterwards to propose in a Committee on the Bill, that all persons who do not pay assessed taxes shall be charged only the duty of one shilling for each dog.

Mr. WILBERFORCE approved the tax.

Mr. LECHMERE supported the measure. He thought that gentlemen who kept a pack of fox hounds should be compelled to pay high in proportion to their number. He thought also that all dogs whatever ought to be taxed, and though he should be execrated by some part of the fashionable world, he would notwithstanding say, that of all the dogs in this country that he wished to be taxed highest, were ladies' lap-dogs. To see an athletic fellow six feet high in a janty livery with a couple of lap dogs under his arms, following a lady through Hyde or St James's Park for a whole morning, and following her home with such worthless animals to be fed upon the luxury of a table, was a disgrace to this country under its present circumstances.

Sir G. P. TURNER mentioned several instances to shew, that dogs, multiplied as they now are, were a great nuisance : they not only killed Sheep, but disturbed public worship : and there were many in the House who must recollect an instance of a dog's breaking in upon the gravity of that House, with a most indecorous yell, just at the moment that a late Noble Lord (North) was opening the Budget : one called out to know what member had interrupted the order of the House, when the Noble Lord, with his accustomed quickness and good humour, answered, it was the Member for *Bark-shire*.

The amendment, " that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a duty not exceeding three shillings per annum shall be imposed on each dog, &c." was then put and carried.

Wednesday, April 6th.

There being but 34 members in the House, they of course adjourned till to morrow.

Thursday, April 7th.

General SMITH rose to make his promised motion on the subject of the Barracks. He first animadverted on the enormous expence of their establishment, which had already amounted to 1,400,000*l*. The expence however was a small point in comparison of the principal. It did indeed demand serious consideration, when *every town was become a citadel, and every village a garrison*. When Barracks were provided capable of containing 34,000 troops, we ought to weigh well the purpose, they were meant to serve. Our peace establishment did not commonly exceed 1,500 men. Either therefore the undertaking was an unnecessary waste of the public treasury, or it betrayed an intention to raise our peace establishment to a force that would portend gloomy things to the liberties of the country, especially when combined with an expression of an honourable Gentleman, that Ministers were willing to employ a vigor beyond law. All this had been done without previous consent of Parliament: in direct opposition to the act for the regulation of the civil list, by which it was provided that no undertaking, the expence of which would exceed 500*l*. should be made without an estimate and the approbation of Parliament. He moved, "that it be referred to a Committee to investigate the expence of the establishment of Barracks, and the authority by which it had been undertaken."

The SECRETARY at WAR said, that although Barracks had been erected without any formal estimate having been presented, it had been done substantially with the knowledge and under the controul of the House. The general Question had not passed silently; a discussion had taken place on it in the year 1793, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor. He did allow the measure to be novel. There were previously Barracks in the country capable of containing 20,000 troops. New ones were added, because the old Barracks had been intended for the accommodation of the Infantry only, and many of them were inconveniently stationed. In answer to the question, what will be the use of these Barracks on the return of Peace, he observed, would there never again be a War? The running up of temporary Barracks was a considerable expence, and was it

not better to have them raised once for all of durable and substantial kind, which although not always used, would be always ready for use. The evil of extending patronage he treated lightly—patronage must be placed somewhere. The salaries of the persons employed in the Barracks were by no means too great. The Officers under the Barrack-master, so far from meeting with sinecures, were obliged to attend constantly, were constantly employed, and had no perquisites: and considering how few temptations the office held out, he considered it very fortunate that they were filled by persons of such character and respectability. They were commonly half-pay officers, attached by long habit to the service, and he rejoiced that there was such a receptacle for the old and wounded officers who had grown grey in the service of their country. Mr. Wyndham allowed and justified the motive assigned by his opponents for the erection of these Barracks; he allowed, that they were meant to secure to the Government the attachment of the Troops. When Sedition and Treason were daily and nightly disseminated, he would say to the Soldiers in the words of a French Comedian, "*If I cannot make them dumb, I will make you deaf.*" That Ministers were willing to employ a vigor beyond law, he would deliberately repeat; when it should again be deliberately repeated, that the duty of allegiance would cease on the enacting of a particular law, and that Resistance would be a question not of Morality, but of Prudence.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR observed, that whenever Ministers were charged with a breach of the laws of their Country, they uniformly evaded it by asserting, that they had violated the forms only, not the substance. But did not the laws of the land *prescribe* those *forms*? Surely therefore there must be meaning in them: the legislature had established the *forms* as the *means* of preserving the *substance*. Mr. Taylor denied the sufficiency of barracks to the accomplishment of the end designed. For soldiers could not always be kept under lock and key; and if it were attempted, would not they feel that they themselves were made slaves in order to impose slavery on their countrymen? But if such discipline were practicable, so much the worse. *They* only can be expected to fight with enthusiasm for their fellow-citizens, who having mingled with them had imbibed their notions and feelings. Mr. Wyndham had spoken with levity on the subject of patronage: the date was not far removed when he held very different sentiments. But
time

time alters most things, and patriotism is too apt, to melt away beneath the rays of court-favour. It became necessary therefore to inform the honourable Secretary, that the patronage of Government had increased to an alarming degree, and had been dangerously augmented by *his* coalition and that of his associates, by the number of places which it became necessary for the ministerial faction to provide for them, among which he reckoned the patronage of barracks. Advertisements of new offices daily stared him in the face. The burthens became daily more galling and oppressive to the people. And yet a system of barracks is justified on the principle that the people of England are *seditionous*! The people of England *seditionous*? Do they not bear tamely all the loads which a War commenced with barbarous wantonness, and conducted with shameful ignorance and unprincipled profusion, have heaped upon them? The people *seditionous*? Have they not suffered their dearest privileges to be wrested from them, the liberty of the press and of speech? Have they not suffered two millions of money to be expended for *barracks* without the consent and recognition of parliament? Is it not ungrateful to reward such meek passiveness of spirit, such pious excess of resignation, by libelling the people of England as *seditionous*? The Right Honourable Gentleman in a strain of high-flown sensibility rejoices, than an asylum has been procured for warriors, wounded and grown grey in the battles of their country, by appointing them barrack-masters! I (said Mr. Taylor) have made enquiries *respecting the barrack-master at Lincoln, and have discovered that he was a dancing-master and master of the ceremonies to the Lincoln Assembly! He was moreover a good electioneering man, and had formerly been a serviceable agent to a family of my acquaintance. That family had since fallen into decay, and as the dancing master shrewdly imagined, he should be better paid if he espoused the interests of the other party, he crossed hands, changed partners, and footed on the other side with Lord Hobart and Colonel Carothorne. And this he believed was the true cause of his appointment.* In fine, he regarded the barracks as having been erected for two grand purposes; first, to overawe the people preparatory to the introduction of new burthens, and secondly, to extend ministerial patronage preparatory to a general election.

Mr. Fox observed, that a system of portentous danger had been made more dangerous by the sentiments, with which the authors of the system had justified it. Previously (said Mr. Fox) to my examination of the immediate subject, I
must

must notice the Right Honourable Gentleman's allusion to a former declaration of mine. My sentiments with regard to the right of resistance are unchanged and unchangeable; and they are these. *In case of power used against the declared voice and for the oppression of the people, whether it be from a minister or a number of ministers, or appear in the shape of a majority in a senate, or from an union of Kings, Lords, and Commons, RESISTANCE IS THE RIGHT OF THAT PEOPLE. Under these principles I have been bred, under these principles I have lived, under these principles it is my duty to die!*—

Reverting to the subject in debate, Mr. Fox observed that it was disgraceful in the extreme to our Army to suppose, that because there may be designing men in this country, that therefore the whole Military were easily to be corrupted: yet upon this supposition did the propriety of the Barrack system rest, as its only foundation. The Right Honourable Gentleman declares to our armies, “If I cannot make them dumb, I will make you deaf!” Alas! he cannot make them *partially* deaf. When he makes them *deaf* to sedition, he makes them deaf to all the sayings that nourish a sense of freedom in their minds. *Unconditional and indiscriminate obedience, is not the duty of a Soldier in a free state. He is to obey lawful commands; but so far from being bound to become a Liberticide, in case of illegal commands it is his duty at once to refuse obedience, and cease to be a Soldier, when by remaining a Soldier he would cease to be a Citizen!* The system of Barracks obtained in France before the Revolution. Did it secure the fidelity of the French Soldiers? Indeed it was extraordinary as well as unfortunate, that while his Majesty's Ministers were declaiming against the wickedness of the Rulers, and exhorting us to avoid the measures which led to the calamities of France, they themselves were daily imitating those very measures, and unless they were checked in their career, might bring on us the same calamities. *His Majesty's Ministers are the great Revolutionists of England, the powerful and effective Allies of Paine and Barlow. Paine asserts: and they furnish facts to prove the truth of Paine's assertions.* Paine said, “Your Constitution is a farce: do you not see that Parliament is nothing more than an arranged Majority, ready to register the edicts of the Minister? He proposes and Parliament is sure to comply.” What did the Ministers do? They heaped grievance on grievance, provoked discontent and called it Sedition—then under the pretext of danger, daily brought forward measures hostile to the very principles of the Constitution, and in contempt of the voice of the people, buoyed them up on the full tide of an obsequious majority.

majority. Could any one deny it? Have they not relied with such insolent confidence on the pliability of the House, as to disregard even the formality of asking its consent? Without the consent or knowledge of the House of Commons have they not spent two millions of money? And spent it in the erection of Barracks? *Barracks* which, they must know, have been always regarded with a jealous eye, and only partially permitted! And because our Ancestors reluctantly gave a partial permission, on this our Ministers justify their having universalized the system without permission: as if there were any resemblance between assenting on special application that a small part of a small army, should be kept in Barracks, and allowing Ministers to barrack the whole of a large army without our assent. This was to hunt for an exception, and then quote it as a rule. It had been said, that if the whole of the extent and expence of the present system of Barracks, had been laid before the House, they would not have agreed to it. He would not say so, for he scarcely could conceive a measure of Ministers, to which the House would not agree: but their conduct was certainly unconstitutional. Parliament had nothing left but either to bring Government into contempt by refusing to sanction what Government stood pledged for, or agree to measures, the principles of which tended to supersede the functions of the Legislature altogether. The Ministers professed a sanctified horror at the most distant prospect of innovation: yet they were themselves the greatest Innovators in this Country—they had altered the law of Treason, they had repealed an article in the Bill of Rights, and now they were about to justify a measure, which in its immediate consequences would be to vote the House of Commons useless.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the sentiments of the SECRETARY at WAR. To affirm it an unconstitutional measure to separate the Soldier from the Citizen he thought unfounded, since by the uniform practice of Government, and the subjection * to the Mutiny Law, a distinction between the Soldier, and the other parts of the Community was recognized and established.

Mr.

* These are *necessary* evils: necessary for the *purposes* of discipline without which an army could not be kept together. But because these *evils* are necessary *therefore* the soldier ought the more to mingle with his countrymen: that the sacred character of citizen, which he might be apt to forget in the *ranks*, he might learn again in his *quarters*.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH supported the motion. One of the best excuses for the system of Barracks was the relief given to Inn-keepers; but allowing, as he did, the great burthen which they felt from quartering soldiers, might not compensation have been made to them? A part only of the enormous expence of Barracks would have afforded them essential relief. The Right Honourable Secretary had said, that our method of quartering soldiers hitherto was anomalous to the conduct of all other countries. He hoped in God, it would always be so! It had been the pride of Britons, that their Constitution was anomalous to that of other countries; and he trusted, that the constitutional mode of *quartering* soldiers, adopted by the wisdom of our ancestors, as best fitted to the preservation of a limited monarchy, would not be abandoned for the system of Barracks, a system fit only for the most absolute *despotism*.

Mr. COURTNEY in his happiest vein of irony complained of the unfairness and want of candour with which his Honourable Friend (the Secretary of War) had been treated. From an uncommon modesty his Honourable Friend had concealed from the House a most extraordinary and ample fund, to supply in great measure the enormous expence of erecting Barracks in every part of the kingdom. All the *dung* of the dragoon horses, which had till now remained the *douceur* and perquisite of the soldiers, was now to be sold by *open contract*, and the produce remitted to the War-Office to be applied to services of state. The Board of Agriculture had approved of this new regulation; and if with due decorum it could be extended to the Infantry, a standing army in Peace would be of the greatest utility, and our soldiers might *manure* the lands which they were prevented from cultivating.—Mr. Courtney asserted, likewise, that his Honourable Friend had been misunderstood in another part of his argument. He had said, that the soldiers by being shut up in Barracks would be precluded from hearing detestable and seditious doctrines: he was too well acquainted with the generous sentiments of his Honourable Friend not to know that he alluded to the sentiments taught by Mr. Reeves and his associations, who were ramified in committees, sub-committees, and inferior clubs over the whole kingdom. Mr. Courtney said, he had sympathized with the Honourable Secretary in the pleasures which he had anticipated from the appointment of meritorious officers. Ministers had six-and-fifty new places to bestow: he was perfectly persuaded that fifty, at least, gallant and veteran officers had been provided for, without any regard to election-influence. He would therefore move for a new list of the Barrack-masters.

After

After some conversation between Mr. Sheridan, Fox, and Grey, and Messrs. Pitt and Steele, on an apparent inconsistency in the accounts, the House divided on General Smith's motion—Noes 98. Ayes 24.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 8.

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS.

This morning, about nine o'clock, the court assembled, and remained deliberating from that time until one, when the Court was opened, and strangers were admitted.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE then called over the names of the Members; and, after having noticed, in the usual forms, the occasion for which the Court had been assembled, the time it had sat, and read over the charges, he proceeded to deliver the SENTENCE:

That the court having heard the evidence in support of the charges exhibited against the Honourable WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, Vice-Admiral of the Red; and having heard his Defence, and the Evidence in his behalf; and having maturely weighed and considered the same, were of opinion,

That, with respect to the two first Charges, of his returning without leave, after having been ordered to proceed to Barbadoes, and of his disobeying the Orders he had received, MISCONDUCT WAS IMPUTABLE TO HIM, for not having shifted his Flag on board the MARS or MINOTAUR, and proceeding in either of them to the West-Indies—But in consideration of other circumstances, the Court ACQUITTED HIM OF ANY DISOBEDIENCE in his conduct on that occasion.

“With respect to the Third Charge, of his having, after his return, disobeyed the orders of the Board of Admiralty, in not going out to the West-Indies in the ASTREA frigate, the Court were of opinion that the Charge WAS NOT PROVED; and therefore ACQUITTED Admiral CORNWALLIS upon that charge.”

Admiral CORNWALLIS, who, during the trial conducted himself with great firmness and composure, heard the sentence read without any emotion; and then making a slight bow to the court, retired along with Mr. ERSKINE and some other friends.

Reports respecting the dissolution of Parliament have, within these few days, been many and various. Some have whispered about the report of an immediate dissolution: the most general opinion that it will be dissolved in August.

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PLYMOUTH, April 9th.

An express arrived at head-quarters, which states, that the Tinnors had been very riotous; had struck the Under-Sheriff and a Corporal of the Worcester Militia, (the latter so severely that his life was despaired of); and had committed other acts of violence near Truro. Fortunately Major St. JOHN, and six companies of the Worcester Militia, with a six pounder, arrived on the spot. The Riot-Act was read, and the field-piece was elevated, and fired over their heads with cannister-shot. This at first had a good effect, and the Tinnors retreated; but rallied again, when Major St. JOHN addressed them with great humanity, and told them, if they did not disperse, he must be compelled to point the field-piece, and fire amongst them. The tinnors not regarding this humane advice, became more riotous, when the Worcester Militia advanced with great vivacity, and notwithstanding showers of brick-bats and stones hurled upon them, they made a brisk charge with fixed bayonets, and put the motley group to the rout.—They secured nine prisoners, among whom were the fellows who so ill-treated the Under-Sheriff and the Corporal of the Worcester.—They are all committed to Bodmin goal.

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*To the EDITOR of the WATCHMAN.*

SIR,

**A** Correspondent of yours who signs himself Phocion, has been at an infinite deal of trouble in collecting the exaggerated reports of the proceedings against Jones and Binns; and in the relation has been pretty liberal with his invectives. I am well assured that the Birmingham Magistrates are too well employed to descend to a public dispute with him;—and nothing but a consciousness of the good qualities and eminent virtues of the Gentlemen so vilely traduced; and a sincere wish to avoid the charge of misprison, not of treason against Society, could have induced me to obtrude myself at all on the patience of your readers.

One would have thought that the services that the Magistrates, (whose cause I am attempting feebly to defend), have on many important occasions rendered to their country, would have entitled them to common decency and respect at least. Phocion seems to think that his fellow-citizens were hardly dealt by: but, I can assure you Sir, that



that the leniency, the kindness with which the Magistrates acted towards them, does honour to their feelings: and instead of exercising that rigour which the prisoners' offences might have warranted, they suffered the administration of their power to pass gently by them. Nay so desirous were they to remove the irksomeness of the necessary captivity of Jones and Binns, that they permitted the most unrestrained intercourse with them: and not only did they hold a levee on the Sunday, but were attended by a party of Ladies to tea on that afternoon.

If Phocion could bring himself to believe that the Magistrates were actuated by a feeling sense of the unpleasant situation of Jones and Binns, and of the insults to which such a situation exposed them; rather than that they were governed by a slavish fear of doing wrong, he would not treat the conveyance of those men to the public office in a coach, with that unmeaning sneer, that peevish expression of resentment that he has done. But the fact is, that Phocion seems so strongly governed by passion and prejudice, that with him it is a sort of instinct, to permit no good sense to be attached to any thing that will possibly admit of a bad one. Even the wholesome admonition of the justice who said to Binns after he was admitted to bail, "take care how you come before us again, for when you do, we shall not behave to you so gently as we have done this time," could not but meet the forked censure of this disguised Phocion.

The "Skill" and "Presence" and "Ingenuity" of Mr. White on this occasion, was more necessary than the "narrow faculties" of Phocion can discover. He who in 1794 delivered back to their country a Hardy, a Tooke, and a Thelwall from the strong grasp of the Law, could not suffer these, the meanest of his fellow creatures, to become its prey. As a wise and good Lawyer, he came to tender his advice on an unprecedented occasion, to the Magistrates; and to "administer Justice" to the captives; he came to loose the fetters that ignorance (not inhumanity) had rivetted on one of them. If in the seizure of the Gentleman's papers alluded to in No. 4; if in the "splitting the indictment;" if in the large bail demanded by the Magistrates; if in any part of their conduct they have acted any otherwise than as honest and humane officers, let them not be attacked from a masked battery, give them fair play.

Is there no regular proceedings pointed out in our law-books against Magistrates exercising an undue authority? besides the Crown-office, have we not a Commons House of Parliament to appeal to, where our grievances however many, if real, will be sure to meet with redress. And though  
that

that honourable house refused an enquiry into the conduct of the Magistrates in the year that Birmingham was miraculously delivered from the machinations of artful, designing men, yet it cannot be supposed by any candid mind, that it proceeded from any connivance with them, but from a well grounded consciousness that the charges in circulation, were the effect of a peevish, vexatious, resentful disposition.

As Phocion has thought proper to conceal his name, I shall claim the same advantage, though I dare say from very different motives.

#### ANTI-PHOCION.

BIRMINGHAM,  
April, 15th 1796.

For the omission of the greater part of ANTI-PHOCION'S letter we offer no apology. Anti-Phocion will perceive that we have selected every thing that appears like fact or argument. The following is one, and not the most violent, of the passages omitted. "Come forward, thou MAGISTRATICIDE and tell the virtuous, injured Magistrates of Birmingham who advised thee to this assassin's trick; to what party thou hast been made the tool, once in thy life, and when injured innocence calls aloud for it, publicly correct your errors, or sullenly admit the shameful depravity of thy heart!" Having admitted an attack on the character of men in important situations, we should have deemed it criminal to have refused or delayed the publication of any communications in their defence. But we confess that we should have supposed the last paragraph of the printed copy of this letter *rank irony*, if other passages had not convinced us, that Anti-Phocion wrote in all the downright sincerity of violent anger.

The necessity (in a *moral* view) of inserting Anti-Phocion's letter, and the importance of the debate on the barracks, which we have therefore given to a length disproportionate to our limits, have united to make us defer the insertion of the Parliamentary Proceedings for the other days of the preceding week. The debates will be given more or less abridged in proportion to their importance: and we earnestly recommend to our readers the attentive perusal of Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Fox's speeches; which we have employed our whole diligence to report in a manner worthy of them.

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THE  
WATCHMAN.

N<sup>o</sup>. VIII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1796.

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THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;  
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

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REMONSTRANCE  
To the FRENCH LEGISLATORS.

**G**UARDIANS of the LIBERTY of EUROPE! the Individual, who has devoted his Joys and his Sorrows to the Interests of the whole, partakes of the importance of the object which he has accustomed himself to contemplate. He addresses you therefore with that dignity with which his subject invests him: for he speaks in the name of HUMAN KIND. When America emancipated herself from the oppressive capriciousness of her old and doting Foster-Mother, we beheld an instructive speculation on the probable *Loss and Gain* of unprotected and untributary Independence; and considered the Congress as a respectable body of Tradesmen, deeply versed in the ledgers of Commerce, who well understood their own worldly concerns, and adventurously improved them. France presented a more interesting spectacle. Her great men with a profound philosophy investigated the interests common to all intellectual beings, and legislated for the WORLD. The lovers of Mankind were every where fired and exalted by their example: each heart proudly expatriated itself, and we heard with transport of the victories of Frenchmen, as the



victories of Human Nature. But the effects of Despotism could not be instantly removed with the cause: and the Vices, and the Ignorance, and the Terrors of the multitude conspired to subject them to the tyranny of a bloody and fanatic faction. The fortune of France prevailed; and a Government has been established, which without counter-acting the progressiveness, gratifies the more importunate frailties, of our present nature. To give stability to such a Constitution, it is needful only that its effects should be experienced. Peace therefore is necessary.

At this season, when all the creative powers of nature are in action, and all things animated and inanimate inspire the human heart with joy and kindliness, at this season, your executive Department have transmitted a paper, which, they knew, would be the signal for recommencing the horrors of War. Legislators of France! if you had been nursed amid the insolent splendour of hereditary prosperity, ignorant of misery and unsympathizing with the miserable, I should not dare repeat to you the common-place pleadings of humanity.—But *you* are from among your countrymen.

But *you* were nurs'd upon the self-same hills,  
Fed the same flocks by fountains, shades, or rills:

*You* ought to tremble and weep beneath the stern necessity, that should command you to issue the mandate for the death even of *one* man—alas! what if for the death of perhaps half-a-MILLION? Permit me then to examine whether or no this necessity existed.—The Directory assign as their motives for rejecting his Britannic Majesty's overtures, first, their doubts respecting the sincerity of the English Court, and secondly, “the constitutional act, which does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that which according to the existing laws, constitutes the Territory of the Republic.”—The Directory doubts the sincerity of the English Court, because Mr. Wickham who transmitted the overture, was not himself authorized to negotiate.—If a disposition favourable to Peace had been discovered in the French Government, a man of greater name and dignity than the Minister to the Swiss Cantons, would have been appointed to treat with the August Legislature of France; but it ought not to have been expected, that the English Court should send a special messenger of high rank on an uncertain errand. To enquire concerning the intentions of the French Government, Mr. Wickham was well qualified by his being on the spot with the French Ambassador.

They doubt it likewise because a congress was proposed, "*of which the necessary result would be to render all negotiation endless.*" The English Court on the other hand wished "*for the establishment of a congress, which has been so often and so happily the means of restoring Peace to Europe.*" A mere assertion opposed to a mere assertion, and therefore both without force. But the Directory *did* communicate the general grounds of a pacification: they inform the contending Powers, that France is determined to retain her most important conquests: That, an act of the Constitution forbids their restoration.—How are other Nations dependent on your internal regulations? What if in a paroxysm of victory ye had passed an act for the junction of England to France? But the inhabitants of the Netherlands themselves wish this union: and it would be unworthy a generous Republic to yield them up to their former Despotism. We should not use those arguments, of which our adversaries may equally avail themselves. To the same motives expressed in the same words the horrors of La Vendee are to be attributed. That no nation has the right of interfering with the affairs of another Country, is a general law: and general laws must not be dispensed with in compliment to the supposed justice of a particular case.

The detention of the Netherlands cannot therefore be defended on the ground of *Justice*: its *Policy* alone remains to be considered! O France! have thy Legislators already degenerated into such abject court-craft, as to know any distinction between Justice and Policy?—But wherein does this Policy consist? Your Commissioners have informed you that these Provinces, reserving an ample supply for themselves, produce Corn enough to supply a third of France. Surely the toil and the treasures, which must be wasted in another campaign, might enable France not to need this supply. Or even if this were impracticable (which it would be insolent unthankfulness to nature to affirm), yet how easily might the free Commerce between France and the Netherlands be made one of the articles of Peace! And is there such magic in the *name* of internal commerce, as to make it the fit object of another series of crimes and miseries? Again, some among you have asserted, that in order to your security against the future ambitious attempts of your enemies, it is necessary that you should retain the Netherlands. Your enemies assert with at least equal plausibility, that in order to their security against your ambition, it is necessary that you should not enlarge your

territories. But, Legislators of France ! if your system be true, a few years only of Peace would so increase your population and multiply your resources, as to place you beyond all danger of attack. The Tyrants of Europe will be ineffectually employed in preventing the irresistible influence of your example on their own subjects.— Let only your magnificent promises be performed, and we shall have no reason to doubt the Almightyness of Truth. That which in Theory has been ridiculed, must necessarily excite imitation, if realized : for why has it been ridiculed except that the despairing children of this world think it too excellent to be practicable ? “ Let us (says Condorcet) be cautious not to despair of the human race. Let us dare to foresee in the ages that will succeed us, a knowledge and a happiness of which *we* can only form a vague and undetermined idea. Let us count on the *perfectibility* with which nature has endowed us ; and on the strength of the human genius, from which long experience gives us a right to expect prodigies.” These are the revolutionary measures which Wisdom prescribes—not the intrigues of your Emisfaries, not the terror of your arms.

If however you persevere in your intentions. will your soldiers fight with the same enthusiasm for the Ambition as they have done for the Liberty of their Country ? Will they not by degrees amid the stern discipline of arms and the horrors of War, forget the proud duties of *Citizens*, and become callous to the softer claims of domestic life ? May not some future Dumourier find a more pliant Army ? May not the distresses of the poor drive them to Anarchy ? May not the rising generation, who have only *heard* of the evils of Despotism but have *felt* the horrors of a revolutionary Republic, imbibe sentiments favourable to Royalty ? Will not the multitude of discontented men make *such* regulations necessary for the preservation of your Freedom, as in themselves destroy Freedom ? Have not some of your supposed Patriots already deemed it expedient to limit the liberty of the Press ? Legislators of France ! in the name of Posterity we adjure you to consider, that misused success is soon followed by adversity, and that the adversity of France may lead, in its train of consequences, the slavery of all Europe !



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To the EDITOR.

SIR,

THE paper, from which the subjoined particulars are taken will obtain much attention from medical men. But to me the fact is most interesting in a moral and political view. I will not trouble you with all the ideas that crowded upon my mind on perusing the account; nor will I attempt a selection from the multitude. The extract cannot be read by any person with indifference; and those, who have most regard for their species, will be moved the most. Could the life and death of every individual be circumstantially recorded, the annals of the poor would exhibit a boundless variety of wretchedness. Yet this example would hardly be equalled. It was hard that strenuous resolution, prompted by kind affection, should lead to such a catastrophe, and that a human creature should have been distinguished in misery, merely because he was distinguished in merit, above an hundred thousand fellow-sufferers.

It may be proper to say a word of the cause or causes of the tremendous malady, to which the poor man fell a victim. No competent judge will I imagine, impute it *wholly* to the accident that happened twelve years before. Many will suppose that this accident had no share whatever in its production; and almost every one will set it down as probable that no such disorder would have taken place, if the patient had not been reduced to so deplorable a state of body and mind.

MEDICUS.

John Lindsay, weaver, has been industrious, sober, and regular in his mode of living; but subject to low spirits from the difficulty he found, at times, of maintaining a wife and six young children. His exertions, however, were in general proportionate to his difficulties. But, from the depreciation of labour in 1794, he found, that the most rigid œconomy and indefatigable industry were not sufficient to ward off, from himself and family, the calamities of hunger, debt, and the most abject poverty. The anxiety of his mind now became almost insupportable. As the last refuge for his distress, he applied, a few days previous to the attack of his complaint, to the Overseers of his Parish for their assist-

ance to pay his rent, and thereby prevent the seizure of his goods; but obtained no relief. Overwhelmed with grief and disappointment, he yielded to despair, resigning himself and family to their wretched fate. He was soon roused from this state of fancied apathy, by the piercing cries of his children demanding bread. In a paroxysm of rage and tenderness, he sat down to his loom on the Monday morning, and worked night and day, seldom quitting his seat, till early on the ensuing Wednesday morning. During this period of bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, he was entirely supported by hasty draughts of cold butter-milk, sparingly taken. Nor did he quit the loom, until his strength was completely exhausted. He then threw himself upon his bed, and slept a few hours. On waking, he complained of giddiness and confusion in his head, and a general sense of weariness over his body. He walked five miles that morning, in order to receive his wages, for the completion of his work; and, on his return, felt much fatigued, and troubled with a pain in his head. During the night, his sleep was interrupted by involuntary and deep sighs—slight twitchings in the arms—and a sense of weight and constriction at the breast. He complained of much uneasiness at the light of a candle, that was burning in the room. On evacuating his urine, he was obliged to turn aside his head from the vessel, as he could not bear the sight of the fluid without great uneasiness. Being rather thirsty, he wished for balm tea to drink; but was unable to swallow it from a sense of pain and tightness, which he experienced about the throat, when the liquid was presented to him. He suddenly exclaimed, on perceiving this last symptom, "Good God! It is all over with me!" and immediately recalled to his Wife's recollection, the circumstance of his having been bitten,* twelve years ago, by a large dog, apparently mad. The symptoms of hydrophobia became gradually more severe, till Saturday when he died. The physician who relates his case, particularized the following, among several other almost equally terrible, circumstances. I observed, he frequently fixed his eyes, with horror and affright, on some ideal

* Soon after this accident, he applied to a Surgeon at Ashton in this neighbourhood, who dressed the wound for a short time, and ordered the Ormskirk medicine to be taken. The wound was speedily healed; and the Patient had never distrusted his being cured, till the moment he was unable to swallow liquids. I wrote to the Surgeon, with a view of obtaining particular information relative to the state of the wound, &c.; but, the circumstance had altogether escaped his memory.

ideal object; and then, with a sudden and violent motion, buried his head underneath the bed-cloaths. The last time I saw him repeat this action, I was induced to enquire into the cause of his terror.—He eagerly asked, if I had not heard howlings and scratchings? On being answered in the negative, he suddenly threw himself upon his knees, extending his arms in a defensive posture, and forcibly throwing back his head and body. The muscles of the face were agitated by various spasmodic contortions;—his eye balls glared, and seemed ready to start from their sockets;—and at that moment, when crying out in an agonizing tone:—"Do you not see that black dog?" his countenance and attitude exhibited the most dreadful picture of complicated horror, distress and rage, that words can describe, or imagination paint!

W. A. R.

A new mode recommended.

WOULD it not be a better way, of settling national disputes, if, instead of employing men and blood-hounds in our armies, we were to employ either game cocks, or such other animals as are known to possess courage and ferocity:—If this mode were adopted, at least by Europeans, for whose benefit we chiefly write, wars, disputes, and contests, whether for territory or commerce, for mountains or mole-hills, nay even for religion itself, might be carried on and decided without that effusion of human blood, which, whatever some great folks may think, is of some little value. The method should be this: one Prince declareth war against another, he challengeth him to send so many shake-bags or turn-outs, to a cockpit, suppose, for instance, in a neutral territory, where *fair play* may be shewn.

The feeders of each nation, the bench of bishops, a delegation of the lauded, interest, and the monied men of both the contending nations, whether absent or present, are to bet upon the cocks, and to continue to do so till one side or the other hath *lost all their money*; the losers to be deemed the vanquished party, and to submit to the terms prescribed or dictated by the winners. This will appear no innovation,

for is it not practised very frequently in this country? Do we not sometimes read in our newspapers of a battle to be fought between the gentlemen of Lancashire and Cheshire; when all the world knows, that they fight only their cocks? Thus may a *just and necessary war* be carried on, and a *regular government* established, without the loss of an ounce of human blood; and thus may our happy constitution be protected, and *Christianity* promoted—not by the *sword* but by the *spur*—not by cutting the throats of men, but merely by cutting the throats of a few *chanticleers* in a *main* or a few *bye-battles*!

TO A PRIMROSE,

[The first seen in the Season.]

————Nitens, et roboris expers,
Turget, et insolida est: et spe delectat.

OVID. METAM.

THY smiles I note, sweet, early flower,
That peeping from thy rustic bower,
The festive news to earth dost bring,
A fragrant messenger of spring.

But tender blossom, why so pale?
Dost hear stern winter in the gale?
And didst thou tempt th' ungentle sky
To catch one vernal glance and die?

Such the wan lustre sickness wears,
When health's first feeble beam appears;
So languid are the smiles that seek
To settle on the care-worn cheek;

When timorous hope the head uprears,
Still drooping and still moist with tears;
If, thro' dispersing grief, be seen,
Of bliss the heavenly spark serene.

And sweeter far the early blow,
Fast following after storms of woe,
Than (comfort's riper season come,)
Are full blown joys, and pleasure's gaudy bloom.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

AS a learned friend of mine was rummaging an old Trunk the other day, he discovered a false bottom, which, on examination, proved to be full of old parchments. But, what was his joy and surprise, when he discovered that the contents were neither more nor less than some of the lost Tragedies of Sophocles. As the writing is difficult, and the traces of the letters somewhat faded, he proceeds slowly in the task of decyphering. When he has finished, the entire Tragedies will be given to the Public. In the mean time I send you the following fragment, which my friend communicated to me, and which all real Critics will concur with me, I doubt not, in determining to be the genuine production of that ancient Dramatist. His characteristics are simplicity and sententiousness. These qualities, are conspicuous in the following Iambics, which contain a seasonable caution to parents against rashly trusting children out of their sight.—Though your Paper is chiefly occupied in plain English, you may sometimes gratify your learned readers with a little Greek: therefore give them this, if you think that it *will* gratify them. For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin Version, which, I hope, is as pure and perspicuous as Latin Versions of Greek Tragedies commonly are.

I am, Sir, &c.

S. ENGLAND.

Κρυσαλλοπηκτες τριπτυχοι κοροι ροας
 Ωρα θερς ψαιροντες ευταρσοις ποσι,
 Διναις επιπτον, οια δη πιπτειν φιλει,
 Απαντες· ειτ εφευγον οι λελειμμενοι.
 ' Αλλ' ειπερ ησαν εγκεκλεισμενοι μοχλοις,
 " Η ποσιγ ολισθανοντες εν ξηρω πεδω,
 Χρυσων αν ηβηλησα περιδοσθαι σαθμων,
 Ει μη μερ^Θ τι των νεων εσωζετο.
 ' Αλλ', ω τοκεις, οσοις μεν οντα τυγχανει,
 " Οσοις δε μη, βλασηματ' ευτεινεσ σπορας,
 " Ην ευτυχεις ευχησθε τας θυραζ' οδους
 Τοις παισιν, ευ σθας εν δομοις φυλασσετε.

Glacie-durata triplices pueri fluentia
 Tempestate æstatis radentes pulchras-plantas habentibus pe-
 dibus, In

In vortices ceciderunt, ut sane accidere solet,
 Omnes; deinde effugerent reliqui.
 Sin autem inclusi essent vestibus,
 Aut pedibus labantes in arido campo,
 Auri ponderis sponfione libenter contenderem,
 Partem aliquam juvenum servari potuisse.
 At, O parentes, tum vos, quibus esse contigit,
 Tum vos, quibus non contigit, germina pulchros-filios-pro-
 creantis fegetis,
 Si felices optatis extra-domos itiones
 Pueris vestris, bene eos intra domos fervate.
 Aut professor aut diabolus.

M. DE SOMBREUIL AND M. WINDHAM.

Mr. WINDHAM has at length published the Correspondence between him and M. de SOMBREUIL.—We have given Translations of the Letters.—The first Letter of M. de SOMBREUIL's shews, at least, that there was a very great want of concert and combination in the Quiberon Expedition.

LETTER FIRST.

On board the John, Portsmouth Road, July 8, 1795.

SIR,

The short stay which I made in London not having permitted me the honour of seeing you more than once, and my sudden departure having prevented me from conversing with you on several points of importance to me, in my present situation, I have sufficient confidence in your sagacity to be convinced, that I shall find such instructions as will serve me for a guide, and enable me to support the responsibility attached to my conduct, as well towards you as towards the Troops under my command.

A full conviction of the necessity of subordination joined to a zealous devotion to the cause in which I have embarked, induce me to fly with precipitation at the first signal I receive, and never allow me to urge the smallest objection. I say nothing of the discretion which a Government has a right to expect from those it employs; I have long since given sufficient proofs of mine; and I have reason to believe that

that they are such as will enable me to obtain, at least, those marks of confidence which are due to my situation.

I have the honour to observe to you, Sir, that I am going with troops, of whose destination I know nothing but by public report, neither am I acquainted with their means of subsistence, nor, in the smallest degree, with the rules by which I am to regulate my conduct. What will be necessary with regard to ammunition, with which I am not, to my knowledge provided, and with regard to the support of those with whom I am to act; the means by which I am to carry on my correspondence with you, in a distant situation; and from whom I am, in all cases, to receive orders—these are points on which I request you to give me such instructions as will serve as a basis for my conduct.

I had the honour also to request that you would let me have an officer from the Department of Inspection. If you send me such a person, pray chuse a man who speaks both languages, that he may, on occasion, assist me in the translation of your letters; and that your orders may only be known to an officer chosen by Government.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Your very humble servant,

Count CHARLES DE SOMBREUIL.

SECOND LETTER.

SIR,

The Letter which I have written to Sir JOHN WARREN will give you every information in my power to afford, as well on my present situation, as on past events; I will not remind you of the letter which I wrote to you from Portsmouth, as you doubtless feel the force of the remarks which I there made; you must be sensible how much my heart suffers in these last moments; independently of the regret which I experience for the fate of my companions, you know what sacrifices an order so prompt obliged me to make.

I request you, Sir, to be so kind as to give to the bearer, a faithful man who has never abandoned me (and whom the losses I have sustained incapacitate me from rewarding) the sum of 500 Louis, to be shared with my other servants. This request will not appear indiscreet, as I have lost several Government Securities to a greater amount.

I also recommend to you, Sir, the two persons about whom I spoke to you before I left London.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Count CHARLES DE SOMBREUIL.

To Mr. WINDHAM, Secretary at War.

Farther particulars relating to the Campaign of 1794 and 1795.

AFTER the Troops had taken up their ground upon the heights, they were permitted to go in search of water, to the village of Famars, and under that pretext behaved most scandalously to the persecuted inhabitants, who were pillaged and deprived of the whole of their property; nay, their clothes were forcibly taken from off their backs, and they were seen almost naked at their cottage doors, wringing their hands in the greatest misery. The Officers of the different corps exerted themselves as much as possible, to discover and punish the offenders; and the Captain of a troop of Austrian hussars, upon being told that one of his men had torn the bed from under a woman and her infant, of which she had been but a short time delivered, cut down the hardened villain with his sabre, and left his body on a dunghill near the spot; this act of summary justice had the desired effect, by restraining in some degree, the unbridled licentiousness of the soldiery; the object of plunder was *fine cambric*, as great quantities were manufactured at the villages surrounding Valenciennes. Many of the British disgraced themselves by marauding, and a corporal of the First Regiment of Guards, who crossed a branch of the Rhonelle, to search a house on the opposite bank of the river, had encumbered his body with such a quantity of that article, which he had round his waist, that he was drowned in his endeavours to return.

FROM having been so long, and so closely confined in casemates, which were at Valenciennes miserably bad, a dreadful fever raged amongst the inhabitants, and swept them off by hundreds. The fresh air had such an effect upon

upon many of those sufferers, whose existence had been in misery prolonged till the surrender of the place, that they were seen expiring in the street, the moment they were exposed to it.

Amongst the various details of miseries endured during the siege, the inhabitants told of a small convent, where the Nuns had taken refuge in one of the cellars; a thirteen-inch shell piercing through the roof, found its way to the very spot where they were assembled, and instantaneously destroyed, or miserably mangled the whole Sisterhood, to the number of fifteen.

Some British Officers, passing through the streets immediately after the town had been taken possession of in the name of his Imperial Majesty, observed a Bookseller's shop upon the *grand place*, appearing so neat, and so little damaged, that they entered it; and in the course of conversation congratulated the owner upon having escaped so well. Alas, Gentlemen, replied the poor fellow, with tears rising at the moment, the very first shell thrown into the town, deprived me in an instant, of my wife and two daughters.

On the 27th of October, an advanced squadron of the 2d or Queen's Regiment of dragoon guards, fell in at the village of *Sanghin*, with a picquet of French Infantry, formed of 6 officers, and 150 men, on their retreat across the plains towards *Lezemes*. They killed near 50 on the spot, and with their broad swords cut up the rest in such a manner (as they had formed a hollow square, and made a brave defence) that not above a dozen men escaped unhurt. In a most mangled state, nearly 100 miserable objects were brought as prisoners to the Duke's head-quarters; another squadron of the *Queen's* and some Austrian Hussars, having joined in the pursuit, The latter troops, keeping back till their enemies were thrown into confusion by the British charges, were then guilty of most unpardonable cruelties, for after cutting with their sabres till they had tired both hands, by way of *respite* from their labours, they drew their pistols from their holsters, and fired into the heaps of wounded. Every possible assistance was given to the suffering Frenchmen at Campaign, all the surgeons in the camp were sent to dress their wounds, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, humanely ordered wine and food to be distributed amongst them, ere they were carried off to Tournay. Instances of ferocity and more than savage barbarity, in the Light Cavalry of his Imperial Majesty, were very frequent; the

the following is one amongst a number that occurred during the Campaign of 1793. They were generally entrusted with the conveyance of prisoners; and one of them having charge of a wounded Officer, reined in his horse as he was conducting him, and presenting a pistol and ball-cartridge, ordered the unfortunate Republican to load and then return it. His wishes were complied with, and the wretch in cold blood, blew out the unprotected Frenchman's brains with the contents.

Such was the wetness of the season, while they were encamped near Campaign, that the soldiers every morning might be seen *lading* the water from their tents by *hat-fulls*; they were but scantily provided with *straw*, and consequently fell rapidly sick; two or three men of the guards, were so affected, that they dropt down and died, when formed on the parade for *picquet*! one in particular was a Corporal of the 3d Regiment, who, the preceding day, appeared in perfect health. The general hospital at Tournay was filled with invalids, and the inattention to their comforts, which has since arisen to such a shameful height, was even at that early period of the war, conspicuous in the *medical* department. Two men were often placed in the same bed, the one complaining of a *dysentery*, the other, of a *putrid fever*; death to both patients usually ensued from such ignorance, added to other instances of inhuman treatment and neglect, and the mortality was consequently great. *Sour Burgundy*, which was substituted for *port wine*, as it could be purchased at the rate of about ten-pence a bottle, was the only liquor served out to the sick, heightening in general their disorders: and a *regimental Surgeon* who had the *weakness* to feel for his suffering fellow-creatures, passing through the hospital one day, when absent from the camp, to visit the patients of his own battalion, was called on to procure them *water* to moisten their parched lips, as they had not, they declared, for many hours, been furnished with a drop of any kind of liquid!

NANTES,

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N A N T E S, April 1.

CH A R E T T E.

CHARETTE, who was taken prisoner by TRAVOT, on the 2d of this month, was first taken to Angers and afterwards to Nantes, where he arrived on the 7th at midnight. On landing from the boat, he said, with a sigh, "It is here at length that the rascally English have conducted me."—This was the only instance in which he testified any emotion. He was conducted to the house of BOUSSAI, where he asked for a glass of water and a moment of repose. He retired and slept soundly.

The following morning at nine o'clock, he was taken before General DULITH, and underwent an interrogatory. He refused to answer several questions. Being interrogated respecting DE LA ROBERIE, he said, "that he did not know a greater scoundrel—that he fought, it was true, for a counter-revolution, but that he disavowed him as not being of his party." He was conducted under a strong guard to prison. The cries of "*Vive la Republique*," were heard from an immense crowd as he passed along; but whether it was from the military attendance, or from an amelioration of the manners of the people, nothing like insult proceeded from any quarter.

The countenance of CHARETTE was assured, his step was firm, and his deportment was calm. On the following day he was tried.

He answered every question without irritation, and even with coolness. Of the questions which were put to him, the following were amongst the most interesting:

He was asked, Whether, at the time of the pacification, the Representatives of the People had not promised him a King?

He answered in the negative. He said that no such thing had ever been mentioned, either in their public discourse or private conversation.

Why then had he violated the pacification?

Because he understood that the Representative GAUDIN had put troops in motion for the purpose of seizing and carrying him off against the faith of the treaty.

Had he any correspondence with the Emigrants, or with foreign powers?

His

His reply was, that he had received but 15,000 livres from the English; that he had corresponded with them but for the short time that they were at the *Isle Dieu*; that he had received from them but little of arms or ammunition. He said that he had no continued correspondence with the Emigrants; that he had received only a cypher from the Counts d'ENTRAIGNES and d'ARTOIS, with a brevet of Lieutenant General from LOUIS the XVIII. It was evinced to him that he had not been exact in this answer.

Had he any correspondence with the interior?

No! When he wanted arms or ammunition, he sent the peasants to seek them, and confided in their address.

When mention was made of the massacres at Machecoul and elsewhere, under his orders, he replied only by a sarcastic smile, intimating that he had merely done his duty.

He admitted that he had acted as Commander in Chief, and that he had fought for the establishment of Monarchy. But he said that, some days before he was surprized, a General, whom he did not name, had promised him protection, provided he would consent to quit the territory of the Republic. This letter, he said, was in the hands of the Cure of Montmaison, who he requested should be summoned. This letter, he said, would either confound his assertions, or prove the truth of what he had advanced.

The Jury, after hearing his official defender, retired to decide. In the mean time he chatted with those around him, and related the circumstances of his capture. Being asked, why he did not kill himself, he said, that it was contrary to his principles, and that he had always looked on suicide as an act of cowardice.

He heard the sentence read without the least emotion, and when he requested leave to speak, the deepest silence ensued. He then said, "he did not mean to retard, for a single instance, the fate to which he was destined, but begged it as a favour, that the commission would for his satisfaction send in search of the letter of which he had already spoken.

At five o'clock he was conducted to the *Place des Agricultures*. Five thousand men were drawn up in a square battalion, and the Clergyman GUIBERT assisted him in his last moments. He refused to go on his knees or have his eyes bandaged, but presenting his breast to the piquet, which was drawn up before him, he withdrew his left arm from the sling, and making a sign with his head that he was ready, the soldiers fired, and he dropt dead on the spot.

CHARLETTE



CHARETTE was no more than thirty-three years of age, and in height about five feet, four inches; his hair was dark, his eye-brows black and narrow, his eyes sunk, little and lively, his nose long and hooked, his mouth large, his chin long, much marked with the small-pox, a full breast, his thighs well made, his legs rather small, his voice feeble and effeminate, and his shape altogether handsome.

The courage of CHARETTE was proved in the difficulties of his situation. It was uniform and steady, but he was not susceptible of any lively passions. In the course of the last war when the Chevalier CHARETTE was Lieutenant of a man of war, and was walking upon the deck, an awkward sailor spilt a vessel of boiling pitch upon his feet. The Chevalier turned from him without any other observation, than "You rascal, you have scalded me." In talents and mental resources he was no more than an ordinary man. Like most chiefs of a party, he acquired an immense reputation; like them he has been enabled for a time to avail himself of that credit; and like them at last he perished as a malefactor.



## FRANCE.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.—The armies of the French are still on the Rhine.

The Victor Gaul

Leans on his spear and breathes; yet still his eye  
Jealous and fierce.

The Austrian armies are on the other side. How can such large masses be put in action in countries where subsistence cannot be provided? A very intelligent Austrian Officer said the other day to one of his countrymen, "That the Campaign could not be opened before the harvest, that the Austrian army distributed as it was through a vast extent of territory, might subsist; but that there were no means of procuring subsistence if the army were to be united in a mass: he supposed, that the French were much in the same situation as the Austrians."

INTERNAL REGULATIONS and FACTIONS.—Those who have considered the appointment of General PICHEGRU to the embassy of Sweden as only an honourable exile, have not duly considered the importance of that mission, in the present moment, to the French People. If PICHEGRU is not to be at the head of their army, he could not be more

honourably situated, than as Minister at Stockholm. The present state of the Swedish affairs is deeply interesting to France. The young King of Sweden is not inclined to the marriage with the PRINCESS of NECKLENBURG, and has hitherto firmly opposed himself to the tyranny of the EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, in imposing upon him the *Sbackles* of a Political Marriage. It is of the most essential moment to France to preserve the independence of Sweden, as the views of Russia on the Porte are no longer disguised; and the SWEDEN alone can, with pecuniary aid, check her ungovernable lust of empire.

Paris exhibits an alarming and tumultuous appearance. The intrigues of the Jacobins and Royalists, their numbers and violence have provoked some severe decrees from the French Legislature. They have indeed veiled the face of Liberty. The Anarchists are indefatigable in seducing the minds of the multitude by preaching up doctrines, which will be true when they are practicable:—that is, when the majority of men are perfectly wise and virtuous. This happy period will not be accelerated by inculcating dispositions to rapine: and a system, which could not subsist a month except under the widely-diffused influence of Love and Knowledge, must be raised on a nobler basis than the rage and envy of the ignorant. The following paper, which has been profusely posted up by the Terrorists, will give some idea of these doctrines.

“ Analysis of the doctrine of Rœbeuf, a tribune of the People, proscribed by the Executive Directory, for having told truth.

1. Nature has given to every man an equal right to the enjoyment of all properties.

2. The aim of society is to defend this equality, often attacked by the strong and the wicked in the state of nature, and to augment, by the concurrence of all, every common enjoyment.

3. Nature has imposed upon each the obligation of toiling: no one can shun labour without being criminal.

4. Labours and enjoyments ought to be common to all.

5. There is oppression when one man wears himself out by labour and wants every thing, while another has abundance and does nothing.

6. No one can without being guilty of a crime, appropriate to himself, exclusively, the products of the earth or of industry.

7. In

7. In a true society there should be neither rich nor poor.

8. The rich who will not give up their superfluities to the indigent, are the enemies of the people.

9. No one can by the accumulation of all the means, deprive another of the instruction necessary to his happiness. The instruction ought to be common.

10. The aim of the revolution is to destroy inequality, and to establish the prosperity of all.

11. The revolution is not terminated, because the rich absorb all property, and command exclusively, while the poor labour like real slaves, languish in misery, and are nothing in the State.

12. The Constitution of 1793 is the true law of the French, because the people have solemnly accepted it; because the Convention had not the right to change it; because, to accomplish this aim, it butchered the people who called for the execution of that Constitution; and because it expelled and murdered the Deputies who considered it as their duty to defend it, &c. &c."

The most furious harangues are daily held in the Tuilleries, and cries of fury and death resound from the collected Auditors. We still more deeply regret the confusions and unseemly tumults which have manifested themselves in the council of five hundred. In the sitting of April 12th, on the motion of Thibaudeau to defer the report on the troubles of the South, there arose the most violent agitations, that too forcibly recalled the tempestuous consultations which preceded the deadly calm of Robespierre's dictatorship. ISNARD left the Tribune with his voice and gestures menacing those who opposed him. The President put on his hat. This signal of public danger calmed them for a moment; but the tumult was recommenced, when JOURDAN appeared in the Tribune. He implored to be heard; but in vain. Descending the Tribune with visible despair and agony he raised his hands to Heaven, and exclaimed,

YOU ARE STRIVING TO EXCITE A CIVIL WAR!

The dissension was at length appeased, and the motion of Treilkhand adopted, "That a message should be sent to the Directory to demand the state of the South Departments, and the cause of the troubles which agitate them?"



In the sittings of April 15th, the factious fury of the Royalist and Jacobin mobs alarmed the council into apparent unanimity; and they passed the following decrees, which, we trust, will be as transient as the melancholy necessity that demanded them.

- I. Those are criminal against the internal security of the Republic and the individual safety of citizens, and shall be punished with death, who, by speeches, writings, or publications, either distributed or posted, shall provoke the dissolution of the National Representation, or that of the Directory; or the murder of all or any of the members who compose them; the establishment of Royalty, or the Constitution of 1791, or of 1793, or of any other Government besides that of 1795; the invasion of public property, the plunder and division of private property, under the title of agrarian law, or in any other way. If the jury declare that there are mitigating circumstances belonging to the crime, the penalty of death may be converted into that of banishment.
- II. The accused shall be prosecuted by the foreman of the Jury performing the functions of a police officer, and the trials shall be submitted to special Juries of Accusation and Sentence.
- III. The foremen of the Juries of Accusation shall proceed on penalty of forfeiture, without delay, without intermission, and setting aside all other business.
- IV. Every assemblage in which provocation shall be attempted of the nature of those provided for by the first article, assumes the character of a seditious mob: the good citizens shall apprehend the culpable, and, provided they are too weak, shall give information to the nearest armed force.
- V. Those who shall be found in these assemblages, shall be bound to disperse at the first summons of the Magistrates or of the armed force. If they refuse to disperse, they shall be punished in the following manner: The foreigners, or those returned from banishment, with death: those who having had public employments have been accused, or outlawed and not acquitted, by banishment; and all others by five years imprisonment.
- VI. If those thus assembled should resist the armed force charged to apprehend them, they shall be fired upon.
- VII. Those who shall not obey the summons and who shall be seized on or apprehended, in consequence of their refusal, shall be prosecuted and punished as above.

VIII. All those who shall wear in public any other cockade than the national one; or any rallying sign, shall be punished with a year's imprisonment; but with banishment if seized in a mob.

And on April the 17th, the following:

- I. No Journals, Gazettes or Periodical Works, shall be printed; nor Notices to the Public distributed; no Posting-bills printed or stuck up, without having the name of the author or authors, and the printer's name and place of abode.
- II. All infraction of the preceding article, by omission of the name of the author or printer, or by inserting a false name, or false place of residence, shall be prosecuted by the Police Officer, and punished with six months imprisonment; and in case of a second offence, with two years imprisonment.
- III. If the journals or periodical papers contain articles not signed, and extracts, or pretended extracts, from foreign papers; he who shall publish the aforesaid articles in his name shall be responsible for them,
- IV. The distributors, venders, or posters up of papers contravening the first article, shall be punished according to the terms of the 2d article.
- V. The authors, printers, or posters of provocations declared criminal by the law of the 27th instant, shall be prosecuted in the mode then determined.
- VI. The sellers and hawkers of periodical papers not signed, who cannot point out the authors of them, or who shall give false addresses, or the addresses of foreigners or persons having no fixed residence, shall be punished with two years imprisonment; and for a second offence with transportation.
- VII. The printers, hawkers, or posters, who shall be apprehended, shall not be tried or set at liberty until after the trial of the author, or until the inutility of the searches for his discovery shall be manifest.

The executive Directory have addressed a proclamation to the Citizens of Paris detailing their own services and exposing the motives of the seditious assemblies. We were keenly disappointed in the perusal: it is the most tame and ill-written paper which has appeared since the commencement of the Revolution.

**FINANCES.** In consequence of these tumults, which threaten the stability of the new Constitution, the mandates have suffered a temporary depreciation.

**POLITICAL VIEWS.** See the Remonstrance in the beginning of this Number.

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[The following is the letter referred to in the second letter of Sombreuil to Mr. Wyndham.]

To SIR JOHN WARREN, *Commander of the English Fleet, on board the Pomona, under Fort Quiberon.*

Aurai, June 22.

SIR,

I WAS far from expecting that it would have been my lot to send you such a detail of the events which took place on the fatal day that brought me hither, and to have a severe examination instituted on the conduct of the false and dastardly Traitor who has ruined our cause. M. De Puisaye, having ordered me to take a position, in which I was to wait his orders, took the singular precaution of hastening to a ship, which he secured for his retreat, and thus abandoned to their hard destiny a number of victims, whom he sacrificed.

The garrison of the fort having been forced, and the left wing of the division being already turned, the only resource that remained was precipitately to re-embark, which was rendered nearly impossible, by the proximity of the army. The regiments of D'Hervilly and Dresnay abandoned or massacred their officers.

The greater part of the soldiers judging so bad a position desperate, dispersed into the country. I found myself hemmed in by the rock, at the extremity of the island, with 300 or 400 gentlemen, and a few of the men who still remained faithful to us, who were left unprovided with cartridges, none having been furnished but to the guards of the fort, notwithstanding repeated requests on my part. No doubt M. de Puisaye had his own reasons to justify this conduct, which we hope he will condescend to explain.

A number of vessels that still remained on the coast, might have afforded me the disgraceful retreat which M. De Puisaye so vigilantly seized, but the derelictions of my companions



panions in arms would have been far more shocking to me than the lot which awaits me, I believe to-morrow morning. I am bold to say, I deserve a better; and this you will acknowledge, together with all those who know me, if chance should ever permit any of the companions of my misfortune to reveal to the world the mysteries of this fatal, this unexampled day.

The consternation of an undisciplined and disorderly body of men, deserted by their commander, in whom implicit confidence had been placed, rendered it impossible for his studied security, to take those measures for the general safety, which he so providently secured for himself.

Thus bereft of every resource, I agreed to a capitulation, in order to save what could not escape; and the generality of the army, gave me to understand that every emigrant would be made prisoner and spared, like the others, but that I alone should be excepted.

Many will say, what could he do? Some will answer he ought to have died. Doubtless I shall die. But as I remained the only person to watch over the lot of those, who, the evening before, had twenty leaders, I could only exert what efforts were in my power, and these were ineffectual. Those, who left me no other to adopt, might rescue me from this responsibility.

I make no doubt but that the dastard will attempt to give some colour to his flight; but I call on you, by the laws of honour, to communicate this letter to the public, *and no doubt Mr. Windham will have the goodness to add to it the letter I addressed to him from Portsmouth.* Farewell! I bid you farewell with that calmness which can alone result from purity of conscience, and the estimation of all the brave men who at present share my misfortune, and who prefer it to the escape of the coward; who, not having courage to fight with us, ought at least to have forewarned me; that esteem I value as a pledge of immortality. I fall a victim to his cowardice, and to the force of those arms that were for a length of time not unfortunate to me.

In this last moment I derive a source of enjoyment, if any can be tasted in a situation like mine, from the esteem of my companions in misfortune, and that of the enemy by whom we are conquered. Farewell! Farewell! all the world!

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

COMTE CHARLES DE SOMBREUIL.

A French Officer, on the 3d instant, going in a vessel from the Hague to Rotterdam, contracted an acquaintance with one of the passengers, a dealer in watches, who was going from the latter City to Brabant. The watchmaker was so well pleased with the patriotic effusions of his companion in the course of their passage, that, when the vessel arrived at its place of destination, both resolved to halt at the same inn, which is called the *Kleine Schippers Herberg*. They supped together, and afterwards amused themselves at cards until one in the morning; when they agreed to sleep in one room, and at length even in one bed. Unfortunately, however, the tradesman either by accident or carelessness, exhibited to his new acquaintance a purse richly stored with ducats. The officer, waiting until sleep had closed the unsuspicious traveller's eyes, stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, and almost instantly plunged a sword into his breast. The instrument missing the unfortunate man's heart, he awoke and struggled violently, but was unable to give any alarm. The officer chagrined at the disappointment, continued to hack the miserable victim until his intestines dropped out, and no signs of life appeared, when he dragged the body to a trunk which belonged to the murdered person, in order thus to conceal the main evidence of his dreadful deed, and, by cutting the joints of his thighs and arms, which were brought by that means to rest upon the body, he at length succeeded, and again locked up the trunk. Being unable, however, to wipe up all the blood which deluged the bed and the chamber, he stabbed himself in a part where no danger could result, and returned tranquilly to his pillow, where he actually slept so long the next morning, that the chambermaid conceived it her duty to inform the gentlemen of the late hour. But obtained no answer, she peeped through the key-hole, and seeing the floor covered with blood, gave an instant alarm. The police officers attended, broke open the door, and after a narrow search, discovered the horrible contents of the trunk. The Frenchman alledged, that what had happened was merely in his own defence, and shewed his wound as a demonstration of the intention of the deceased! He is, however, closely confined; but the friends of humanity suspect, that the monster will escape his merited punishment. The mangled body was taken to the Surgeon's-Hall at Rotterdam, and exposed to public inspection for several days, in order to discover the unfortunate tradesman's name and family.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the first respectability in PHILADELPHIA, to his Friend in LONDON, dated the first of March, 1796.*

The Treaty with Spain is now before the Senate. It is very popular with them, and will, it is said, be unanimously adopted. Major B——, a Member of the Senate, says, "the most sanguine American could not have composed one more for the honour and interest of the United States." It has added very much to the reputation of Mr. Pinckney, as a patriot and a man of talents: his letters to the Prince Minister of Spain, are, I have heard, masterly performances for sentiments and composition.



## WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

PEST, MARCH 30.

The march of the Russian Troops to the Ottoman frontiers has long announced an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte. It is expected that hostilities will soon break out. It is pretended that that which has determined the EMPRESS to hasten the opening of the Campaign, is her uneasiness at the preparation of the Turks both by sea and land, and information of France having sent officers and arms of all sorts to the Porte; in consequence, she has caused to be followed by three armies of fifty thousand men each, a Manifesto that she has published against the Divan, and she has determined to attack some parts of the Turkish Empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the ensuing Campaign with that of the Mussulmen. Such are the motives that the Vienna Gazette assigns for the recent hostilities of which we are informed. We are assured the Russians have already taken the fortress of Choczim; and that an army under the command of General ROMANZOW has already reached the borders of the Dniester.

It is thought that this sudden invasion is an event concerted in execution of the Triple Alliance, and that its object is to oblige the GRAND SEIGNOR to break all connection with the French.

It was while the South of Europe was exclusively attached to the war against France, that the Courts of Vienna, of Petersburg, and London, concluded that famous Treaty of Alliance, of which the invasion of Poland was the prelude.

This



This event, so important in itself, has not turned the attention of a single Power of Europe from the war they carry on against France.

It has been demanded what part Great Britain has to take in the invasion of the Ottoman Empire by Russia. The writers clearly see, that no tender regard for the EMPRESS would lead that Power to engage in a business from which no particular good could result to herself; they therefore concluded that the part she takes is positive and real. This conclusion, however, has been styled chimerical; but the chimera will become reality, if Europe do not recover from the delirium of its rage against the French Republic, and the Ottoman Empire will fall a prey to the ambition of Russia.

Austria will obtain an aggrandizement of territory near the centre of her hereditary states and in the neighbourhood of Hungary or Tyrol; Turkish Croatia, Dalmatia would bring her near to the Adriatic Sea, which she touches now only in the port of Trieste; and we know that any thing which conducts her nearer Italy, the eternal object of her ambition, pleases her infinitely.

It is highly worthy observation, that this ambitious House has never yet insisted strongly with Russia, that her share of Poland should be strictly defined. Perhaps this may be deferred by consent until the success of the invasion of the Ottoman empire be known; and we have read this year back, that by an eventual treaty of partition, the Court of Petersburg would have for its share, the Turkish Provinces to the East as far as the western coasts of the Black Sea; and that the West should fall to that of Austria, as far as the eastern coasts of the Adriatic. It is easy to see thus how the Republic of Venice would run a risk of being enveloped in the mighty design of the Imperial Courts.

England, who probably cares little for the retaining Corsica, and who notwithstanding keeps a fleet of 23 ships of the line in the Mediterranean, meditates, beyond a doubt, some important object in consequence of her new treaty with the Imperial Courts. With remarkable tenaciousness during a century, it must be observed, she has retained Gibraltar, which gives her the command of the Mediterranean. She has successively occupied Minorca and Corsica, to have in fact her hand always stretched out to the Commerce of the Levant. Now sole mistress of India and Bengal, she is more than ever induced to open the shortest course to her commerce with the Ganges and Indostan by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.

England

England has, therefore, calculated her advantage in being able to cover with her ships the seas of Constantinople and Greece, when the victorious Russians shall be received under the protection of her flag, no doubt some solid and imposing establishment, either in Candia, in Crete, or in the Morca.

Such an invasion would cause so immense an alteration in the political system, that one is amazed at the inaction of the Powers of Europe, and their little care to prevent the destruction of the Ottoman Empire not being as speedily effected as that of Poland. The present war must have annihilated all political foresight, that we permit an astonishing revolution to be accomplished without impediment, and of which all Europe is ready to become the theatre and the victim.—(*L'Eclair.*)

#### SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

A Letter was received at the Admiralty last night from the First Lieutenant of the *Diamond* Frigate, off the Coast of France, containing an account of the Capture of that gallant Officer Sir SYDNEY SMITH.

Sir SYDNEY, in the night of Monday last, went in his Boat to cut out a French Luggar in the Port of *Havre*. This he accomplished, after some resistance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately sailing by the rapidity of the current, he cast anchor. During the night, however, the Ship drove from her anchor; the cable, it is said, having been cut by one of the Prisoners, and was carried by the current above the Town.

In this situation, he was attacked on the morning of Tuesday, by all the Gun-boats and other Vessels which the Enemy could muster; and after a gallant, and even desperate resistance, against a Force so infinitely superior to his own, he found himself at length obliged to surrender. We are happy however to find, that he received no injury in the conflict.

In the 6th Number we extracted from the Sun a plausible explanation of the mystical word ELIPHISMATIS. We are now convinced of it's falsehood. The phrase *I shall murder*, is not only ungrammatical but the very reverse of the Irish Idiom, which uses *will* even where *shall* ought to have been used. But lest any doubt should remain in consequence of

the correspondence between the words of the explanation and the letters of the Defender's pass-word, we shall subjoin that explanation and others that have occurred.

|             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| E very      | E very     | E very       |
| L oyal      | L unatic   | L oyal       |
| I rish      | I n        | I rish       |
| P roteſtant | P atrick's | P roteſtant  |
| H eretic    | H oſpital  | H ouſekeeper |
| I           | I          | I            |
| S hall      | S wear     | S hall       |
| M urther    | M ay       | M aintain    |
| A nd        | A nſwer;   | A nd         |
| T his       | T hat      | T his        |
| I           | I s        | I            |
| S wear      | S illy     | S wear       |

|            |                |               |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| E very     | E very         | E flex-bridge |
| L iberal   | L ibeller      | L ibels       |
| I rish     | I nduſtriouſly | I nſtigate    |
| P atriot's | P roſtituting  | P roteſtant   |
| H oneſty   | H is           | H atred       |
| I          | I nvention     | I nto         |
| S hall     | S uch          | S avage       |
| M align    | M aliciouſly   | M alicie      |
| A nd       | A trocious     | A gainſt      |
| T his      | T ales         | T rue         |
| I          | I mprudently   | I nnocent     |
| S wear     | S uggeſts      | S ubjects     |

|             |              |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| E ccentric  | E very       | E very     |
| L ies       | L ord        | L eech     |
| I nfamouſly | I n          | I n        |
| P ropagated | P ower       | P lace     |
| H ave       | H ates       | H opes     |
| I nduced    | I nduſtrious | I reland   |
| S everal    | S ilent      | S hall     |
| M iſtakenly | M erit       | M aintain  |
| A larmed    | A nd         | A bſentees |
| T o         | T akes       | T raitors  |
| I rritate   | I ts         | I nformers |
| S ociety    | S uſtenance  | S pies     |



The intelligence received from Yarmouth confirms the report of another fleet having failed from the Texel.

The Mayor of Yarmouth was last night informed by express that a Dutch fleet was in the North Seas.—The Hamburg Packets will in consequence be detained at Cuxhaven.

### GREAT-BRITAIN.

We cannot give a clearer account of the state of the Country, than by abridging and methodizing the arguments used in the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt on the one side, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey on the other, on Monday, April 18; especially as the Premier's Speech on opening the budget is of too interesting a nature to be deferred.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER for the additional duty on printed Calicoes which had been calculated at 135,000*l.* proposed to substitute the Tax on Dogs. (if his advice were pursued of applying a part of it to the necessities of the State; that part he calculated at 100,000*l.*) and a new regulation of the old duty on hats, which, when the tax was first proposed, was taken at 100,000*l.* and the first year it had produced 130,000*l.* but from the facility with which it was evaded, it had for the last year produced only 6000*l.* The new method, which he should propose, was to provide stamped linings, the revenue on which he estimated at 40,000*l.* certain. These would prove an ample substitute for the tax on Calicoes which he had abandoned. Mr. PITT then proceeded to state such services as had not been foreseen or included in the last statement which he made before Christmas, and the mode of defraying them.

And, first of the services, there had been incurred since the 31<sup>st</sup> of December last, and not provided for under the head of Army Extraordinaries,

|                                                                                                                                                     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Of Ordnance,                                                                                                                                        | 535,000 |
| The additional sum required for Barracks he estimated at                                                                                            | 200,000 |
| The sum for Secret Service, above the sum included in the last estimate, and above the sum of 25,000 <i>l.</i> allowed in time of peace, he took at | 267,000 |
| And the sum which in the last statement the Ways and Means were short of the Supply,                                                                | 100,000 |
|                                                                                                                                                     | 177,000 |

|                                                                                                                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| These services made together                                                                                                                | 1,279,000 |
| To which he should add a sum which he felt would be necessary to make good the further Army Extraordinaries up to the end of the year 1796, | 1,221,000 |

Making in all of new services above the statement opened in the month of December last for the service of the current year, the sum of

2,500,000

But there was another sum that must also be provided, for the increased Navy Debt which for the year 1796 would probably amount to 1,500,000*l.* which added to 2,500,000 the sum taken in his first estimate, would make the Navy Debt for 1796 four millions. Towards this however he was provided in cash to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* and he should also have resources to the amount of 800,000*l.* more. He proposed likewise to borrow a million in order to repay the Bank a sum which they had advanced on the credit of the Consolidated Fund on the supply of the year 1795.

He then observed, there was reason to believe that there would be no occasion for the greater part of the million voted for bounties for the importation of corn, and that, what might be wanted (300,000) would arise from the participation of the profits of the India company. He would therefore retract that million.

The Bank were in possession of 500,000 in Exchequer Bills. This sum it would be more convenient to them to receive in cash than in fund; but, upon the whole, there would be 7,000,000 of Exchequer and other bills to be provided for, and 500,000*l.* in cash; yet the whole interest need only to be raised for one sum, 1,600,000*l.*; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of additional interest for the remainder.

*Upon the whole, the annual sum necessary to be levied by taxes, for the interest of the sums to be raised by loan, would be 575,000*l.**

The connection of this part of his subject with that of the scarcity of money was sufficiently discernible. The cause, perhaps, was difficult to be ascertained. It might arise partly from the great remittances made to the Continent; and he must consider it as a symptom of the prosperity of the country, that these were not more felt. Mr. Pitt here entered into a discussion of the difference between funded and unfunded debt, as to its effect upon general credit, and then after giving notice of a Lottery, he proceeded to propose the means of providing for the interest of the sums to be newly funded. It was impossible to do this without laying some absolute burthens upon the country. The easiest which occurred to him was an additional tax upon wine; and as any tax less than such an one as might amount to a round sum, after the allowance of a reasonable profit, would be equally a burthen upon the consumer, without benefitting the public, he must propose, as last year, an additional duty of 20*l.* per ton, or 6*d.* per bottle. In estimating this at the same as the increase of last



last year, 600,000*l.* he was to admit that principle of supposing a new tax to produce no increase of consumption was in some degree new; but the experience of last year justified him. In that period the duty had not only been paid upon 30,000 tons, but a greater quantity had been imported, so that the average exceeded that of former years. His intention was to extend this tax, like the former, to the stock in hand.

Mr. PITT now repeated the terms of the loan, of which the interest was to be paid by this tax. They were as follow:

|          |                           |    |    |   |
|----------|---------------------------|----|----|---|
| £. 120   | 3 per cent. consuls at 67 | 80 | 8  | 0 |
| 25       | 3 per cent. reduced at 66 | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| 0 5 6    | Long Annuities at 18      | 5  | 1  | 9 |
| <hr/>    |                           |    |    |   |
| 101 19 9 |                           |    |    |   |

A discount of 4*l.* 14*s.* per annum, or 1*l.* 7*s.* for six months was to be added to this. After enlarging on our *flourishing situation*, he said, such was the state of this country in comparison with that of France, that, if we were true to ourselves, we might look for the happiest issue of a contest *undertaken for the end of rescuing this age and posterity from all the mischiefs attending a dissolution of civil society.* Mr. Pitt concluded by moving,

“That the sum of 7,500,000*l.* be raised by way of Loan.”

Mr. GREY entered upon minute calculations upon the estimates made by the minister, and contended that he was not correct in some respects, and that in others he had not acted with sufficient justice towards the country, and declared that the minister, instead of coming forward with that lofty tone which he assumed that day, should have declared to the house that he had exceeded his estimates, and stated the several purposes for which money was wanted, *and then ask for a bill of indemnity.* Instead of this, the army was lately paid by Exchequer bills, to the great loss of the Colonels to whom they had been issued. He could prove that, though an immense debt had been contracted in the course of a year, the expences were not fairly provided for. As to the probable state of our peace establishment, the minister said he had one million more than that sum was likely to be, and this calculation he seemed to have made from the estimates of Committees, which were never exact. In all probability the peace establishment would amount to upwards of twenty-two millions. The war added considerably to the amount of the taxes, and therefore in time of peace we might look for a considerable diminution of them, as was the case in the first years after the



the conclusion of the American war; and *during every year after the Hon. gentleman's coming into office, he was obliged to lay on a new tax.* He would recommend, as he had done before, an enquiry into the state of our finances, not for the purpose of depreciating them as had been improperly stated. He disapproved of the custom which had been followed, year after year, of depreciating the finances of our enemies, which, notwithstanding, turned out differently from the statements given of them. Ministers should rather look to the finances of their own country: *but a minister who was as incapable of making peace as of conducting a war, found it necessary to have recourse to such fallacious arguments, in order to excite the passions and expectations of that house, when, at the same time, he had not made a sufficient provision himself for the arrears of expences of the year.*

MR. FOX said the Right Hon. Gentleman should have gone into an enquiry at the time his Honourable Friend moved for it. With respect to the depreciation of French mandates, he would admit that the finances of France were in a state of derangement, which would not admit of a comparison between them and those of our own country. But the same arguments had been used year after year with respect to the assignats; and, although the House was repeatedly deceived by such fallacious statements, the French got rid of all their assignats: therefore he desired that House might not be deceived by a similar imposture with respect to the mandates, which they might equally get rid of; and *when the Minister could not tell within SEVEN MILLIONS what the expence of this year was to be,* the House should not listen to arguments by which they had been before deceived. He could never forget the emphatic words that had been used when the depreciation of assignats had been so much dwelt upon. It was then said that France was at her *last gasp*, in the expiring *agonies of existence*; and notwithstanding all her armies continued to be victorious: and she has been in such a state that the Ministers of England did think proper so far to change their former tone as to make some overtures for a negociation for peace with her. But the miseries of our own country could not be forgotten. And if the war was to be continued, the people had a right to demand what the object and grounds of it were, and what were the expences which they were incurring.

The Resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were put, and carried without a division; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. Adjourned at one o'clock.

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THE  
WATCHMAN.

N<sup>o</sup>. IX.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,  
Bristol:

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

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THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;  
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

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ANALYSIS

Of an "ESSAY on the Public Merits of Mr. PITT,  
By THOMAS BEDDOES, M. D."

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PERSONAL Attacks are culpable or vicious, when they are directed against the domestic, rather than the official, character of an individual; when without relation to public utility they are designed to stir up public indignation.—From this fault the Pamphlet before us is altogether free. The Author wages war with the *Minister*, and no where degrades his cause by stepping from the Senate or the Cabinet to Holyrood House.

In an examination of the Minister's merits it is necessary that we should be informed, 1. What things ought to be done: 2. What it is in a Minister's power to do: 3. What of these the Minister has done: 4. What of these he has left undone: 5. What he has done instead of the things, which he could and ought to have done, but did not do. We shall endeavour to select whatever seems to convey such information, previously remarking, that the *arrangement* of the original work appears to us to be rather injudicious, and

in a small degree perhaps to leave a confused effect on the recollection of the Reader, partly from the internixture of miscellaneous matter (always indeed related to, but not always immediately connected with, the subject) and partly from the Author's having discussed the Minister's measures in chronological order.

1. What things ought to be done. The most essential of these desiderata are instanced in page 15, and may be reduced to two heads, physical and moral. Physical—1. To prevent those circumstances, which do not depend on the individual's conduct, yet threaten deprivation of his comforts and necessities. 2. To diffuse as large a share as possible of the blessings of nature to as large a number of people as possible. Moral—1. Faithfully to apply public contributions to the public service. 2. To prevent the fruits of industry from becoming the means of general corruption. 3. To diffuse as large a share as possible of the blessings of society to as large a number as is possible. Under the blessings of society we particularize protection, instruction, together with all the motives and restrictions, that tend to diminish or prevent intoxication, rioting, and the grosser vices. Secondly, what it is in a Minister's power to do? To this Quere we find no solution in the Doctor's essay: yet surely the Minister's powers ought to have been ascertained before his performances were appreciated. If we dared presume to supply the deficiency, we should answer without hesitation—Almost every thing evil, but scarcely any thing fundamentally right. The Empress of Russia at the nod of her caprice could tenant all the gibbets in her dominions, at the first impulse of ambition she can let loose all the furies of Death and Famine on her unoffending neighbours; but in every attempt which she has made, to diffuse knowledge and happiness among her subjects, to remove bad laws, or to substitute good ones, she has met from the Priests, the Landholders, and the People, obstacles that have almost in every instance frustrated her intentions, and sometimes with resistance that has shaken the foundations of her authority. Despotism depraves those whom it injures;—but above all, the dispensers of an indirect despotism, resemble Magicians surrounded by spirits who obey him in all evil; because evil is their lucre and their delight: or the absolute leader of a banditti, who would be laughed at or murdered if he issued an order for the protection of travellers. Those who can answer the question *Quæ* a Minister procures petitions, addresses, and ma-



majorities, should consider, whether a Minister could use those means to the destruction of themselves? Whether *Pensioners* would vote for the abolition of pensions, sinecure placements for the abolition of sinecure places, parliamentary contractors for the exclusion of contractors from Parliament: whether priests would bestir themselves to diffuse that knowledge, and that spirit of charity which would make priests useless or innoxious; or corporate electors sell their right of selling. Let only a bill for the abolition of our *foreign* slavery be brought into the House, and even Mr. Rose shall stand forwards an *independent* member. What if a Minister began the Herculean task of a thorough and home reform, would there be no *alarm* excited among the Lords of the bedchamber? No interior Cabinet whose secret workings would soon convince a premier, that a majority was not on all occasions at his command? These are not conjectures—the first years of the present reign exhibit *facts* in proof. The crime therefore of Mr. Pitt is, that knowing these things he did not imitate his Father, and relinquish an office, in which he is powerful only to do evil. Even the present war is in all human probability, not imputable to him, in chief: The Rights of Sovereigns had been atrociously insulted; and Mr. Pitt must have involved the country in a war, or have lost his place. Is this a mere assertion? Did not Lord North exert all his power in continuing a war which he himself condemned, and into which (he himself declared in the House of Commons that) the Court had precipitated the Country, contrary to *his* private advice and wishes?

The answer therefore to the III<sup>d</sup>. point must necessarily be,—Nothing. To the IV<sup>th</sup>. point—Every thing. The V<sup>th</sup>. only remains to be considered, namely, what things the Minister has done instead. This has been treated fully and with the greatest fairness in the sixth chapter of the Doctor's Essay, under the article of the American Inter-course, the Commercial treaty with France, Irish propositions, commutation act, and sinking fund—in every one of which he discovers folly or imbecility, uselessness or danger. With great good sense he ridicules the absurdity of attributing to a Minister, all the prosperity of the Country during his administration, prosperity which in the bosom of peace and nursed by avarice, industry, and courage, even his mischievous interposition could not prevent the growth of.

" In the reign of queen Elizabeth, there lived at the end of a small village in South Wales, an old woman who gained her livelihood by going on errands to Brecknock. She stooped; her last remaining front-tooth projected into view; she was blind in one eye and blear of the other. Such a figure could not fail to set surmises afloat. One evening she was met by a furious blast on her return home. Next morning, her better eye was so much affected by a violent rheum, that she was forced to keep close in her cottage for some time. Meanwhile news arrives of the disaster of the Spanish fleet. In the ardour of speculation it occurs that the old woman has not been lately seen at her usual houses of call; and it is soon discovered that she had not appeared out of her own doors. " Aye, aye," said the politicians of Brecknock, " we thought, sure enough, all along, there was something in it! Old Margery has not kept herself pent up all this while for nothing. These hurricanes were certainly of her raising.

" It is the cunning woman—the cunning woman of Llanbamlog, that has done for the *papishes*."

Of the miscellaneous parts of the work, the account of the Minister's friends is so admirably given, that we are tempted to extract it.

" I will not fatigue you with the roll-call of the several bands that compose this prime division. The most effective is doubtless that of which the members contrive to pass themselves on simplicity for advisers of the people. We have all heard it rumoured that the sum paid in 1760 to Smollett, Francis, Mallet, and other authors hired to write down Mr. Secretary Pitt exceeded forty thousand pounds, and the printing charges twice that sum.\* This distribution of secret service money was accounted at that time a masterly (and it undoubtedly was an effective) stroke of policy. How then may the Minister applaud himself, if by at once enlisting the whole body of publishers of provincial newspapers into his first division, he have acquired the power of infusing into the commonalty of cities, and the commonalty of villages, just whatever inclinations his purposes may require? In this case, all that is required is to lie boldly, not skilfully; and four journalists will do more towards maddening the people than four hundred prudent persons, privately uttering their honest sentiments towards keeping them within the bounds of reason.

\* Anecdotes of Chatham, 1794, (p. 347.)

" This whole class of agents, whether engaged by the job or for all work, appears to receive regular pay—no matter whether in money or valuables—and often beforehand.

" The next is content with *what your honour pleases*. The composition of this second squadron, as much as I blush to disclose, you will be scandalized when you learn—but reproach be with the criminal and not the accuser. Our war-ministers, I am sure, will not be base enough to disown their obligation to the meek sons of the clergy. And if they should, forty-nine out of fifty fast sermons are at hand to convict them of ingratitude. We have, in fact, seen so many minds, catching military ardour from the voice of those that speak in the name of the Prince of Peace, that were Peter the hermit to re-appear among us, he need not despair of finding recruits for the Holy Land.

" The third is a mixed and motley class. Here we find the most mischevius of the votaries of folly. Dreaming of independence, they are susceptible of whatever impressions a minister chooses they should receive. The motives which it is necessary to play off on their minds are various. One becomes an accomplice in blood to extort a revenue which he is assured will lower the land-tax. A second is empowered to call his wife, *my lady*. A third has his relations quartered on the public; and *does it not stand to reason*, thinks he to himself, *that gentlemen-born should be maintained as gentlemen?* A fourth, were his lips to be touched with the wand of truth, would confess: *Mr. Manager, it is my humour to collect a little group of expectants round my board in the country. Enable me to act the patron over my circle. In this case, Sir, laying his hand on his heart and bowing, you see your very humble servant to command.* A fifth is weak enough to suffer himself to be persuaded, that opinions are a fit mark for cannon balls. A sixth is told that war, the parent of national distress, will diminish national discontent; and straightway with complaisant stupidity, he sets to pile coals of fire on his own head.

" In the second rank of this division we should seek

" Cits who prefer a guinea to mankind,"

anthropomorph animals furnished with scarce an idea of the relation between man and man, but such as the counting-house supplies, and fixing with the strong tenacious claw of ignorance upon the most fatal of political errors. Do you want their good-will? Place a commercial lure in prospect,



whisper that our fleet wants but the word of command to pounce on the enemy's islands. They go home, dream that the city wharfs are paved with French sugar-casks, and next day in full council pledge their lives to a cause in which they are well assured their little finger will never run the risk of a scratch.

“It would be easy to swell this catalogue. But my purpose is not to enumerate all the *instrumenta regni*—the new tools for which the statesman's craft is indebted to the mechanic genius of the present ministry.

“With good sort of folks, who are ever the staunch defenders of inveterate prejudices, when have the cabalistic state-phrases—*unnatural contest—disaffection—existing circumstances—just and necessary war*—been known to fail? and how easy is it to bring devout ladies to assist in conjuring up the civil storm, and to pipe round the tea-table to “the dance of death?”

But the most valuable chapter is the ninth, in which Dr. B. gives a minute, most accurate and affecting detail of the miseries of the poor in the country, and of the poor in towns. This detail amply verifies the Doctor's remark in his first chapter, that a Physician is peculiarly well-qualified for political research, since from the large portion of human misery which passes under his immediate inspection, he must unavoidably observe the distresses occasioned by the operation of unwise, or the neglect or abuse of useful laws. The Doctor makes several extracts from Dr. Ferriar's Medical Histories, which, he acutely observes, would prove a striking counterpart to Mr. George Chalmers's Estimate of the comparative strength of Great-Britain during the present and four preceding reigns. One of these extracts presents a picture truly natural and affecting.

“A young couple live very happily, till the woman is confined by her first lying-in. The cessation of her employment then produces a deficiency in their income at a time when expences unavoidably increase: she therefore wants many comforts, and even the indulgencies necessary to her situation. She becomes sickly, droops, and at last is laid up by a fever or pneumonic complaint: the child dwindles, and frequently dies. The husband, unable to hire a nurse, gives up most of his time to attendance on wife and child; his wages are reduced to a trifle; vexation and want render him at last diseased; and the whole family sometimes perishes, from the want of a small, timely supply, which their future industry would have amply repaid

to the public. If such misery occurs, even when the master of a family is industrious and sober, it is easy to imagine the distress of some unfortunate creatures, who depend on a brutal debauchee. The injuries which defenceless women undergo in those situations are too horrible for description: I have met with instances of incurable diseases, occasioned by kicks or blows from the husband in his paroxysms of drunkenness."

To return to our Minister, for the honour of English sagacity we should be happy to discover other causes for his popularity and accession to power, than those assigned by Dr. Beddoes, but after serious recollection we must subscribe to the accuracy of the following catalogue.

" *First, and principally*, the object was William Pitt, the son of William Pitt. The nation sagaciously discovered evidence of his merit in the sound of his name.

" 2. He delivered himself in the most high-flying terms, on the popular topics of influence and corruption. To make up for being the latest, he took care to be the loudest of those who clamoured for reform. This was his great merit or art.

" 3. In virtue of his youth, he gained credit for incorruptible integrity.

" 4. His manner was advantageous; he declared pompously; and when he reasoned, gave proofs of a quick, discerning, and cultivated mind. His speeches, in relation to his age, deserved distinguished approbation; they obtained blind admiration. An hundred young men at school and college would, in an essay, have turned the common places on liberty and patriotism, with equal dexterity, against the discomfited conductors of the American war. But not one could have been found so trained to the habit of uttering them promptly. Fluency of elocution however does not appear to be more closely connected with wisdom than facility or elegance of composition.

" 5. By an act which, as it might equally proceed from patriotic disinterestedness, and the lowest cunning, his future conduct could alone render unequivocal, he confirmed the faith of a credulous people.\*

" 6. Certain candidates for power incurred our displeasure; and we, cool, dispassionate Englishmen! took their rival to our bosom in pure despite."

\* This alludes to the Clerkship of the Pells, a place of considerable value, which Mr. Pitt gave to *Colonel Barré* in lieu of his pension.

Of the political sagacity of Mr. Pitt, Dr. Beddoes observes,—“The issue of our American contest was certain at his first appearance. With the assistance of his Majesty of Prussia, it was nothing hazardous to attempt to dragoon the Dutch into submission: and he may be content if his dear-bought Spanish laurels (supposing him to have gained any), are set against his Russian disgraces. One occasion only of difficulty has presented itself to him, and a few months perhaps will convince every unbribed spectator of his conduct, whether he possesses a larger share of penetration than Lord North.”

On the whole we have risen from the perusal of this pamphlet with information variously increased. We were sorry to notice some degree of apparent illiberality in the eighth chapter, in which Archdeacon Supple (the representative of our dignified clergy) is represented as deriving pleasure from his favourite son's scheme of tying a cannister to a dog's tail. The *esprit du corps* is bad indeed, but in their individual capacities as men and fathers of families, the clergy are generally blameless and often excellent. In our present imperfect natures, tendencies to religious persecution and strong feelings of humanity, inconsistent as they may appear, frequently exist together. Besides, thanks to Mrs. Barbauld, and to Berguin, it has become universally *fashionable* to teach lessons of compassion towards animals. The style of the Essay is excellent. That is a perfect style in which we think always of the *matter*, and never of the *manner*. To this *praise* Dr. Beddoes would be entitled, did not his words too often send common readers to their dictionary. We instance—asperity of crimination, anthropomorph, and plenary acceptance. But the passion for *utility* is the prominent characteristic of this as of all other of the Doctor's Works. From his deepest scientific treatises, the most unscientific reader will not rise without having understood some part, without having learnt something of advantage in the ordinary occurrences of life. To this amiable passion our language is indebted for the tale of Isaac Jenkins; a tale in every respect as superior to Sterne's *Le Fevre*, as the vivid images of nature to the creatures of an eccentric imagination, as the feelings of active benevolence to the effusions of artificial sensibility.



*Felix curarum, cui non Heliconia cordi  
Serta.*

WHO has not sighed over the fates of Otway, Collins, and Chatterton, and forgotten their imprudence in the contemplation of their miseries?—But wretchedly as our men of genius have commonly lived and died, I have met with no instance so shocking as that of BOISSY, the *French* Poet.

BOISSY, the author of several dramatic pieces, that were acted with applause, met with the usual fate of those men, whom the very genius, that fits them to be authors, incapacitates for successful authorship. — Their productions are too refined for the lower classes, and too sincere for the wealthier ranks of Society. BOISSY in addition to great intellectual ability, possessed the virtues of Industry and Temperance; yet his works produced him fame only. He laboured incessantly for uncertain bread. Alas! I have yet mentioned but a small part of his miseries; the most heart-breaking calamity follows—he had a *Wife and Child*. But melancholy as was his situation, he lost nothing of the poet's pride—he could not fawn at the table of a noble patron: and life became worse than death to the man, who depended for his casual morsel on the humour of an insolent bookseller. He sunk into despondency. Death appeared to him as a friend, as a deliverer; and by sophistry and poetic declamation he justified and decorated the crime of Suicide. His wife became his convert. She looked with stern and agonizing tenderness at her child, a beautiful boy of five years old; then snatching him to her bosom, resolved that he should accompany his parents. They could not kill him—to swallow the poison themselves, or to plunge the knife into their bosoms, was an easy task; but nature revolted from the murder of the child. What mode of death should they adopt? They made choice of the most horrible—of starving: and they went to bed, resolving to rise from it no more. They had fasted part of the day; when their little son, who could not silence the calls of hunger by firmness of resolve, or recollection of past misery, whimpering and crying asked for bread. The mother  
strug-

struggled against her agonies; and they found means to keep him quiet, till from long abstinence they all sickened, and became unable to speak.

It occurred to one of Borssy's friends, that it was extraordinary he should never find him at home. At first, he thought the family were removed; but on being assured of the contrary, he grew more uneasy. He called several times in one day: always nobody at home! At last he burst open the doors. Merciful Heaven! what a sight! Borssy and his Wife in bed, pale, emaciated, unable to utter a sound. The little boy lay in the middle, his mother's arms thrown around him. The child began to cry, and made himself understood that he had nothing to eat. The parents still lay in a perfect stupor. The friend took measures for their recovery, and imperfectly succeeded. But when they were restored to sense, they resisted his further efforts: and seemingly determined not to be snatched from death. But when the mother found that the child had left the middle of the bed, she turned her wasted eyes to seek him. She saw him eating, and his piteous moans moved a new love of life in her. Nature did her office. Their friend procured them strengthening broths, which he put to their lips with the utmost caution—and they were saved.

The transaction made much noise in Paris, and at length reached the ears of the Marchioness de Pompadour. She immediately sent Borssy a present of one hundred Louis d'ors and soon after procured him the profitable place of *Contrôleur du Mercure du France*, with a pension for his wife and child, if they outlived him.

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EPITAPH,
ON AN INFANT.

—

ERE Sin could blight, or Sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening Bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it Blossom there!

S. T. C.

THE Poetry, which we have yet seen, of savage nations, present us with descriptions of manners, totally dissimilar to our own, and those rude energies of mind which dignified the human animal,

When wild in woods the noble Savage ran.

The following specimens of a Sclavonian nation are less elevated, but perhaps more interesting. They are the effusions of a people uncivilized themselves, yet groaning beneath the oppressions of civilized society. The Esthonians, a few of whose popular ballads we are about to give our readers, inhabit the upper regions of the Gulf of Finland: they are subject to the Germans, and never did human beings experience more cruel masters. The two latter ballads might be sung with feeling, and I fear, much truth by our own peasants.

I. SONG OF A FEMALE ORPHAN.

THE Sparrow-hawk has five beside herself: the Duck always goes in pairs. I am quite alone: I have no Father, no Mother. To whom shall I lament my woes? To whom shall I unbosom my distress? Behind whom shall I run; when people scold me? Shall I complain to the crow-toe flowers? The crow-toe flowers fade. Shall I complain to the meadow-grass? The meadow-grass will wither. Ah! that it could hear my lamentation, the song of the wretched Orphan! Rise up, my loving father! Rise up, my loving mother! "I cannot rise up, my daughter! I cannot rise up. The green grass is grown over my head; the blades of grass grow thick on my grave; the blue mist of the forest is before my eyes; and on my feet the weeds and the bushes are grown."

II. Note, the Summer is very short in Esthonia. So early as the middle of August heavy rains and bleet winds interrupt the hay-making. They are therefore obliged to work with redoubled force on the sun-shining days. A large plot of ground is assigned to each boor: the overseer stands by him with his stick in his hand, and is as much exercised by beating the workmen, as the workmen themselves by their toil. Even the little ones scarcely able to walk are forced to work, and often barbarously beaten before their parents. Each boor works separately. Thus all the comforts of society are denied him.

SONG OF THE HAYMAKERS.

SO long as the haymaking lasts, till the grass is all mown down, so long must we ted the swathes! Ah! it is better to live in the bottomless pit, *more happy to be unhappy in hell*, than to belong to our farm! Before sun-rise we are already at work; after sun-set we must still be working; by moon-light the hay must be cocked. The Oxen feed while under the yoke: the poor Geldings are always in the team. The Labourer stands on pointed sticks, his little ones totter about and cry because sharp thorns run into their tender feet. Our Lord walks upon a white floor; our Lady wears a golden coronet; our young Masters are dressed very fine. Let them but look on us poor Boors, how we are tormented and plagued—how our little ones are tortured, if they run but a finger's length from their work. And we must be all kept dispersed.

III. In the spring season there is frequently such a dearth, that the Peasants are obliged to fodder their cattle with the half-rotten straw of their thatched roofs. The German houses only have chimnies. "Ever since the chimnies came into the village," is the same as to say, "Ever since the Germans settled themselves in the country." The Lord may take as many people as he pleases, to be domestics in his house. The tributes paid to the Lord, are called righteousnesses, I suppose, ut lucus a non lucendo—from their iniquity.

SONG IN SPRING-TIDE.

THIS is the cause that the country is ruined, and the straw of the thatch is eaten away. The Gentry are come to live in the land. Chimnies between the village, and the proprietors on the white floors. The sheep brings forth a lamb with a white forehead—this is to be paid to my lord for a righteousness sheep: the sow farrows pigs—they go to the spit of the Lord: the hen lays eggs—they go into my lord's frying-pan: the cow drops a male calf—that goes into my lord's herd as a bull: the mare foals a horse foal—that must be for my lord's nag: the boor's wife has sons—they must go to look after my lord's poultry.

We add to these specimens of Esthonian poetry, a **MADAGASCAR SONG**—translated from the Madagascar language by the Chevalier de Parny who resided a long time in that island.

A Mother was dragging her only daughter to the beach, in order to sell her to the white men :

O Mother ! thy bosom bore me ; I was the first fruit of thy love ; what crime have I committed to deserve a life of slavery ? I alleviate the sorrows of thy age. For thee I labour the ground : for thee I gather flowers : for thee I ensnare the fish of the flood. I have defended thee from the cold ; I have borne thee when it was hot, into the shades of fragrant trees ; I watched thee while thou slumberedst, and drove away from thy face the stings of Mosquitoes. O Mother what will become of thee, when thou hast me no longer ? Thou wilt die in misery : I will think of thee when I am a slave, and cry bitterly because I am not with thee to assist thy wretchedness. O mother ! sell not thy only daughter.

It may be a pleasing task to some one of our poetical readers to verify the above—preserving their simplicity.

Whether EATING in COMPANY be conducive
to Health ?

DOCTOR Vasse discussed this question seriously in the school of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and gravely determined it in the affirmative, that eating and drinking in company is really conducive to health. He published this medical question and his curious illustration of it. He divides entertainments into several classes; ordinary and extraordinary : the first consists of meats of a moderate price, in the other they are more expensive and splendid. At public entertainments, several families form one company ; at private ones, there is only the daily preparation. He then enumerates many kinds of sociable meals ; as the paschal lamb among the Jews, the love feasts among the primitive Christians, wedding dinners, merry-makings, twelfth day, Carnival and St. Martin's day.

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Undertaking to shew the advantages of eating in company, he fixes three properties of the meals under consideration, viz, animal, moral, natural or physical. The first are such as do good to the body, the second benefit the mind, and the third are useful to both. Man, says the Doctor, is an animal formed for society, he is led by example, and imitates what he sees done. If he observes another eat, he is desirous of doing the same, and his mouth immediately waters. This water is the saliva which dissolves the food, renders it more savoury and whets the appetite. That being sharpened, we eat with pleasure and grind our meat better. Where conversation and mirth preside at a table, we are obliged to keep the meat longer in our mouths, it is more penetrated with saliva, and digests better. The blood and spirits are in better order, the nutritive juice becomes sweeter, the circulation of the liquids is more completely executed, the heart, the seat of joy, is dilated and all the functions of the body conspire with a sort of emulation to promote health. The advantages accruing from eating in company are numerous: it always diverts chagrin and melancholy to dine with a number of people. The bare sight of many eating, drinking and singing, inspires good humour; the healths that pass around and agreeable conversation rouse the soul and make it shake off all dismal ideas. An union of persons either begins or is cemented, and misunderstandings are composed or removed.

In regard of the utility of entertainments to the whole man, we must know, that such is the intimate connection between the soul and body, that what is useful to one must infallibly be so to the other.

But our author goes one step further, as exercise is of no inconsiderable use, eating in company appears worthy of recommendation on that score. Here, says he, I will be asked what exercise I mean, is it that of the teeth, which communicates electric motion to the frame? to which I answer, it is the motion of the hands and body in carving and helping, in accepting thanks and returning them, in the lively gestures before dinner and the no less sprightly ones after it.

But there is one material objection which should be removed, namely, that these entertainments are frequently productive of much disorder and irregularity, and therefore ought not to be indulged. To this our Doctor replies, that abuses will insinuate themselves every where, so that if all
that

that is perverted should be prohibited, even eating and drinking and other innocent and useful human acts would incur the charge of criminality. Allowing evils sometimes to arise, are they not counterbalanced by the good arising from these entertainments. Such are the arguments used by Doctor Vasse to prove eating in company is conducive to health. They certainly evince the taste of the Doctor and the Faculty for good cheer. Besides doing his duty to the public as a physician in enforcing an interesting medical precept, the ideas as well as the reality of which gives rapture to the hungry and pleasure to the full epicure, we find he had another object in view; it seems there were some pragmatists, mortified and penurious licentiates in divinity, who, he justly remarks, had a zeal but not according to knowledge; who wished to put a stop to entertainments given to their fellow-students when they received the academic cap; but the Parliament of Paris by an arret continued the old laudable custom, and good cheer triumphed over the sour moroseness of these unenlightened Theologians.

ADDRESS.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY TO THE FRENCH ARMIES.

DEFENDERS of the Country, the moment approaches, when you are again to take up your victorious arms; the moment approaches, when you are to quit a repose to which you consented in the hope alone that it would lead to an honourable peace: but the seas of blood which have flowed have not yet satiated the rage of your enemies. They unquestionably imagine that we are about to abandon the fruits of our victories, at the very moment when success is ready to crown them. They imagine that we are about to demand of them as cowards a peace which we have offered them as generous enemies. Let them conceive those unworthy expectations; we will not be surprised: they have never combated for liberty—but what they cannot be ignorant of, is, that the brave armies with which they wish again to try their strength, are the same by which they have been so often subdued. No; they have not forgotten the prodigies of French valour; they still recollect, with terror, both the redoubts of Gemappes, and the plains of Fleurus.

Fleurns, and the frozen rivers of Holland: they recollect that the Alps and the Pyrenees have opposed to you but feeble barriers, and that the Peninsula of Quiberon became the tomb of all the parricidal slaves, which, in the hope of subjecting you to the yoke of a monster, dared to set their feet on the soil of the Republic. If they have forgotten all this, you will bring it to their recollection by blows still more terrible; you will learn them finally, that nothing can resist the efforts of a great nation which determines to be free.

Brave Warriors, you have afforded the example of a disinterestedness which cannot exist unless among Republicans. Oftentimes, in the midst of the greatest scarcity of provisions, of an almost absolute want of the most indispensable objects, you have displayed that heroical patience, which, joined to your impetuous valour, so eminently distinguishes you, and which will signalize you to all nations, and to the eyes of posterity. Republican Soldiers, you will preserve this great character; and the moment when your situation has been meliorated, when, with an unanimous voice, the Representatives of the Nation have taken measures to provide efficaciously for your wants, you will redouble also your vigour and courage, to put an end to a war which can be terminated by new victories alone.

In vain has the French Government manifested to all the Powers which wage War against France, a sincere wish to restore at length the repose of exhausted Europe; it has in vain made to them the most just and moderate propositions; nothing has been capable of removing their deplorable blindness. Yes, brave Warriors, we must still have victories; and it is your energy alone that can put a stop to this devastating scourge. Prepare therefore for a last effort, and let it be decisive; let every thing yield to, let every thing be dissipated by, your phalanxes; let the new flags of your enemies, carried off by your triumphant hands, form, with the preceding ones, the trophy with which, in the name of France, always great in her misfortunes, always just in her prosperity, the equitable Peace you will give to the World will be proclaimed.

And you, generous Defenders, who shall have cemented that Peace with your blood, you will soon return to the bosom of your families, among your Fellow-Citizens, to enjoy your glory—terrible still, in your repose, to all the enemies of the Republic.

LETOURNEUR, President.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 25.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN ITALY TO THE
EXÉCUTIVE DIRECTORY.

“Head-Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.

“The Campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the Battle of *Mentenotte*.

“After three days movement to deceive us, General BEAULIEU attacked, with a division of ten thousand Men, the right of the Army supported by VOLTRY.

“The General CERVONI, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th Half Brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterizes the Soldiers of Liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the Enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the Attack on the right, I ordered General CERVONI to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the Enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the Heights of *Madona de Savona*.

“On the 24th, at four in the morning, BEAULIEU in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the Redoubt of *Monte-Lezino*, which was behind the entrenchment. The Enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt, guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The Chief of Brigade RAMPON, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterize a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his Troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the Redoubt. The Enemy passed the night within pistol-shot.

“During the night, General LAHARPE, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the Redoubt of *Monte-Lezino*. At an hour after mid-night, I departed with the Generals BERTHIER and MESSENA, the Commissioner SALICETTI, with a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by *Altare*, upon the flank and the rear of the Enemy.

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" On the 22d at break of day, **BEAULIEU**, who had received a reinforcement, and **LAHARPE**, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when General **MASSENA** appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where **M. ARGENTEAU** commanded : the rout of the Enemy was complete ; two of their Generals, **ROCCAVINA** and **ARGENTEAU**, were badly wounded. The loss of the Enemy was between three and four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners ; a Colonel, eight or ten superior Officers, and several Colours were taken.

" When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their Country owes a particular acknowledgement.

" Generals, Officers and Soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed)

" **BUONAPARTE.**"

The success of our Army in *Italy* has not stopped here. In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the President from the Executive Directory :

" Citizen Representatives, the fortunate battle of *Montenotte*, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only, for the invincible Army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant—We have to-day to announce to you a Victory, decisive, and most memorable, gained by that Army at *Monte-Lezino*, over the united Piedmontese and Austrian Armies.

" The Enemy lost ten thousand five hundred Men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise 40 pieces of Cannon, with Horses, Mules, and Ammunition Waggons, 15 Stand of Colours, all their Equipage, and several Magazines.

" Our Troops, Generals, Officers, Soldiers, are all covered with glory, and have shewn themselves worthy to defend the cause of Liberty.

" The General in Chief, **BUONAPARTE**, again directed this attack. The other Generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are **LAHARPE**, **ANGEREAU**, **MESSENA**, **CERVONI**, **COSSE**, **MENARD**, and **GOUBERT**. This last was wounded in leaping into the Entrenchments of the Enemy. Two other Generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

“ The General PROVERA, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian Army, was made Prisoner, after having evinced the most gallant resistance, with some Regiments which were taken with him,

“ You will declare without doubt, that the Army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its Country.”



Genoa is the marine key of Italy, and is of such importance to the French, that we have no doubt but they will make themselves masters of it. However they may preserve its nominal independence, it will be their own to all useful purposes: and thus they secure a mine of wealth, an extensive granary, and the finest port in Italy. If the news of the defeat of the Austrians in Italy be true to the extent stated by the French, it may be considered as decisive, not only of the fate of Piedmont and the Milanese, but of Europe. For the EMPEROR can gain no success upon the Rhine to counter-balance the loss of Lombardy. It is the richest country in the world; and the revenue he draws from it has no drawback for its defence, as the Netherlands always had.

We shall find it difficult by any subsidy to induce the EMPEROR to continue the war, if this victory be real, or if it be not immediately repaired. He will sacrifice Belgium without further hesitation to save his Italian territories, and in this view the success of the French may accelerate a general peace. But even if the victory be as complete as it is called, the overthrow of Turin and Milan must depend more on the dispositions of the country than on the force of the French. If the people are with them, as it is believed they are, their inroad will be dreadful, for the peasantry are almost in a state of nature, and may be instigated to any violence. Let it be recollected, however, that in their passage to Turin, they have the fortress of Coni on the left, which they must in prudence reduce, and in their road to Milan they have Alexandria to pass through.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 8.

In consequence of accounts from the Swedish Ambassador at Petersburg, stating that the EMPRESS had collected an army on the borders of Finland, and given orders to fit out a fleet, his Majesty the King of Sweden finds himself

under the necessity of giving similar orders, and placing his own territories in a state of defence; all the regiments in Sweden and the Grand Duchy of Finland are ordered to be ready to march, and a number of ships of war to be fitted for sea.

By a letter of the same date, we learn that the Courier who brought Baron STEDINGK, our Ambassador at Peterburgh, the account of the preparations of war in Russia, left Petersburg the 29th of March. Our Government have in consequence issued orders to the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Baron KLINGSFORT, that the whole Finland army should march immediately to the borders, in order to defend them.

Another letter of the same date states the Finland army has received orders to collect at the fortress Louisa, on the frontiers, and that the garrison of this city have received orders to be ready to march.

The Russian army in Finland is said already to be 60,000 strong. The report that a declaration of war has been published by Russia against Sweden appears to be unfounded.

Great Britain possesses at present, the nerves of War, and the splendours of Peace: the whole of the trade to the East-Indies, and nearly the whole of that to the West; the whole of the American trade, and the greatest share in that of the Baltic and Mediterranean. Spain and Portugal are now obliged to come to Great Britain for all the articles of commerce with which they were formerly supplied from France. Nor was there ere any period in which there was a greater demand for our manufactories both woollen and cotton. So flourishing a commerce alleviates the burthens of old debts, by depreciating the value, while it enables us to contract new ones, by increasing the influx of money.

In opposition to all this it may be said, that the resources of trade are at all times uncertain, and the more flourishing the trade, the more precarious: and the trade, which flourishes in consequence of the internal distresses of other nations, depends on a transient foundation. FRANCE, though for the present isolated from commerce, possesses advantages more solid and durable in her various, extensive, and fertile lands, and in the numbers, genius, and spirit of her people. The contest between FRANCE and GREAT-BRITAIN resembles a contest between a rich Merchant and an ancient Seigneur of a large landed property. The former has more ready money; but the fund, from which he draws it, is fluctuating and precarious: the latter has but little ready money; but he commands that of which money is only the symbol, property intrinsically valuable and liable to no accidents.

SONNETS,

By THOMAS DERMODY,

Written in the 15th year of his age.

SONNET I.

THRO' hazel copse oft studious let me roam,
 When Love's last warblings melt the frozen year,
 When the mute thrush broods o'er his little home,
 And sobbing murmurs strike the musing ear;
 What time, when autumn sinks on winter grey,
 The dreary evening falls in many a tear
 Pallid and still with watery front severe,
 Till, slow dissolved in radiant mist away
 The dim horizon clears, and the soft moon
 Floats thro' the blue expanse in silver pride;
 Then 'tis most sweet from some tall mountain's side,
 To catch the melting shake of pastoral tune
 Wild-warbled, or the simple bell, afar
 Flinging faint pauses on the broken wind;
 To mark the speckled cloud, the twinkling star,
 Or the long waste of lonely night behind,
 Fitting to solemn thought the pure, poetic mind.

SONNET II.

LONELY I sit upon the silent shore,
 Silent, save when the dashing surges break
 'Gainst some steep cliff, in low, and fullen roar,
 Or the hoarse gulls on night's still slumber shriek.
 Soft streams in tremulous vibration o'er
 Ocean's broad, frownless front, the lunar ray,
 Borne in full many a dimpling wave away,
 Or strew'd in glittering points, and seen no more.
Tranquillity has spread her raven plume
 Streak'd with faint grey, and shadowy blue, around;
 While *Silence* (catching the dull, frequent sound
 Of yon dim sail whitening the distant gloom)
 Lies in her cell abrupt, where howling *SPRITE*
 Starting terrific from his floating bier
 Ne'er enters, nor the swart hags of the night
 Who drink the sob of death with ruthless car.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 28. In consequence of the rise of flour, a very large mob assembled in St. George's Square, Portsea, mostly consisting of persons belonging to the Dock-Yard and the Victualling Office: About a thousand of them came very quietly into Portsmouth to state their grievance to Sir John Carter, one of the Magistrates, who promised to do every thing in his power to reduce the price, and requested they would go home peaceably; instead of which, they returned to Portsea, joined the others, and destroyed several baker's houses, among which were those of Mr. Stigant, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Snook, Mr. Boyes, and many more. They assembled again last night in greater numbers, at least five thousand; three of the ringleaders were taken into custody by the peace officers and put into the cage; but they were very soon liberated by the mob, who broke the cage open, and entirely demolished them. The Magistrates then called upon the Buckinghamshire Militia and Yeomen Cavalry—read the riot act, and then ordered them to disperse the mob. Several of them were under the necessity of firing before they would disperse; two persons, who were observed to have been particular busy in destroying the cage, were taken into custody, and sent into Portsmouth gaol under a strong guard of the Militia. The greatest praise is due to the officers and men on this occasion, who conducted themselves in a cool and determined manner: they are now under arms, and are just marched to Portsea, where it is reported the mob intend assembling again this evening.

The Yeomen Cavalry were also ordered to attend, but an express is just arrived from their commanding officer at Fareham, ordering their attendance there immediately.

MR. ALEXANDER LAMETH.

The public have heard that Mr. ALEXANDER LAMETH, after having been for 39 months a prisoner in the Prussian dominions, for 23 months of which he was in a subterraneous dungeon, was recommended by his physicians to take the waters of Bath, as a means of recovering his constitution from the shock it had sustained by this cruel confinement.

It was natural for a person who had sacrificed his popularity in France, to his desire of saving the King and the Royal Family, who had struggled only for a limited Monarchy, and had been the determined enemy of all the horrors which have taken place, to find in England a warm and hospitable reception.

But no such thing, he received a letter from Mr. CARTER, the Private Secretary of the Duke of PORTLAND, to come to Burlington-house, and there he was informed that he must immediately quit the kingdom. Mr. Lameth represented the state of his health, and trusted that the humanity of the English Government, if not the hospitality, would procure for him a short stay in the only place of Europe where he could hope for the recovery of his health; and at any rate he expected that they would inform him of the motives why he was to be subjected to such an order. Mr. CARTER told him that the Duke of PORTLAND did not think it necessary to assign the motives of his conduct; and as to the representation of his health, he was instructed to say, that it was not judged proper that he should *sleep more than one night in London*.

Mr. Lameth then only desired that he might be permitted to embark for Altona on board a neutral vessel, as it was contrary to his principles to sail in any vessel *armed* against his country. This was granted—and a King's Messenger conducted him on Wednesday last to Gravesend, to put him on board a neutral vessel in the river.

Mr. Lameth was ten days in London, eight of which he spent in his bed; and we understand that in all that time he was visited but by two or three persons, his countrymen and friends.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT in the LEYDEN GAZETTE:

It has pleased the Sovereign Dispenser of all Things, to take unto himself, last night, my Wife, Lady Anne, Countess of Welderen, born at Whitwell; she died at a very advanced age, after a lingering decay, and an illness of three months and a half. I notify this loss, so sensible and painful to me, to my relations and friends, intreating them to spare me all letters of condolence.

(Signed) J. W. DE WELDEREN.

Hague, April 3.

Ditto, in the AMSTERDAM GAZETTE.

This morning, about ten o'clock, my dear Wife, Catharine Elizabeth Uhlenbrock, was happily delivered of a girl; I advise my relations and friends of this circumstance by this present.

JOHN HARBRINKE.

Amsterdam, 10th April, 1796.

BRISTOL, April 27. Last night between the hours of nine and ten, several of the French Prisoners, escaped from the prison at Stapleton, near this city; but we have since learnt many of them have been taken.

EXETER, April 27. On Thursday evening last, a bundle containing a quantity of brimstone, gunpowder, and other combustible matter, was discovered to have been laid on the corner of the stairs belonging to the house of Miss Lovatt, closely adjoining the dwelling-house, &c. of Mr. Pim, fuller, in Westgate-Street; in which it appeared that there had been lighted coals placed, for the purpose of setting fire to the whole premises; but owing to the hurry in which it was laid on the spot, it is supposed the fire was smothered. And on Saturday night another attempt was discovered to have been made on the house of Mr. Thomas Underhill, in the same street, by lighted brimstone and other combustibles having been thrust under the window-shutters, and which had communicated to the dwelling-house; but being immediately discovered, was fortunately got under without any material injury. The shocking consequences which must have followed, had these villainous designs taken effect, are easy to be conceived. It certainly appears to have been done with the intention of plunder. We hope, however, those notorious villains will be discovered, to receive the punishment due to their crime.

A pocket-book was found a few days ago by a gentleman of the name of Sykes, in which was contained, among other writings, an agreement between several monopolizers of corn, to form an association for the purpose of keeping up and increasing the price of wheat. The gentleman immediately delivered it to the Secretary of State, and proper measures will no doubt, be taken to bring the persons concerned in this unlawful combination to justice. The pocket-book proves to be the same which has been for some days advertized, and a reward of 500*l.* offered for it.

The Court of Kings Bench lately decided a question of great importance to the coasting trade of this kingdom. They held, that common carriers by water were subject to the same rules as common carriers by land; that is, that they shall make good the loss of all property committed to their care, unless occasioned by the act of God, or the king's enemies.

About 70 men of the 20th regiment landed at Plymouth on Tuesday last from on board a transport lately arrived from the West-Indies. Many of them are in an unhealthy state. They are the remains of 700 fine fellows, who have been thus reduced by the ravages of the yellow fever.

In consequence of the reiterated solicitations of the French Government, the Senate of Venice has at last ordered Louis XVIII. instantly to quit Venora, as well as the whole territory of Venice. The fate of this unfortunate Prince is truly distressing. At first obliged to quit the Court of his Father-in-law, the King of SARDINIA, he is now also expelled from his last retreat. The Cabinet of Vienna has prohibited him in the most positive terms to enter the Austrian territory, and has also threatened to disband the army of the Prince of CONDE, should he attempt to do so. Thus banished from his own dominions; driven out of those which belong to the Princes of his family; and prevented from seeking shelter in the provinces of the petty Princes of Italy, by the fear of exposing them to the resentment of the French Republic, where is he now to find an asylum?

Lately died at Aberdeen in the 77th year of his age, George Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, late principal and professor of Divinity in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, and one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, well known and esteemed for his excellent writings in defence of revelation, and for his admirable translation of the four Gospels, with dissertations prefixed.

A second squadron of Dutch men of war, comprising 7 ships from 60 to 74 guns, with 9 frigates and smaller vessels, sailed from the Texel on Sunday or Monday last. The Admiralty, on Wednesday, were apprized of the circumstance, and immediately dispatched messengers to Hull, Lynn, Bridlington, Whitby, Sunderland, Newcastle, and the other places along the coast, prohibiting the sailing of vessels bound for Northern ports.

The anxiety of the public to learn the further effects of the victories of the French in Italy, is naturally great. The general opinion seems to be, that they will force either the Emperor or the King of Sardinia, or both, to an immediate Peace. It is not so much the number of men that they have killed and taken, as the impression that it will make on a disaffected country. The Piedmontese peasantry are to a man ripe for a revolt, and all subordination is likely to be destroyed by a blow so terrible. The first feeling of the King of SARDINIA therefore, will be to save himself by negociation, and it will not be inconsistent with the hereditary politics of Turin, to listen to propositions of an alliance with the French, for the reduction of Austrian Lombardy.

At

At least it is likely for the EMPEROR to dread such a compact, and after such a footing gained by the French, we suspect it will be a race of cunning, who shall be the first to make their peace with this conquering enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, 24th Dec. 1795.

“ Of the many strange events that have lately happened, that of *our* supplying *you* with bread, is not the least remarkable. To keep in unison with it, *we* have only to apply to Carolina to supply Bengal with rice, and then the system will be complete; a victory of possibilities over all human calculation.

“ The only intelligence that has transpired by the last over-land packet, is that *you* are starving; and in return you may expect to hear (probably by this conveyance), that *we* are in a hopeful way in India. This army is not to be amused with speeches. They have no better opinion of the integrity of a House of Commons, than the House have of theirs; and it requires something more than the eloquence of Mr. Dundas to lull the Officers into security. Tho’ I am not in the secret, I own I am not without apprehensions that, before this reaches you, you will hear of the army having taken upon itself the redress of its grievances. On this you may rely. They are fully prepared, and do not want resolution, inclination, or unanimity.

“ In consequence of an advertisement from the Governor, Sir John Shore, prohibiting for the future certain meetings of Military Officers, a deputation from that corps was appointed to wait on him; and by them he was told, in very plain English, that to his prohibition they neither would nor could ———; and that as to their object, they both could and would, &c. Upon which Sir John Shore thought it adviseable to retract his order, and pacify them with promises as well as he could.”

From the LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 26.

Admiralty Office, April 26.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this Office from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

[The first is an extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, mentioning the capture of a French Frigate, the particulars of which are contained in the following letter from Captain Cole:]

La Revolutionaire at Sea, April 13, 1796.

SIR,

It being so dark, when I came alongside the French Frigate L'Unite, that you could not observe the conduct of the two ships, I beg leave to report to you, that not being able to prevail upon her Commander, Citizen Durand, to surrender, after some minutes conversation, I opened a close and well directed fire upon him. After we had sustained the fire of her stern chases some time, and upon firing the second broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same moment directed the helm to be put to port, in order to board him, as the ships were going under a press of sail, at the rate of ten knots, and drawing near the shore.

Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my First Lieutenant, Edward Ellicott, for his very particular attention in keeping sight of the chase, and for his steady and manly courage when close engaged. The cheerfulness with which he put himself at the head of the Boarders, promised me the happiest success, if that event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the Enemy's calling to surrender.

In this short contest the highest praise is due to my officers and ship's company, and the effect of their steady conduct is striking in the number of killed and wounded, of which a list is annexed.

I cannot sufficiently express my own good fortune in not having lost an officer or man, which is to be attributed to the enemy's firing at the masts and rigging.

I am, &c.

FRA. COLE.

L'Unite, Citizen Durand, Commander. Killed 9,—
Wounded desperately, 11.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart, &c. &c.

Indefatigable, Falmouth, April 23, 1796.

SIR,

I have most sensible pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival at this Port, accompanied by the French National Frigate La Virginie, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bargaret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, four days ago, to cruise off the Lizard in this favourite Frigate, which is considered the finest and fastest sailer in the French Navy, and of the largest dimensions, being 158 feet long, and 43 broad.

On Wednesday morning the 20th instant, after I had sealed my dispatches for their Lordships, laying to under the Lizard, with the Squadron, waiting for the French Frigate L'Unite our prize, to weather that point, I observed a ship coming in from the sea, which in my mind looked rather suspicious; and, on her not answering the private signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave chase to her, accompanied by the Amazon and La Concorde (having by signal directed La Revolutionaire to attend her prize into port, and the Argo to proceed to Plymouth.) The superior sailing of the Indefatigable gave me the satisfaction of coming up with her, after a chase of fifteen hours, and running one hundred and sixty eight miles. Fortunately the wind prevented her from steering for Ushant, or she must have escaped.

A little past midnight, I commenced action with the enemy, which was closely continued under a crowded sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen-mast and main-top-mast being shot away. The Indefatigable was not much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-top-mast, the main-top-sail was rendered useless by an unlucky shot cutting both lee-ropes. In this situation we passed the enemy without power of avoiding it, having no after-sail to back, and I had long discovered we had not only to combat a ship of large force, but that her commander was completely master of his profession, in whose presence I could not commit myself with impunity, by throwing my ship in the wind, without submitting to be raked by him.

She had not at this time struck, and we kept close a-head of her, receiving new braces to enable us to bring the ship to, to renew the attack.

At this period La Concorde appeared in sight, close under her stern; and, upon the enemy seeing her, she fired a gun to leeward, and struck her light, as a signal of surrender.

Although a very few minutes would have placed the Indefatigable again along side of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further resistance, had not the Concorde so timely come up.

I am extremely indebted to Captain Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on so many courses, which nothing but the most delicate observance of my signals would have enabled them to do, their distance astern being so great.

Their

Their Lordships are well aware how difficult it is in a night action with a flying Enemy, whose rate of sailing is little inferior to her antagonist, to choose her situation; and, when it is remembered how often this ship changed her's in the action, I need scarcely say what great attention was paid to my orders by every officer under my command.

To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thomson, and Norway, my thanks are above expression. Lieutenant Williams, of the Marines, and Mr. Bell, the Master, who were immediately about my person, rendered me the most essential services. The ship's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and are endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifested on this occasion nothing but ardour and zeal.

But above all other pleasures I feel is that of informing their Lordships, that I have lost neither officer nor man in the contest. The enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed, 17 badly wounded and 10 slightly; the ship much shattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold, from shot holes.

I have sent La Concorde to Plymouth with La Virginie, and shall proceed with the Amazon, who has lost her head, for the same place, to morrow, in order to repair the damages we have sustained in the action.

I am, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

[An Extract of a Letter from Admiral Murray, on the American Coast, merely mentions the capture of L' Aurore (French Corvett), prize to his Majesty's ship Cleopatra. She had only fifty men on board when taken.]

DUKE OF NORFOLK AND LORD MALDEN,

IN consequence of a Publication addressed by Lord MALDEN to the Inhabitants of the Borough of Leominster, the Duke of NORFOLK, accompanied by Capt. WOMBWEL, of the First West York Regiment of Militia, and Lord MALDEN, accompanied by Capt. TAYLOR, Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, met on Saturday evening in a field beyond Paddington. The parties having taken their ground, and the word being given by one of the Seconds, they fired without effect. The Seconds then thought proper to offer their interference; and, in consequence of a conversation

conversation which passed while the parties were on the ground, Capt. TAYLOR was authorized by Lord MALDEN to say, that his Lordship believes that the Duke of NORFOLK had not violated any engagement he had made, and that his Grace did not consider his Agent as having done so. Mr. WOMBWELL at the same time assured Lord MALDEN, from the Duke of NORFOLK, that it was not his Grace's intention to deviate from any thing he had before asserted, with respect to his or Mr BIDDULPH's intention of not indemnifying for the money expended in treats. Lord MALDEN replied, that if his Grace considered it in that light, his Lordship was confident his Grace would not have countenanced his Agent.

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL.
H. TAYLOR.

The following is the Electioneering Correspondence between the two Noble Lords, about the Borough of Leominster, which led to the Duel.

COPY.

“ Liverpool, April 9, 1796.

“ MY LORD,

“ Being on a journey into the North, on business, your Lordship's letter of the 4th overtook me on the road, after I had left Leominster, from which place I had wrote.

“ Had I been there on the 28th, I should probably have used my endeavours, with all I could influence, to have hindered the treat, from a wish that treating might not go on; but do not consider the presence of Mr. Morris, after it was over, or even had he been present as a guest, under the circumstances, as a violation of the Agreement. This is my opinion, and leaving your Lordship to retain your own, I shall not farther discuss any thing that relates to the treat of Easter-Monday.—When I wrote that I was told unfair use had been made of my letters by persons to whom you had communicated them, I certainly could not mean your Lordship.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,

“ NORFOLK.

“ Right Hon. Lord Viscount MALDEN.”

C O P Y.

" MY LORD,

London, April 12, 1796.

" YOUR Grace would have received a more early answer to your letter of the 5th inst. dated from Leominster, had I known where to direct to you. From the general tenor of your conduct in the whole of this business, I am not surprized that the result of your inquiries respecting Mr. Morris's behaviour should have terminated as they have done. Your Grace and your agents have examined the evidence; the witness in favour of Mr. Morris, I imagine, was Mr. Morris himself, or some person of that description, and consequently he has been honourably acquitted. I wish, my Lord, I could say the same of your Grace in this transaction. Had you, my Lord, thought fit to make exact inquiries for the true purpose of gaining real information of all that had passed, with a view of doing justice to the inhabitants of the Borough, who were injured by the breach of the engagement, as well as to myself and my friends, who were more particularly concerned in it, you would have discovered that Mr. Morris was directly and positively the person who had violated that agreement, proposed at first, and entered into, on the part of Mr. Hunter's agent, and Mr. Pollen, at the request of your own friends. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Elrington informed Mr. Morris, that the treat on Easter Monday was about to take place, and requested him to say if he knew for whom it was intended. Mr. Morris replied, he was not obliged to answer questions. Mr. Edwards assured him it was designed for Mr. Biddulph's friends, and that he (Mr. Edwards) had discharged his duty by giving Mr. Morris that information.

" It is also an undeniable fact, my Lord, that Mr. Morris was in the Grange before dinner, and particularly invited one of Mr. Pollen's friends to dine there, and opened a hurdle in the field for the purpose of admitting him, which he declined; and, during the time of dinner, Mr. Morris, with his wife, and others of his friends, were present; and a person whom Mr. Edwards had requested to attend, purposely to know how far your Grace's agent might think proper (after the agreement that had been entered into) to countenance this proceeding, is ready to make oath, that he saw Mr. Morris shake one man by the hand at the table, and said, that " he hoped he would enjoy himself, and be made comfortable;" and yet your Grace justifies Mr. Morris, and acquits him of being a party concerned in this business.—

Allow

Allow me to say, that your Grace would have given Mr. Morris, and your other agents, a fairer opportunity of defending their conduct, had you confronted them with Mr. Edwards, and others, who were ready to support their charges by substantial evidence. This, my Lord, would have been open, manly, and proper investigation, carrying with it at least the appearance of a wish to know the truth, instead of establishing that kind of mock trial, which could only be looked upon as in insult to common sense, candour, and justice.

"The facts which I have stated, my Lord, cannot be controverted or denied, and, as such, they completely establish an infraction of the Agreement entered into by your avowed Agents; and as your Grace, so far from disavowing their conduct, appears eager in its justification, and decided in the approval of all those unequivocal violations of our Engagement, your Grace obliges me to consider you personally as having had an equal share in all these transactions, which I have already censured in terms so strong; and I shall feel myself justified in continuing to do so in the most public manner possible, that no doubt may remain in the minds of the inhabitants of the Borough of Leominster, who were the persons first induced to violate so solemn an Engagement.

"I have the Honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

"MALDEN.

"To His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

"P. S. Your Grace declines further to discuss the subject. My Lord, I never asked discussion as a favour, but offered it as a kindness, in order to afford your Grace an opportunity of justifying yourself from an imputation in which you was evidently implicated, until you cleared yourself by a disavowal of the conduct of your several Agents.

"The allowance with which your Grace wishes to end this business, of each party retaining their own opinions, however liberal to me, is not quite extensive enough. The Borough of Leominster, and the Country at large, will form its opinion upon the obligation of a solemn Engagement between Gentlemen; the propriety and liberal confidence in which I originally addressed your Grace, upon the first supposition of its being violated; the clearness of your Grace's explanation; and the justness of those sentiments in which I am at last forced to speak so publicly on the whole transaction."

ERRATA.—Page 261, for Holyrood, read Holwood. P. 262, for Dispensers, read Dispenser, for Magicians read a Magician.—For resemble read resembles. P. 274, for will read shall.

THE WATCHMAN.

N^o. X.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1796.

Published by the Author, S. T. COLERIDGE,
Bristol :

And by PARSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

THAT ALL MAY KNOW THE TRUTH;
AND THAT THE TRUTH MAY MAKE US FREE!

IN 1660 the people of Denmark made a voluntary surrender of their liberties to the crown : and it is said, they have found it a safe and beneficial measure. I am not acquainted with the Danish Constitution prior to this, nor have I seen the form of their petition ; I will draw out what I suppose it might have been : and let me be pardoned, if the notions are too much *anglicized*.

To our sovereign Lord, the King, a Petition from the
oppressed People of DENMARK.

SIRE !

WE have been dreaming that we were a free nation : and when the voice of truth has half-awakened us, we have scared her away with the angry impatience of slumber, and again resigned ourselves to the pleasing delusion. But, sire ! we are now awake ! we perceive that we are not free, and we are conscious likewise, that from our ignorance or depravity we are incapable of true freedom. The sole objects of the present petition are, that you would make our chains less heavy, and prevent our manners from becoming more depraved : and in order to this, that you would be graciously pleased to assume to yourself the *forms* of that absolute

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power,

power, the realities of which you have long possessed. Even in that house, which in our old laws is supposed to be the organ of the people, a large majority of the members hold their seats by their own right, or by the nomination of private patrons. The remainder are elected indeed; but the electors are so few, that they must be considered a burdensome privileged order, and in no wise the PEOPLE. Their votes are notoriously bought; and so ignorant and corrupt are they, that the right of election is not merely useless; it is fatal to our prosperity and morals. It is a right given them to sell their consciences: a right to bring down the curse of Heaven upon the nation by the frequency and daringness of their perjuries: a right by the contagion of their gluttony, drunkenness, and party-feuds to render us less and less susceptible of that liberty, with the forms of which it would mock us. And with regard to the legislature, we are conscious, sire! that the plans, which your royal wisdom and the wisdom of your honourable counsellors prepare in your cabinet, are always adopted by the house of nobles, and by that body, misnamed, the house of the people. By dismissing them from a participation of the sovereignty, we should therefore *lose nothing*: and we should gain much. To them we do owe in great measure the weight and multitude of our taxes, the frequency of wars, and the decay of virtue and piety among us. For although they constantly adopt all your royal plans, yet they expect to be rewarded for their promptness: in order to which an infinity of pensions and places is necessary, to the great impoverishment of the honest and the laborious part of your Majesty's subjects. And we suspect, sire! that your servants, to whom is intrusted the management of this market, feel less aversion from the horrors of war from the knowledge, that a war may afford a specious pretext for multiplying such pensions, and doth necessarily increase their patronage to an extent which may be truly styled enormous.

We observe, sire! a second source of war in that noisy and incessant abuse of your Majesty's measures; which it has become a fashion of state for a few men to pour forth in the legislature, and by which they make known their desires to be admitted to a share of your royal bounties. This abuse, springing altogether from their angry disappointment, or their eager hopes, or their impatient necessities, is mixed up with the noblest sentiments borrowed from the works of the enlightened and unluxurious ancients, and falsely and dangerously applied to these times and this nation. For we
are

are convinced, fire! that our vast commerce has made general among us that dependence and selfishness and unmanly love of splendour and pleasure, which necessarily preclude all public spirit. Freedom is the RIGHT and natural CONSEQUENCE of VIRTUE; but for the vicious to claim it is SEDITION. Self-love however prevents men from perceiving or remembering this truth: and the harangues of an ambitious faction daily dispersed through your Majesty's realms by means of printed reports, spread far and wide principles of innovation and discontent, which sometimes assume so threatening an aspect, that the evils of a foreign war are resorted to in order to prevent their diffusion. And from the same source it arises, that Government which ought to employ itself for the benefit of the people, is engrossed by the anxieties of self-preservation, and that legislative power, which might have been successfully exerted to the cure and prevention of national immorality, is wasted in degrading hostilities against libels and treason. Hence arises an appearance of a diversity of interest in the crown and the nation; and hence too it becomes possible, that even in your Majesty's bosom the feelings of paternal anger may occasionally displace the emotions of parental love.

We therefore your people of Denmark, are willing, O beloved King! to concenter in you all the forms and powers of national sovereignty. We acknowledge with heart-felt joy, that piety, temperance, and humanity are the distinguishing marks of your Majesty's character; and we believe, that by this solemn and public manifestation of our love and filial confidence, we shall incline you yet more to wish above all things the virtue and comfort of us, your assembled children; and by removing the obstacles (arising from the present necessity of corruption and terror in order to carry on the business of Government) we shall enable you to realize such wishes. Henceforward we expect, that the treasures which are yearly scrambled for by the sons of clamour, will either remain with the people and increase their domestic comforts, or be drawn out for the reward of genius and virtue, and the promotion of arts, sciences, and true religion. Countless millions will no longer be expended to shed blood and bring famine and pestilence. The barracks so thickly scattered over your Majesty's realms, we have full confidence that you will convert into national schools: the instruments of slaughter, will be beat into ploughshares and pruning-hooks: and the immense magazines,

zines, in which they were piled up, will burst with grain reapt by rejoicing industry from the drained swamp, and the cultivated waste-lands! And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Extract from Dr. Beddoes's POSTSCRIPT to his Defence of the BILL of RIGHTS against GAGGING BILLS.

"It has ever been my opinion, *that the salvation of every State depends on the reasonableness of the great body of the people.* This quality is necessary to security against two great evils: *first*, the strong propensity which all ministers have to plunge nations into war. This in a country, where freedom of discussion is permitted, they can effect only by inflaming the passions, except where a war is strictly defensive. Now there is a pretty certain sign by which you may know whether war be just and inevitable. We are not to conclude that it is certainly so, when rich men send mere addresses to offer life and fortune in its support, believing at the same moment, that their little finger will never receive a scratch. It is when the opulent are in earnest ready to take the field and share the common danger. Accordingly, when a country is actually invaded, we see all men flying to arms with one accord: for all feel the justice of the war. At the beginning of the present war our passions were raised to a dreadful height. Abhorrence of the various cruelties perpetrated in France made us venture the hazardous step with a kind of phrenzy. That abhorrence was in itself just, but it misled us. The Almighty has not commissioned the people of one country to try, and punish those of another for crimes committed within themselves, You, the labouring part of the people, have been generally brought to reason on this subject. And no wonder! for you most severely feel the discipline of the great instructress, *Adversity!* The rich like you wish the war over. Like you, they have in a great measure withdrawn their confidence from MR. PITT. The warmest of his admirers cannot now believe him a tenth part of the man he promised he would be at his outset. But that strange infatuation, which led them to imagine that measures which must necessarily increase general misery, could produce more general content, and that opinions are a fit mark for cannon-balls, seems still to hold possession of their minds.

minds. A little more time will, however, I trust, dislodge it. Then will a minister, whose history will white-wash Lord North, be obliged to resign the station of which he has proved himself so unworthy. Then will all your magistrates and opulent citizens join heart and hand with the less opulent, in a respectful but firm petition to the legislature for that which will secure property and order, plenty and content—need I add, for PEACE!—But we must take care to express no *disaffection* to the administration of MR. PITT. With former ministers we could make free to find fault. But when we speak of him, we must be cautious to take off the hat and bow the head.

“ I come now to the second danger of a State, against which the *rationality* of the people is its sole security. A rational people cannot be the dupes of wicked demagogues; who have in fact no other means of mischief than wicked ministers; nor any other end. They too seek power and profit by damping the reason, and firing the passions, of the uninstructed. Both set out by cajoling the multitude; both employ fraud to pilfer popularity. At first they talk alike of reform, of correcting abuses, of diminishing the influence of the Crown, of abolishing useless sinecures, and reducing extravagant salaries.—This *may* be an honest man's language. But we can easily see, whether the thoughts travel the same road with the words. If during years of profound peace, the poor man (whether he dwell in garret, cellar, or cottage) feel not more comfortable by his fire-side, be assured, the minister is a double-tongued impostor; however his meteor-patriotism may for an instant have

“ Flamed in the forehead of the morning sky !”

“ As to the Demagogue, there is a mark by which one who can neither write or read may distinguish him at once. If after a fine flowing speech, the hearers feel black revengeful thoughts boiling in their bosom; if at what he says, they be ready to start away in order to tear, burn, and destroy, be assured the speaker only wants to set neighbour to worry neighbour, as if they were so many tygers, instead of Christians. Now whenever men turn tygers, they may devour for a while, but at last they will surely be destroyed themselves. What Falstaff says of *honour* is true also of *vengeance*. Vengeance cures no sores, sets no bones, replaces no limbs, brings no dead man back to life.



To the EDITOR of the WATCHMAN,

SIR,

The tendency of the following extracts being to diminish the sum of human misery, I hope they will find a place in your excellent paper.

H. F. I.

WE feel happy on every occasion of testifying our Gratitude to those friends of humanity, whose exertions are directed to the abridgement of moral evil. We feel particularly so in noticing an excellent "Essay on the abuse of spiritous liquors," by Dr. Fothergill; which we sincerely hope will produce the effects desired by its benevolent author; whose energy of mind, joined with a love of virtue and abhorrence of vice, is strongly charactered in this little work. We shall best explain the author's motives in his own words—"this little essay though composed with a
 " fervent desire of rendering it useful to all whom it may
 " concern of whatever station, yet it is chiefly designed for
 " the benefit of the inferior ranks, among whom this vice
 " (of dram-drinking) is most predominant: would we
 " could add, and to them wholly confined! for then it
 " would soon become as unfashionable as it is contemptible.
 " My aim has been to render the language sufficiently
 " intelligible to ordinary capacities, without disgusting the
 " more enlightened readers by vulgarity of style."

"Among the lower class of dram drinkers," he states,
 "it matters not whether the liquor be genuine or adulterated, provided it be cheap and possess the power of procuring speedy intoxication. Thus in the room of French Brandy, they are commonly presented with a fiery malt spirit. This as we are informed, is sometimes corrected or rather disguised by the addition of another noxious ingredient, viz. Aquafortis." Gin, he informs us, that cheap and favourite liquor among the common people, is nothing else than a distillation from coarse turpentine, such as is used by farriers. This disgusting composition is daily swallowed by thousands of poor with insatiable avidity. It is to prevent the disease, poverty and wretchedness, necessarily attendant on this vice that he points out, by a method by which the abuse might be regulated by government, and
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in the end overpowered. He affectingly describes the consequences of this practice.—“None but those who have witnessed such scenes, can conceive the unspeakable misery into which this vice has plunged innumerable poor families. It totally disqualifies men for activity and habits of industry, and when it has reduced them to abject poverty, they soon lose that spirit of independence, which ought to be their pride as Englishmen. The time mispent in riot and debauch not only occasions an immense loss of labour, but disposes to incessant dissipation and aversion from all mental and corporeal improvement. Drunkenness is the secret bane of society; it ruins the peace of families, destroys conjugal endearments, and strikes at the very root of population.”

The regulations he recommends are these:

1.—To give all possible encouragement to the useful arts, particularly to agriculture, and to expedite the cultivation of the waste lands and commons.

2.—To establish houses of industry similar to those in Holland.

3.—To establish friendly societies throughout the kingdom.

4.—To restrict distilleries and increase the duty on spiritous liquors.

5.—To reduce the number of public-houses and reform their various abuses.

6.—To establish honorary premiums for the encouragement of merit among the members of the aforesaid institutions.

“Were this plan once effectually carried into execution, (and it certainly is not impracticable) it would strike at the root of one of the greatest of our national evils and afford ample provision for the poor. For by thus removing the principal cause, might poverty itself, in a great measure be prevented, the poor rates reduced, and at length finally abolished. And many millions would be annually saved to the landed interest. Then might the health of the common people be preserved—their morals improved—their independence secured—their industry encouraged—and their virtue rewarded.”

He proceeds to prove the necessity of some such regulation, by stating the injury received by the country.—“In the year 1751, the number of dram-drinkers in Great Britain, according to a very able Politician,* amounted to at least 400,000. On balancing the accounts between

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* The Dean of Gloucester.

“ the profit arising to Government and the damage accruing
 “ to the nation at large ; he endeavours to prove that a loss
 “ little less than 4,000,000*l.* must yearly fall on the trading
 “ and landed interests, and the revenue of Great Britain.
 “ If to this we add the damage the nation sustains by the
 “ premature and untimely deaths of so many British sub-
 “ jects, how shall we estimate the loss ! Can we longer
 “ wonder why our parishes are over-burthened with poor ?
 “ why our prisons overflow with insolvent debtors and
 “ desperate felons ;—or why our poor rates amounting to a
 “ sum little short of 3,000,000*l.* a year, should be rapidly
 “ increasing ?”—Of its effects on the human frame, he says,
 “ The Chemists who first discovered the art of obtaining from
 “ innocent ingredients a noxious intoxicating spirit, per-
 “ haps little dreamt that the disclosure of that fatal secret,
 “ like the opening of Pandora’s box, would instantly let
 “ loose upon mankind such a formidable train of evils ;—
 “ Exclusive of war, pestilence and famine, those dreadful
 “ scourges of nations, it is perhaps the most deadly and
 “ insidious foe that ever infested this country. For this
 “ evil spirit, like a destroying angel, stalks through the
 “ land with a steady though silent step, every where spread-
 “ ing its baleful influence over our cities and villages.

“ In tracing the effects of ardent spirit on the human
 “ body, we find that it exerts its pernicious influence, first,
 “ on the stomach, the inner coat of which is exposed to
 “ its full action. On the liver it seems to exert a specific
 “ power, and by enduring and enlarging its substance,
 “ viliates the bile, interrupts its course and renders it inca-
 “ pable of performing its functions. From its action on
 “ these two important organs, its effects are propagated far
 “ and wide to other parts of the system. But to enumerate
 “ the manifold sufferings which conspire to embitter the
 “ lives of dram-drinkers, would require a whole volume.
 “ Suffice it to observe in general, the liver being diseased
 “ and the constitution enfeebled, the jaundice ensues : this
 “ gradually slides into an incurable dropsy which closes the
 “ fatal scene ! Some who escape jaundice or dropsy, con-
 “ tract gout or stone, palsy or insanity, while others are
 “ suddenly taken off by apoplexy. For this poison, whe-
 “ ther slow or quick in its operation, is always *sure* at last.”
 On the mind and morals, its effects are not less to be
 dreaded. “ It overthrows memory, judgment, and all the
 “ intellectual powers, introducing in their place a temporary
 “ pleasure ; converting at once a rational inoffensive being
 “ into

“ into a furious animal, and prompting him to commit acts
 “ of mischief and extravagance, which, in his cooler hours,
 “ he would contemplate with abhorrence. If sobriety the
 “ main guardian of virtue, being once banished, a direct
 “ avenue is opened for the admission of every vice; I had
 “ almost said, of every crime.” The author concludes with
 laying down, “ Rules and admonitions for the prevention
 “ and cure of this vice.” He says:

“ 1.—Let no strong liquors be lightly ventured upon as
 “ a remedy against bodily pain or uneasiness of mind

“ 2.—Let those who have been enticed frequently to
 “ taste spiritous liquors or rich cordials, till at length they
 “ begin to have a fondness for them, reflect a moment on
 “ the danger of their situation, and resolve to make a speedy
 “ and honourable retreat.

“ 3.—I now proceed to the more difficult part of my
 “ task, the bold the arduous attempt to reclaim the
 “ thorough-paced dram-drinkers, whose habit has been
 “ contracted in youth, strengthened by indulgence, and
 “ rivetted by time.

“ 1. Let it be a rule never to drink but from a particular
 “ decanter marked for the purpose; and whenever a glass
 “ of liquor is poured out, replace it immediately with an
 “ equal quantity of water, and pursue this steadily till the
 “ effects are reduced to mere water—or

“ 2. Drink constantly out of one glass, and the moment
 “ it is emptied drop into it a single drop of melted sealing-
 “ wax, and continue this daily until there be no longer
 “ room for a drop of spirits.

“ These methods have been recommended and practised
 “ by some, and we are assured the inveterate habit has
 “ been entirely subdued. But relinquishing this pernicious
 “ habit suddenly does not appear to be such a dangerous
 “ undertaking as you have been taught to imagine.
 “ Otherwise how comes it that those drunkards who have
 “ been all at once debarred the use of spirits in a well regulated
 “ prison, have not only been cured of their former
 “ propensity, but their health has been improved, and
 “ their life prolonged? Instead therefore of the slow and
 “ uncertain expedients recommended by others, let me
 “ advise you, by a bold stroke, to break the enchantment
 “ at once. Not a drop of spirits of any kind must be tasted
 “ on any pretence whatsoever. Frequent cravings after
 “ the delusive liquor, with certain unpleasant feelings, must
 “ and will sometimes obtrude themselves. These for a
 “ while, though not dangerous, will be found irksome:
 “ they

" they may, however be banished by an occasional cup of
 " ginger or ginseng tea, or rather by brisk exercise and firm
 " resolution. But were these sensations a thousand times
 " more troublesome, not an inch of ground must be yielded
 " till you have gained a complete victory. The conflict,
 " remember, is not for the fading laurel, a tinselled wreath,
 " but for those more blooming, more substantial honours,
 " which *Health*, the *Daughter of Temperance* only can
 " bestow. For it is thine O *Health*, and thine alone to
 " diffuse through the human frame, that genial warmth,
 " that serene sunshine, which glows in the cheek—which
 " sparkles in the eye—and which animates the whole!"

 FRAGMENT,

 BY A WEST-INDIAN.

NEAR where with Tropic heats bright CANCER glows,
 And Sun-beams glitter with perennial force;
 Girt by the azure wave an Island lies,
 Called by the Spaniards, † ANTIENT.
 The balmy East here holds perpetual sway,
 And blows salubrious to the toil-worn Slave.
 The Eastern Shore receives the welcome Gale,
 And leads to Caverns, or the brow of rocks;
 To gravel banks with glitt'ring Shell-fish strew'd,
 To deep-green Mangrove, or the shadowing branch
 Of lofty Cedar,* dropping blossoms white,
 That tremble as they fall, and meet the wave
 Progressive to their root. Here, oft at Eve,
 When length'ning shadows to the calmy wave
 Shot dubious twilight and alluring gloom,
 I've sat contemplative—and viewed the breeze
 Checquer the water, with far-streaming light
 That glistened as with gems: I've sat and thought
 That all the hopes attending various man,
 Were robbers of his rest; I've thought that Love
 Was all the sum indulgent Heaven e'er meant
 To form our Bliss. I thought so and was blest.

GILBERT.

† Antigua.

* The white Cedar.

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TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED  
FRIEND,

(By Mr. ROSCOE, of LIVERPOOL, *Author of the life of  
Lorenzo de Medici.*)

To enjoy the Rewards of a happier State,  
And to live in the Memory of his surviving Friends,  
On the Fifth Day of December, 1795, departed this Life,

EDWARD ROGERS,

*Of EVERTON, Merchant, aged 45 years.*

MORTAL, from yon lower sphere,  
Ere eternal joys thou share,  
Are thy earthly duties done,  
Husband, father, friend, and son?

Hast thou o'er a parent's head  
Drops of filial fondness shed?  
What the pleasure—hast thou prov'd  
'Tis to love and to be lov'd?

Hast thou, with delighted eyes,  
Seen thy num'rous offspring rise?  
Hast thou in the paths of truth  
Led their inexperienc'd youth?

Didst thou e'er in sadness bend  
O'er the sorrows of a friend?  
Didst thou hasten, unappall'd  
When thy sinking country call'd?

Husband, father, friend, and son,  
Well thy journey hast thou run;  
Life has known its best employ,  
Sown in virtue, reap'd in joy.

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A M E R I C A.

It will be recollected, that much opposition was made in America to the Treaty concluded between Lord GRENVILLE and Mr. JAY. On the 24th of March, the House of Representatives passed a Resolution, which had for its object to procure a copy of the Instructions granted to Mr. JAY relative

tive to that Treaty. In reply to this request, General WASHINGTON returned the following Answer, which was received in London on Monday. It unites firmness with temperance, and wisdom with decision.

*" To the House of Representatives. Wednesday, the 30th March.*

*" Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

" With the utmost attention I have considered your Resolution of the 24th inst. requesting me to lay before your House a Copy of the instructions to the Minister of the United States, who negotiated the treaty with the King of Great Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents, relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing Negotiation may render improper to be disclosed.

" In deliberating on this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion; or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which must flow from the admission of that principle.

" I trust, that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the Constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either House of Congress, as a right; and, with truth, I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honour to preside in the Government, my constant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof, so far as the trust delegated to me by the People of the United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," will permit.

" The nature of Foreign Negotiations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy; and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future Negotiations, or produce immediate inconveniences; perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other Powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making Treaties in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; the principle on which that body was formed, confining it to a small number of Members. To admit then a right in  
the



the House of Representatives to demand, and to have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a Negotiation with a Foreign Power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

" It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for, can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an Impeachment, which the Resolution has not expressed. I repeat, that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the Negotiation with Great Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the Treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

" The course which the debate has taken on the Resolution of the House, leads to some observation on the mode of making Treaties under the Constitution of the United States.

" Having been a Member of the General Convention, and knowing the principles on which the Constitution was formed, I have never entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the Government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making Treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and that every Treaty so made and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. It is thus that the Treaty-making power has been understood by Foreign Nations; and in all Treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the Constitution, every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for until now, without controverting the obligation of such Treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

" There is also reason to believe that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the State Conventions, when they were deliberating on the Constitution, especially by those who objected to it, because there was  
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not required in *Commercial Treaties* the consent of two-thirds of the whole Senate, instead of two-thirds of the Senators present ; and because in Treaties respecting territorial and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the Members of both Houses respectively was not made necessary.

“ It is a fact declared by the General Convention, and universally understood, that the Constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And it is well known, that under this influence the smaller States were admitted to an equal representation in the Senate with the larger States ; and that this branch of the Government was invested with great powers ; for on the equal participation of those powers, the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller States were deemed essentially to depend.

“ If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the Constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the Journals of the General Convention, which I have deposited in the Office of the Department of State. In those Journals it will appear that a proposition was made, “ that no Treaty should be binding on the United States, which was not ratified by a law,” and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

“ As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the House of Representatives is not necessary to the validity of a Treaty ; as the Treaty with Great Britain exhibits in itself all the objects requiring legislative provision, and on which these papers called for can throw no light ; and as it is essential to the due administration of the Government, that the boundaries fixed by the Constitution between the different Departments, should be preserved—a just regard to the Constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

“ *United States, March 30, 1796.*”

This Message has been committed to a Committee of the whole House.

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A N E C D O T E S

OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

DUMOURIER.

DUMOURIER possesses singular acquirements: he is a good orator, an able politician, an excellent writer, and one of the best generals of his age. His father also, was a man of talents, and by insisting that he should never learn any thing by heart, prevented him, according to his own account, from ever forgetting any thing!

It has been generally supposed that he acquired an immense sum of money during the revolution; but he solemnly declares this to be a cruel and unjust aspersions; and boasts that he is now indebted to his *pen*, as he was formerly to his *sword*, for his support.

He has an uncommon facility at composition, writes with elegance upon all subjects, and is intimately acquainted with every thing relating either to the politics or the wars of Europe. He received a sum equal to 500l. of our money, for his life, from a bookseller at Hamburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city, and within its territory, he now resides, with

MAD. GENLIS—SILLERY—BRULART.

who occupies part of the same house, and like himself, is employed in writing.

MIRABEAU, MIRANDA, WILKES,

These three very celebrated men met one day by invitation at the house of a respectable gentleman in Chesterfield-street, May-fair. Mr. H. after dinner expected great entertainment from his guests; but, unfortunately for him, the orator and the general had a violent dispute relative to some trifling subject, which rendered the early part of the evening uncomfortable. To complete the mortification, they both soon after attacked John Wilkes on the barbarity and inhumanity of the English nation, an instance of which they gave, in *the execution of several young men for trifling offences, in the course of that very morning!* The hoary patriot retorted the charge, and turning towards Mirabeau (it was before the revolution) sarcastically asked him, what
he

he thought of the very *humane* mode of breaking on the wheel, as practised at the *Greve*, when the *Noblesse* were accustomed to bespeak seats at particular windows, as if they had been going to a comedy!!!

BRISSOT.

This very celebrated man, while in England, lodged in Brompton-row, in the second or third house on the right hand side. On his publishing a very able dissertation on *Criminal Law*, he sent a copy to Mrs. Macauley-Graham, who invited him to her house, had him often at her table, and entertained a great esteem for him. From that respectable lady, he received a letter of introduction to general Washington, by whom he was well received, and so fond was he of the Atlantic continent, that to the day of his unjust execution, he always wished that he had been born the son of an American peasant. While in England, he wrote many articles in the *Courier de Londres*. M. Brissot retained his antient simplicity of manners. He was never intoxicated with power, nor did he ever suffer his mind to be debased by avarice. Robespierre and his associates knowing what effect such a charge would have upon the people, accused him of wallowing in riches:—when his wife was arrested, she was employed in mending his linen, and nursing their offspring.

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for April.

[This Report was faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correspondence in nearly 29 Districts of Great Britain; and is transplanted from the last Number of that valuable Work.]

THE present, on account of the mildness of the weather, has proved an uncommonly favourable season for every operation in husbandry. Little rain having fallen since the month of February, the fields ploughed since that time have benefited much by the dry weather, which, with the seasonable frosts in March, have reduced the soil to a powder, with small labour to the harrow.

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The WHEATS throughout the kingdom exhibit a degree of strength and forwardness very unusual so early in the season, and should the ensuing month (generally the most trying) prove mild, with moderate showers, there can be little doubt of a most abundant crop. In Scotland particularly, so great an extent of wheat was never before seen, which in general, looks well, and far superior to the crop of last year.

The spring seed time has been remarkably good. Great part of the grain is beginning to appear, and it looks very regular and promising. In the Northern counties, the fields intended for BARLEY are in forward preparation; what has been sown begins to peep through the soil. In stiff soils in the Western districts, the Barley sowing goes on with difficulty, through the want of spring showers.

The RYE-GRASS and CLOVER are generally good, and very early, a circumstance much in favour of the fine LAMBING season, as they afford plentiful food to the ewes, instead of Turnips, which have this season gone off so early. In the North of the island the appearance of the Clover and Rye-Grass is, however, not so flattering, the plants of Clover being very thin in most places.

The fields intended for TURNIPS are far advanced in culture, many have been twice plowed, and are in fine tilth.

There is a fine prospect of APPLES in the western CYDER counties.

The dry spring has been highly favourable to SHEEP in general, and particularly productive in LAMBS.

It is at length ascertained, and the fact is confirmed by some of the best informed of our correspondents, that no real scarcity has ever existed in this country, and that the late High Prices of Wheat have been the sole work of monopolists. The CORN MARKETS have never been more plentifully supplied than during the last month, and the prospect of large importations, added to the alarm that has taken place among the speculators, will, no doubt, keep the prices moderate till after the ensuing harvest.

CATTLE and SHEEP are higher than was ever remembered; and from the great demand, it is to be feared will continue so. Every thing is picked up; LEAN STOCK was never known to fetch such prices, and FAT STOCK is nearly as much above the usual rates as the lean.

From the great stock of last year's HAY on hand, and the promising appearance of the Spring, the price of that article has fallen considerably.

C C

WOOL,

WOOL, in the western counties, sells in the fleece at 30s. per weight of $30\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

POTATOES have fallen 1s. per sack. GRASS SEEDS have sunk in value more than one-fourth. The market continues very heavy for Hops, bags fell from 50 to 90s, pockets from 60 to 100s.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The General in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Carcare, 25 Germinal, April 15.

" I have given you an account of the opening of the campaign, on the 20th of this month, and I have informed you of the signal victory gained by the army of Italy, on the fields of Montenotte; I have now to give you an account of the battle of Millefimo.

" After the battle of Montenotte, I removed my head-quarters to Carcare; I ordered General Laharpe to remove his to Sofello, to menace the eight battalions that the enemy had in that city, and to march the next day by a rapid and secret course to the city of Cairo.

" General Massena marched with his division to the heights of Dego; the General of Division, Angereau, who had been on the march two days, was in the plains of Carcare; the General of Brigade occupied the heights of Bieftro; General of Brigade Joubert, with the first brigade of infantry, occupied the interesting position of Sainte Marguerite.

" On the 21st, at break day, the General Angereau forced the passes of Millefimo, at the same time that Generals Menard and Joubert drove the enemy from all the neighbouring positions, surrounding by a bold and prompt manœuvre, a corps of 1500 Austrian grenadiers, at the head of whom was Lieutenant-General Proveyra, who far from laying down his arms, and surrendering prisoner of war, retired to the summit of the mountains of Cossaria, and entrenched himself in the ruins of an old castle, extremely strong by its position. General Angereau advanced his artillery, and cannonaded him during several hours.

At

At eleven o'clock, vexed to have my march stopped by a few men, I summoned General Proveyra to surrender. He solicited to speak to me, but a strong cannonade on my right, prevented me from then going to him.—He treated with General Angereru during several hours; but the conditions he required being unreasonable, and the night approaching, General Angereau formed four columns, and marched to the Castle of Cossaria. Already the intrepid General Joubert, a good General for his knowledge and military talents, had entered the enemy's trenches with seven men, but he was struck on the head and thrown to the ground, and his soldiers thinking him dead, the movements of his column relaxed. His wounds are not dangerous.

“ The second column, commanded by General Panel, marched in great silence, with arms on the shoulder, when that brave General was killed at the foot of the enemy's entrenchment.

“ The third column, commanded by the Adjutant General Quenin, was equally disconcerted in its march, a ball having killed that officer. The whole army greatly regrets the loss of those two brave officers. In the mean time the night coming on, gave me reason to suppose the enemy would defend themselves sword in hand, for which I made preparations.

“ On the 25th, at break of day, the Austrian and Sardinian army, and the French army, found themselves within sight of each other; my left commanded by General Angereau, blockaded Proveyra; several of the enemies regiments among whom was that of Begliose, attempted to penetrate my centre. General Menard vigorously repulsed them; I soon after ordered him to fall back on my right; and before one o'clock at noon, General Massena attacked the left of the enemy, which occupied with strong entrenchments and batteries the village of Dego. We pushed on our troops to the road from Dego to Spino.

“ General Laharpe marched with his division in three columns close in a mass; that of the left commanded by General Cauloe, passed the Bermuda, under the eye of the enemy, and attacked their left wing. General Cervoni, at the head of the second column, also traversed the Bermuda, under protection of one of our batteries, and marched immediately on the enemy. The third column, commanded by General Boyer, turned a ravin, and cut off the retreat of the enemy.

" All these movements, seconded by the intrepidity of the troops, and the talents of the Generals, accomplished the purpose expected. Coolness is the result of courage, and courage is possessed by all Frenchmen.

" The enemy surrounded on all sides, had not time to capitulate; our columns spread death among them, and put them to flight. While our right made the necessary dispositions for attacking the left of the enemy, General Proveyra, with his troops in Cossaria, surrendered prisoners of war.

" Our soldiers attacked the enemy on all sides and pursued them. General Laharpe put himself at the head of four squadrons of cavalry, and briskly followed them.

" We have by this victory, taken between seven and nine thousand prisoners, among whom are a Lieutenant-General; and about twenty or thirty Colonels, and almost the whole of the following regiments: three companies of Croats, a battalion of Pelegrini, Stein, Vilhem, Schroeder, Tentack, four companies of artillery, several superior officers of engineers, in the service of the Emperor, and the regiments of Montserrat, of the Marine, of Suze, and four companies of the grenadiers in the service of the King of Sardinia; twenty-two pieces of cannon, with caissons, &c. and 15 stand of colours.

" The enemy has between 2000, and 2500 men killed, among whom is a colonel, an aid-du-camp to the King of Sardinia.

" I will send you further particulars, as soon as I shall have received the details of this glorious affair.

(Signed)

" BUONAPARTE."

The Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Carcare, 26 Germinal, April 16.

" I have given you an account, Citizen Directors, of the two victories which our Army has obtained over the Combined Armies of Austria and Sardinia. I have now to inform you of the operations of the army on this day, the 26th Germinal, that is to say, of the battle of Dego, of that of St. Jean, of the possession of Montezemo, and of my junction with the division of General Seurrurier, which I had left to guard the Ténardo and the valley of Oneglia.

" The right of the army, fatigued with the action of the evening before, which was not over till a very late hour, entirely abandoned to the security of victory, suffered itself to be driven at day-break from the village of Dego

Dego by 7000 Austrians, who attacked them with the greatest boldness. Beaulieu hoping to repair his checks, assembled these 7000 men, the chosen troops of his army, to make this effort of despair.

"In the right wing the *generale* was soon beat, and immediately after at the Head-quarters.

"General Massena, the moment he had rallied a part of his troops, began the attack. Our troops were repulsed three different times.

"When I came up, I found General Cauße rallying the 99th half brigade, charging the enemy and ready to push them with the bayonet, when he fell mortally wounded. The manner in which he had conducted himself on the preceding evening, and his intrepid conduct at the moment of his death, have caused him to be greatly regretted by the soldiery.

"The first thing he asked me when he saw me, was, "Is Dego retaken?"—It was two o'clock in the afternoon, and nothing was as yet decided. I was now forming into a column the 39th half brigade, commanded by the General of Brigade Victor, when the Adjutant-General Lances rallied the 8th half brigade of light infantry, and put himself at its head on the left of the attack. For an instant his troops hesitated, but he determined their conduct by his intrepidity. This brave officer, during the action, had an epaulet carried away by a ball. During the war, he has distinguished himself by his activity, his courage, and his talents. I demand of you for this officer the appointment of General of Brigade, vacant by the death of General Cauße.

"The cavalry completed the enemy's rout, and took a great number of prisoners.

"The loss of the enemy is estimated at 2000 men, of whom 1400 are prisoners. Among these are several officers of distinction.

"We have lost the chief of Brigade Rondeau, styled *the brave*, and the Chief of Brigade Dupuis.

"The Adjutant General Vignolle, Sub-Chief of the Staff, and Citizen Marat, my Aid-de-Camp, and a Chief of Brigade, contributed much to the success of this day.

"On another side, General Rusca made himself master of the important post of St. Jean, which commands the valley of Bermida. He took two guns, and made 100 prisoners.

"The General of Division, Serrurier, possessed himself of the heights of Balizolo, of Bagnascoe, and of Pontenocetro. He made sixty-one prisoners, among whom is a Lieutenant-Colonel.

"General Angereau has taken possession of the redoubts of Montezemo, which the enemy evacuated on his approach. He has thus opened our communications with the valley of Tenaro, and with the division of General Serrurier.

"It is impossible for me to describe to you all the traits of courage which have been displayed, and to give you the names of those who have particularly distinguished themselves. As soon as our movements are a little relaxed and the relations of the different Generals sent to the Staff, I shall hasten to communicate them to you.

(Signed)

"BUONOPARTE."

Extract of a Letter from the Commissioner of the Executive Directory, stationed with the Army of Italy, to Citizen Carnot.

"Millesimo, 27 Germinal, April 17.

"I write you these two lines to inform you, that the Piedmontese army has evacuated the entrenched camp of Ceva as well as that place, in which our troops are now stationed. They have merely left five or six hundred men in the fort, who will not make a long resistance."

SUMMONS SENT TO GENERAL PROVEYRA.

"You are surrounded, Sir, on all sides; your resistance will only occasion a fruitless effusion of blood. If in a quarter of an hour you do not surrender, I will not spare one of you."

GENERAL PROVEYRA's ANSWER.

"My intention is to defend myself to the last extremity."

CAPITULATION.

General Proveyra, and the corps which he commands, shall defile towards Carcare, the head-quarters of the French army, with the honours of war; they shall lay down their arms after having defiled.

A. Accepted, with the restriction, that the Officers shall be allowed to proceed on their parole, and till they have been exchanged, to their own homes.—Conformable to the original.

The Aid-de-Camp of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed)

JUNOT.

THIRD VICTORY,

The Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Lezino, 3 Floreal, April 21.

" I have to give you an account of the taking of Ceva, of the battle of Mondovi and of our entry into this place.

" The 27th, General Angereau went to Montelezo, and attacked the redoubts which defend the entrenched camp at Ceva, which were defended by eight thousand Piedmontese. The columns commanded by Generals Beyraud and Joubert, fought all the day and took the greatest number of them. The loss of the enemy amounted to about 300 men; we have lost the Chief of the 39th half brigade.

" The enemy fearing to be turned in the night by Castellino, evacuated the entrenched camp in the night. At break of day, General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and invested the citadel. We have found in the town some resources for provisions.

" The Piedmontese army driven from Ceva, took a position at the confluence of the Cursaglia and Tanaro, having its right supported by Notre Dame de Vico, and its centre by the Bicoque. The 1st instant, General Serrurier attacked the right of the enemy, by the village of St. Michel. He passed the bridge under their fire, and after three hours combat, obliged them to evacuate the village; but the Tanaro not being fordable, the division which attacked the left could not cross, and the enemy reinforced in its right, obliged General Serrurier to retreat, which he did in the best order. The same night he returned to his former position. The enemy lost about 150 men.

" The situation of the enemy was formidable, surrounded by two deep and rapid rivers. They had cut down all the bridges, and planted batteries of the banks. We passed the whole of the second in making dispositions, seeking by false manœuvres, to conceal our intentions.

" At two o'clock, after midnight, General Massena passed the Tanaro, near Ceva, and entered the village of Lezengo. Generals Gieus and Florella stopped at the Bridge of Torre. My design was to march to Mondovi, and oblige the enemy to change the field of battle; but General Colli fearing the issue of a combat, at two o'clock at midnight retreated, leaving behind all his artillery, and took the road for Mondovi. At break of day the two armies were within sight of each other. The battle began in the village of Vico; General Gieus marched to the left of

Mondovi; Generals Florella and Domartin attacked and took the redoubt which covered the centre of the enemy, and the Sardinian army abandoned the field of battle: the same night we entered Mondovi.

"The enemy has lost 1800 men, of whom 1300 are made prisoners. A Piedmontese General has been killed, and three are made prisoners. Eleven stand of colours, and eight pieces of cannon, have also fallen into our hands.

"Our whole army regret the fate of General Stengel, who was mortally wounded charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

(Signed)

"BUONOPARTE."

P. S. To-morrow I will send you twenty-one stand of colours, four of which belong to the Body-Guards of the King of Sardinia.

Letter from the Executive Directory to General Buonoparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy.

Paris, 6 Floreat, April 25, 4th Year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

"Citizen General—the Executive Directory has received, with the liveliest satisfaction, the news of the victory obtained in Italy over the Austrians. In appreciating such signal advantages at the entry of a campaign, which a dislike for peace on the part of the enemies of the Republic has forced us to engage in, it is satisfactory to the nation to see justified in you by the laurels you have just reaped, the choice it has made of you to lead the army of Italy to victory. Receive then, General, the tribute of national gratitude: merit it still more and more, and prove to Europe, that Beaulieu in having changed the field of battle, has not changed his enemy; that defeated in the North, he will be constantly and equally defeated by the brave army of Italy; and that with such defenders, liberty will triumph over the feeble efforts of the enemies of the Republic."

To General Laharpe.

"You have for a long time accustomed the friends of the Republic to hear your name mentioned whenever the army of Italy has obtained any successes. Your patriotism and your talents warrant to the Directory and to all France, that you will still share the glory and the victories which are reserved for the brave division you command during the course of the present campaign.

To

To General Massena.

"The Directory has seen by the report of the Commander in Chief that you contributed not a little to the successes of the glorious days of the 20th and 21st Germinal. It did not expect less from your courage and your talents, which are, to the Directory, a sure guarantee of the victories the army of Italy is about to obtain.

To General Cervoni.

"The labours of the last campaign had rendered your courage too conspicuous to the Directory not to enable it to anticipate that in making their earliest attack on you the Austrians would afford you the first advantage.

To the Chief of Brigade Rampon.

"Intrepid soldier! the lover of liberty—continue to serve her cause. Let the oath you administered to the brave soldiers you commanded in the redoubt of Montelefino, be occasionally repeated by all Republicans who are worthy to take it; and let it serve to fortify in them, if there be such a need, the hatred of slavery, and the desire of subduing the enemies who have not renounced the mad project of imposing chains upon us. French valour will, without doubt, soon force them to demand that peace for which they now manifest so great an aversion. You will have concurred towards this aim by your example, and by the heroical trait which does you so much honour. Can there be a sweeter recompence for a friend of his country and of the Republic?"

Sketches of the LIFE of KOSCIUSKO, from an History of Poland, lately published.

THADÉE KOSCIUSKO is about forty years of age, of middling stature, and of a fierce and penetrating aspect. He was born a gentleman; but his family not being in affluent circumstances, he was sent to the school of cadets, to be educated for the army. From this school it has been usual for the kings of Poland to send annually four of its youths into foreign countries, to perfect themselves in military tactics, and the art of war. Kosciuszko had the good fortune to be one of these selected youths. He was patronized by the king, and sent into France with the best recommendations, where he studied upwards of four years in the military academy of Versailles, and returned to Poland with the reputation

reputation of being a very skilful engineer. Soon after this he was appointed to the command of a company of artillery in the regiment of the crown, and was looked up to as a man of courage and eminence in his profession.

About this time it was that he captivated the affections of a young lady of the first family and fortune in Poland. The lovers had contrived many private interviews before the parents of the lady had an opportunity of discovering their connection; in all of which Kosciuszko conducted himself by the rigid rules of honour and virtue. He therefore conceived himself warranted in making an open declaration of their mutual regard, and in soliciting the consent of the lady's friends for an immediate celebration of their nuptials. But being a leading family among the nobles, an alliance with Kosciuszko was deemed inconsistent and degrading; hence a peremptory refusal was experienced, and an insuperable bar put to the fond hopes of the anxious lovers. Kosciuszko, however, after finding it impossible to gain the consent of her parents, had the address to carry off the lady, and was rapidly pursuing his route to France, when the unfortunate circumstance of their carriage breaking down, and no possibility of having it replaced or repaired with requisite speed, gave the enraged father, and a strong party of relatives, an opportunity of coming up with them. Here a very fierce rencounter ensued, in which Kosciuszko was eventually reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father, or give up the daughter. Humanity prevailed even over the force of affection. He returned his sword peaceably to the scabbard, and nobly restored the fair prize to his pursuers, rather than spill the blood of him who gave her being.

The public conversation, in all the upper circles, turning on this event, and the feelings of Kosciuszko being considerably hurt, he obtained leave of absence from his sovereign, and went to America. At that period the late unfortunate war with England was carrying on with full vigour. Kosciuszko offered himself a volunteer to Washington, and was honoured with an important command in his army. After the peace, he returned with the Marquis de la Fayette to France, where the French officers who had served in that campaign, and Dr. Franklin, always spoke of him as a man of equal magnanimity, fortitude, and courage, and to whom America was greatly indebted for his services.

Kosciuszko having thus acquired reputation abroad, returned, with the laurels, to his native country, where he
after-

afterwards distinguished himself in three battles which Prince Poniatowski fought with the Russians, at the time of the diet of Targowicz; and it is said, that if the councils of Kosciusko had been followed in that short war, affairs would have taken a better turn. When, therefore, Stanislaus found himself obliged to cease hostilities, Kosciusko, despising an inactive life, again procured leave to enter into foreign service. He went to Pisa in the month of December 1793, where he professed himself going to Geneva; but, in fact, he went to Paris. He was there introduced to many of the leading members of the convention, whose policy induced them to present him with ten millions of livres to stir up an insurrection in Poland, in order to draw off the Prussian army from acting with the allies, and to confine the attention of Frederick-William to a different part of the continent.

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### LAW REPORT.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

#### INSULT TO HIS MAJESTY.

KYD WAKE, who was convicted at the Sittings after last Hilary Term, of having, on the first day of the present Sessions of Parliament, insulted HIS MAJESTY in his passage to and from Parliament, by hissing, and using several indecent expressions, such as, "No George, no War," &c. was brought up to receive the Judgment of the Court.

Mr. JUSTICE ASHHURST pronounced Sentence as follows:

"KYD WAKE, You have been tried and found guilty upon an indictment that has been preferred against you, which states, that on the 29th of October, in the 36th year of His present Majesty's reign, His Majesty was going to the House of Peers to meet his Parliament; and that you, being a person of an evil disposition, and also a great number of others, being persons of violent and seditious minds, and disaffected to His Majesty, and intending to break and disturb the peace, and to insult and villify our Lord the King, and to move and incite his Majesty's Subjects to hatred and contempt of His Majesty, did, for the purposes aforesaid, unlawfully and riotously meet together to disturb the peace of our Lord the King, and assembled round His coach, and made a very great riot, tumult, and disturbance, by hissing, hooting, and groaning, and used divers indecent, contemptuous, and disorderly gestures; and did riotously, tumultuously, and seditiously use and proclaim aloud the



the following scandalous words—No War—Down with George—No George: and did for a long time continue thus riotously assembled, and committing the same outrages.

“ Upon this Indictment you have been found guilty on very full and clear evidence. This insult which you have offered to your Sovereign, is of a very flagitious and atrocious nature, and shews a very bad and malignant heart. Indeed, if there had been any wish to stretch the Laws to their utmost rigour, it may be doubtful, whether the crime of which you have been found guilty, might not have amounted to a crime of a much deeper die; for it has a manifest tendency to withdraw the affections of His Majesty's Subjects from their lawful Sovereign, and to excite the mob to disaffection and rebellion. This is the return you have made for the protection you have enjoyed under the auspicious Government of the best of Kings, and under the mildest and most excellent system of Laws. I would have you remember, that there is perhaps no other Kingdom in the World, where for such an offence, the offender's life would not have paid the forfeit. In the Affidavit which you read in mitigation of punishment, when you were last brought into Court, you endeavoured to shew that the contemptuous gestures and behaviour imputed to you towards His Majesty, were owing to your short-sightedness, and that your eagerness to gratify your curiosity in seeing His Majesty, occasioned those involuntary distortions of countenance, which might be construed into contemptuous gestures. This does not seem to be very natural. But supposing it were the fact, your zeal and eagerness to see the King did not necessarily occasion your uttering the words imputed to you, namely, *Down with George—No George—No War*. And yet these words are sworn by two witnesses to have been spoken by you, and often repeated. And even you yourself do not dare upon oath to deny the speaking of them. You have not dared to swear that you never did utter these words; but you say it can never be thought that you should speak them. This is a very singular way of denying them.

“ You have said further, that none of these words have been proved to be spoken by you. What your idea of proof is, I do not pretend to know, but this I know, that two persons have concurred in positively swearing that you did speak these words; and the Court and Jury are equally satisfied that you did.

“ You

" You next urge as a matter of compassion, that you are a married man; and that you and your wife depend on your daily labour for support. It would have been well, if that thought had influenced your mind before you committed that flagitious act proved upon you. One is sorry that it is the lot of the innocent to suffer with the guilty. That, however, will sometimes necessarily happen in the course of human events; but the claims of your Country have a much louder call than those of any individual whatever; and I hope when you think hereafter on the misery you have brought on your innocent family, by your own misconduct, that it will operate as a check to restrain you from future mischief, and will likewise be a warning to the rest of the World.

" It now becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court; which is, that you be committed to the custody of the Keeper of the Penitentiary House in and for the County of Gloucester, and be kept to hard labour for the space of five years; and within the first three months of that time, that you stand in and upon the Pillory for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock in the afternoon, in some public street in Gloucester, on a market day; and that you give sureties in 1000*l.* for your good behaviour for the term of ten years, to be computed from the expiration of the said five years; and that you be further imprisoned till you find the said sureties."

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S O N N E T.

[On Lord Lansdowne's late Motion in the House of Lords.]

SHELBURNE! on Truth's strong wing that warning call
Rose o'er the sphere. The peers of Sydney's fame
Heard, in their halls of bliss, thy voice appal
Yon recreant crew, that plot their country's shame.

Attesting echoes, through the conscious mind
To thy accusing tones that inly thrill,
Of those great martyrs strike the sense refined
And each quick pang a parent feels insil.

And eager see they bend, with rescuing arm
To rouse their Britain, lost in sleep profound,
That if again thou pour the loud alarm
Responsive crouds may swell the patriot sound,
Shake with awakening shout the fields of air,
And from their impious feast, Corruption's vampires scare.

T. B.

In an early Number of *THE WATCHMAN* we presented our Readers with the admirable Speech of *PRESIDENT WASHINGTON* on receiving the French Banners;—we have been since favoured, by an American Correspondent, with the Speech of the French Minister, which we cannot praise more highly than by saying, It was worthy of the occasion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

The connections which nature,—reciprocal wants, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties, by the declarations, which the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has made in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French People. They have been received with rapture by a nation, who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colours of both nations, united in the centre of the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French Republic.

You were the first defenders of the rights of man, in another hemisphere. Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition, and baseness, had enchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive, that every victory of ours, strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons, purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.

None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French nation. They have all served to cement the most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The Citizen Adet, who will reside near your government, in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, is specially instructed to tighten these bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfil this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired him.

An

An analogy of political principles,—the natural relations of commerce and industry ;—the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality ; the blood which they have spilled together ; their avowed hatred for despots ;—the moderation of their political views ; the disinterestedness of their councils ;—and especially the success of the vows which they have made in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die ; all combine to render indestructible the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, Citizens ;—we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants ;—you, by the picture of prosperity, which in your vast countries, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years : we, by that enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman. Astonished nations too long the dupes of perfidious kings, nobles, and priests, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race will owe to the American and French nations, their regeneration and a lasting peace.

PARIS, 30th Vendemaire, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The members of the Committee of Public Safety,

J. S. DELMAS, MERLIN (of Douai), &c. &c.

Some gloomy accounts were received on Tuesday last from Corsica. Nothing official has been suffered to transpire. On Tuesday night it was stated both above and below the bar of the House of Lords, that a Revolt had taken place at Bastia ; that the Corsicans, by a stratagem, had obtained possession of the Arms of the British Troops ; and that THE REVOLTERS HAD MADE SIR GILBERT ELLIOT A PRISONER.

this account is much exaggerated. — Sir G. E. was not made Prisoner

In the Analysis of the "ESSAY on the Merits of Mr. PITT by Dr. BEDDOES," in our last Number, we noticed a degree of apparent illiberality in the introduction of the eighth Chapter, in which the Archdeacon is represented as an accomplice in his Son's scheme of tying a cannister to the tail of a Dog. On a re-perusal of the passage, we perceive that this scheme was conveyed by the Boy in a *whisper* to his Brother, and is not supposed to have been heard by the Father : and such, we are assured, was the Author's intention. Our Readers therefore will consider the reprehension as unfounded.

ADDRESS

 ADDRESS

To the READERS of the WATCHMAN.

THIS is the last Number of the WATCHMAN.—Henceforward I shall cease to cry the State of the political Atmosphere. While I express my gratitude to those friends, who exerted themselves so liberally in the establishment of this Miscellany, I may reasonably be expected to assign some reason for relinquishing it thus abruptly. The reason is short and satisfactory—the Work does not pay its expences. Part of my Subscribers have relinquished it because it did not contain sufficient original composition, and a still larger number, because it contained too much. Those, who took it in as a mere Journal of weekly events, must have been unacquainted with FLOWER'S Cambridge Intelligencer; a Newspaper, the style and composition of which would claim distinguished praise, even among the productions of *literary leisure*; while it breathes every where the severest morality, fighting fearlessly the good fight against Tyranny, yet never unfaithful to that Religion, "whose service is perfect Freedom." Those on the other hand, who expected from it much and varied original composition, have naturally relinquished it in favour of the NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE; a Work, which has almost monopolized the talents of the Country, and with which I should have continued a course of literary rivalry with as much success, as might be supposed to attend a *young Recruit* who should oppose himself to a Phalanx of disciplined Warriors. Long may it continue to deserve the support of the Patriot and the Philanthropist, and while it teaches RATIONAL LIBERTY, prepare it's readers for the enjoyment of it, strengthening the intellect by SCIENCE, and softening our affections by the GRACES! To return to myself,—I have endeavoured to do well. And it must be attributed to defect of ability, not of inclination or effort, if the words of the Prophet be altogether applicable to me, "*O Watchman! thou hast watched in vain!*"


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You have my hearty wish, that your valuable publication may meet with the success it deserves, and that it may be instrumental in opposing the fatal increase of popery in this kingdom, and in promoting that zeal for our religion, which has always distinguished the most eminent Protestants of every denomination.

Rev. C. DECOETLOGON."

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